

Integrated Annual Report 2024
Kazatomprom

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

GRI 2-22

Dear shareholders,

I am pleased to present to you the Integrated Annual Report of Kazatomprom for 2024. This report provides key insights into the Company's operations, achievements over the reporting period, as well as its strategic priorities and development outlook.

The year 2024 was marked by significant milestones and notable achievements. We continue to strengthen Kazatomprom's position as the global leader in natural uranium production by ensuring sustainable growth, adopting advanced technologies, and adhering to the principles of responsible business conduct.

I would like to specifically highlight our progress in the area of ESG. Kazatomprom consistently implements leading international practices in environmental stewardship, social responsibility, and corporate ethics. In 2024, we allocated over KZT 1 billion to environmental initiatives and more than KZT 3.7 billion to social projects. The Board of Directors also approved a comprehensive program to modernize and enhance safety across our operations, with approximately KZT 13 billion dedicated to this effort.

We take particular pride in our research and development activities. Kazatomprom is not only keeping pace with technological progress – it is actively shaping it. We successfully completed key R&D projects that generated an economic benefit of KZT 1.7 billion, reinforcing the strategic importance of innovation in the Company's future.

Our engagement with the government, regional authorities, and international partners is founded on principles of transparency and sustainable development. In 2024, we contributed over KZT 720 billion in taxes and other mandatory payments to the budget of the Republic of Kazakhstan – our commitment to the country's stability and prosperity.

Kazatomprom plays an active role in the development of the regions of operations. This year, we contributed KZT 3 billion to the Samruk-Kazyna Trust to support regions in Kazakhstan affected by flooding, with our international partners providing an additional KZT 1.3 billion. The timely distribution of these funds enabled us to deliver targeted assistance to those most in need.

The Company has adopted a renewed development strategy for the 2025–2034 period. This strategy is aimed at ensuring continuous growth amid a transforming industry, optimising current operations, and exploring opportunities for strategic participation in other stages of the nuclear fuel cycle. This approach will allow us to significantly replenish our resource base in response to growing demand, diversify long-term revenue streams, mitigate geopolitical risks, and strengthen our competitive position in the global market.

We are also expanding our resource base through new exploration rights and reinforcing international cooperation through key uranium supply agreements.

All of these achievements are the result of the professionalism and dedication of the Kazatomprom team, whose efforts continue to drive the Company's sustainable growth. I am confident that the road ahead holds even greater accomplishments and new opportunities for growth.

The Board of Directors remains committed to maintaining strong corporate governance and enhancing the overall effectiveness of the Company's operations.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I extend my sincere gratitude to the employees of the Company, shareholders, customers, partners, and other stakeholders for their productive cooperation throughout 2024, trust and support. We look forward to continuing this successful partnership in the future.

Sincerely,

Arman Argingazin

Chairman of the Board of Directors

NAC Kazatomprom JSC

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Dear colleagues, partners, and investors,

Kazatomprom is pleased to present its Integrated Annual Report for the year 2024, which outlines the key performance results of the Group that demonstrate its strong fundamentals and global leadership backed by the long-awaited nuclear renaissance..

Despite global uncertainty and supply chain challenges, our Company continues to make steady progress, demonstrating resilient operational and financial results. 2024 was marked by significant events and achievements that confirm our strategic focus on efficiency, innovation, and sustainable development.

Kazatomprom continued its efforts to expand its resource base. Last year, the Company obtained four new exploration licenses for uranium in the Turkestan region, with an estimated potential of approximately 170 thousand tonnes. We also began pilot production at Inkai 3 deposit, one of the largest uranium fields in Kazakhstan. These steps reinforce our resource base and ensure long-term production stability. It is worth highlighting that this initiative received support on the highest governmental level.

A key milestone was the achievement of Ulba-FA's full design capacity - 200 tonnes of low-enriched uranium in the form of fuel assemblies – in 2024. This demonstrates our ability to manufacture world-class products and strengthen our position in global nuclear energy.

Kazatomprom has been actively working on diversifying its sales portfolio, while also fostering international cooperation. In 2024, we have successfully added new customers and geographies into our client base. We have also opened up new cooperation opportunities in uranium exploration, rare earth, education and training with foreign partners.

In line with our updated 2025-2034 strategy, we continue to improve and strengthen leading business and ESG practices in order to ensure and uphold integrity of business.

None of these results could have been achieved without our most important resource: a team of over 20 thousand dedicated professionals. On behalf of Kazatomprom's senior management team, I express my sincere gratitude to everyone for contributing to the success of the Company. I am confident that with the continued support of our shareholders, partners and local communities, the Company will maintain its leadership position in the global uranium market as a reliable supplier of natural uranium that is ready to secure utilities' needs in diversifying their supply sources and creating long-term value for all stakeholders.

Sincerely,

Meirzhan Yussupov

Chief Executive Officer

Chairman of the Management Board

NAC Kazatomprom JSC

HIGHLIGHTS 2024

Indicator	2024
Production highlights	
Uranium output (in proportion to the shareholding), tonnes	12,286
Niobium product output, tonnes of Nb	13.9
Beryllium product output, tonnes of Be	735.1
Tantalum product output, tonnes of Ta	135.1
Fuel pellet output, tonnes	295
Financial highlights	
Group revenue, KZT billion	1,813
Net profit, KZT billion	1,132
Net debt/adjusted EBITDA	(0.13)
Earnings per share, KZT/share	3,363
Dividends paid, KZT billion	314.6
Sustainable development	
Headcount across the Company, employees	22,174
Female share of total headcount, %	23.5
Contributions to budgets for the social and economic development of the regions where the Company operates, KZT billion	3.97
LTIFR (per 1 million man-hours)	0.09
GHG emissions – Scope 1+2 (Net), tonnes of CO ₂ -eq	754,695

MILESTONES 2024

Date	Key events
January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful completion of the certification process for the production of “AFA 3G™ Type A” fuel assemblies at the Kazakh-Chinese joint venture Ulba-FA LLP, which manufactures nuclear fuel for NPPs in the People’s Republic of China. • Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with Furunkawa Electric Power Systems Co. and Sumitomo Corporation Power & Mobility Co. on the implementation of a pilot project to test equipment/technology at production facilities that enables automated prevention of snow and ice accumulation on overhead power lines.
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kazatomprom became the winner in the “Yntaly Kompaniya” category for its commitment to dialogue with minority shareholders. The award was established in 2024 by the Kazakhstan Association of Minority Shareholders (QAMS). • Participation in the HR Connect corporate workshop-meeting with the involvement of specialists from Samruk-Kazyna JSC. • Holding of the final corporate workshop-meeting on industrial safety.
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accession to the UN global initiative – Women’s Empowerment Principles (WEPs). • 6th Plenary Session of the Kazakhstan–Canada Business Council “Nuclear Energy Summit”. • UMP JSC has obtained a license for the exploration of solid minerals on three blocks of the Karazhal deposit located in the Abay Region.
May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field meeting of the Committee on Ecology and Environmental Management of the Mazhilis of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the topic “Issues and Prospects of Uranium Industry Development”. • Organisation of the XI International Scientific and Practical Conference “Development of the Uranium and Rare Metal Industry”. • Organisation of a community clean-up event with the participation of the Chairman of the Management Board and representatives of the Kazatomprom Youth Council. • Launch of the Murager and Izbasar educational programs.
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signing of a new subsoil use contract for pilot-scale uranium production at Site No. 3 of the Inkai deposit. • Participation in the Astana Mining & Metallurgy Congress, where Kazatomprom presented its outlook on uranium and rare metals production. • 2nd place in the “Best ESG Strategy” category at the “Golden Hephaestus” awards. • The Ombudsman presented educational and methodological material titled “Human Rights and Methods of Protection”.
July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtaining subsoil use rights for uranium exploration at the Vostochny site of the Zhalpak deposit located in the Turkestan region. • Organisation of a press tour for national media representatives to demonstrate the uranium mining process. • UMP JSC has obtained a license for the exploration of solid minerals on five blocks of the Karazhal deposit in the Abay Region.
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signing of amendments to subsoil use contracts for Sites No. 2 and No. 3 of the Inkai deposit. • Organisation of Kazatomprom Marathon 2024 in Ust-Kamenogorsk.

September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtaining subsoil use rights for uranium exploration at Site No. 5 of the Budenovskoye deposit. • International rating agency Moody's upgraded the credit rating from "Baa2" to "Baa1" with a "Stable" outlook. • Kazatomprom participated in the Financing the Tripling of Nuclear Energy forum organised by Net Zero Nuclear. • Organisation of a science and technology hackathon in cooperation with the Committee of Science in Kyzylorda.
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kazatomprom and Siemens signed a strategic agreement on the phased localisation of the production of high-tech measuring instruments, industrial automation tools, as well as distribution and switching electrical equipment. • An agreement was reached to establish a partnership between Kazatomprom and Mon-Atom (Mongolia). • UMP JSC has obtained a license for the exploration of solid minerals at the Lineynyi and Rodnikovyi sites in the Ulytau region.
November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kazatomprom redeemed long-term bonds on the KASE exchange. • Obtaining subsoil use rights for uranium exploration at the Severnoye site of the Budenovskoye deposit. • Kazatomprom held a forum on the development and support of domestic manufacturers.
December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kazatomprom announced the placement of coupon bonds in the amount of \$200 million on the AIX exchange. • International rating agency S&P Global assigned Kazatomprom JSC a CSA (Corporate Sustainability Assessment) score of 48/100.

1. BUSINESS PROFILE

1.1. Brief profile of business

NAC Kazatomprom JSC (Kazatomprom, the Company) was founded in 1997 by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Kazatomprom is the national operator of the Republic of Kazakhstan for import-export of uranium, rare metals, nuclear fuel for nuclear power plants. The Company holds a leading position among the world's natural uranium producers, having preferential access to one of the world's most significant uranium resources.

Core business

- natural uranium mining;
- production of uranium products;
- geological exploration;
- production of rare metals.

The Company's assets include the entire range of enterprises involved in the product chain – from prospecting and exploration, uranium mining and nuclear fuel cycle products manufacture to science, social welfare and staff training.

The Company employs over 22,000 people. Kazatomprom is committed to sustainable development and international standards of corporate social responsibility. The Company's achievements have been recognised with international and national awards.

Values

- Security and safety,
- Professionalism,
- Responsibility,
- Development,
- Team.

Kazatomprom is:

- The world's largest uranium producer with a market share of approximately 21% of the total global primary uranium supply.
- Owner of the largest uranium reserves with priority access to a high-quality resource base.
- Low-cost and easy-to-scale uranium mining by in-situ recovery.
- Industry leader in operational efficiency, occupational health and safety as well as environmental protection.
- A leader in the sustainable and long-term future development of the uranium market.

1.2. Business Model

GRI 2-6

CAPITAL	STRATEGIC GOALS	OPERATIONAL CYCLE	COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES	VALUE CREATION	
Financial capital	Focus on the core business	MINING	World's largest uranium producer	Revenue – KZT 1,813 billion (2023 – KZT 1,434 billion) Dividends paid – KZT 314.6 billion (2023 - KZT 201 billion)	
Natural resources	Streamline mining, processing and sales based on market conditions	NATURAL URANIUM: U ₃ O ₈ – 88% of the Company's revenue RARE METALS: ⁴¹ Nb ⁴ Be ⁷³ Ta	27 deposits/blocks >14 mining assets PRIMARY URANIUM MINING Current line of business	Effective and environmentally efficient mining technologies	Environmental protection – KZT 1,089 billion (2023 - KZT 1,306.5 million) Energy efficiency – KZT 1,572 million.
Production capital	Create value by enhancing our marketing function and expanding sales channels	PROCESSING	Kazakhstan's national operator	Capital expenditures of mining enterprises (100% basis) – KZT 317,540 billion ¹ (2023 – KZT 201.3 billion) Procurements – KZT 418.1 billion (2023 – KZT 339.6 billion).	

¹ Includes only capital expenditures of 14 uranium mining companies on a 100% basis, does not include liquidation funds and abandonment costs.

Intellectual property	Introduce best practice business processes	REFINING AND CONVERSION New business line	PRODUCTION OF URANIUM OXIDE Current business line	Successful implementation of partnership projects	Training expenses – KZT 4.4 billion ² . R&D –KZT 2.4 billion (2023 – KZT 2.6 billion).
		RECONVERSION, PRODUCTION OF URANIUM DIOXIDE POWDER AND FUEL PELLETS Current business line	PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR FUEL Current business line		
Human capital	Develop a corporate culture appropriate to an industry leader	DISTRIBUTION		Responsible approach to business	H&S investments – KZT 12.95 billion (2023 –KZT 12.47 billion). Headcount – 22,174 people.

² Includes expenses for employee professional development, training and retraining, knowledge retention and sharing within the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates.

Social capital and reputation	<p>Sales of uranium products: under long-term and shortterm contracts, as well as in the spot market through its Switzerland-based trading subsidiary</p> <p>China, Southeast Asia, North America, Europe</p>	<p>DISTRIBUTION</p> <p>Current business line</p> <p>TRANSPORTATION</p> <p>Current business line</p>	Risk management	Contributions to regional development – KZT 3.969 billion (2023 – KZT 2.264 billion)
-------------------------------	---	---	-----------------	--

1.3. Company's asset structure

GRI 2-1

14 mining assets operating in 27 deposits/blocks located in Kazakhstan, using the in-situ recovery (ISR) mining method.

The asset structure includes:

- 2 wholly-owned uranium mining subsidiaries operating 7 uranium deposits/blocks.
- 12 uranium mining companies partly owned by Kazatomprom that operate 20 uranium deposits/blocks.

Assets of NAC Kazatomprom JSC in 2024

Mining Assets

Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP

Ownership share	100%
Year of establishment	2015
Location	Republic of Kazakhstan, Turkestan region, Sozak district
Deposits	Kanzhugan (including the Kainarsky site), Moiynkum (Sites No. 1 South and No. 3 Central), Mynkuduk (East site), Uvanas, Inkai (Site No. 3)
Production volume	1,020 tonnes
Reserves and resources	18.9 thousand tonnes (reserves), 104.6 thousand tonnes (resources)
Number of employees	1,030
Subsoil use contracts	East Mynkuduk until 2027, Central Mynkuduk until 2041, Kanzhugan until 2047. South Moiynkum and Uvanas are depleted.

RU-6 LLP

Ownership share	100%
Year of establishment	2006
Location	Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda region, Shieli district
Deposits	North Karamurun, South Karamurun
Production volume	833 tonnes
Reserves and resources	11.0 thousand tonnes (reserves), 11.0 thousand tonnes (resources)
Number of employees	493
Subsoil use contracts	Until 2040

Appak LLP

Ownership share	65%
Year of establishment	2005
Location	Republic of Kazakhstan, Turkestan region, Sozak district
Deposits	West Mynkuduk
Production volume	833 tonnes
Reserves and resources	13.4 thousand tonnes (reserves), 17.6 thousand tonnes (resources)
Number of employees	418
Subsoil use contracts	Until 2035

JV Inkai LLP

Ownership share	60%
Year of establishment	1996
Location	Republic of Kazakhstan, Turkestan region, Sozak district

Deposits	Inkai (Site No. 1)
Production volume	2,992 tonnes
Reserves and resources	140.8 thousand tonnes (reserves), 140.8 thousand tonnes (resources)
Number of employees	755
Subsoil use contracts	Until 2045

Baiken-U LLP

Ownership share	52,5%
Year of establishment	2006
Location	Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda region, Zhanakorgan district
Deposits	North Kharasan (Kharasan-2 site)
Production volume	1,141 tonnes
Reserves and resources	13.1 thousand tonnes (reserves), 13.1 thousand tonnes (resources)
Number of employees	469
Subsoil use contracts	Until 2055

Ortalyk LLP

Ownership share	51%
Year of establishment	2011
Location	Republic of Kazakhstan, Turkestan region, Sozak district
Deposits	Mynkuduk (Central site), Zhalpak
Production volume	1,739 tonnes (at design capacity: Central Mynkuduk – 2,000 t/year, Zhalpak – 900 t/year)
Reserves and resources	31.5 thousand tonnes (reserves), 31.5 thousand tonnes (resources)
Number of employees	677
Subsoil use contracts	Mynkuduk (Central site) until 2033, Zhalpak until 2042

Semizbay-U LLP

Ownership share	51%
Year of establishment	2006
Location	Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda region, Shieli district and Akmola region, Birzhan sal district
Deposits	Irkol, Semizbay
Production volume	963 tonnes
Reserves and resources	7.6 thousand tonnes (reserves), 18.6 thousand tonnes (resources)
Number of employees	613
Subsoil use contracts	Irkol until 2030, Semizbay until 2031

JV Budenovskoye LLP

Ownership share	51%
Year of establishment	2016
Location	Republic of Kazakhstan, Turkestan region, Sozak district
Deposits	Budenovskoye (Sites No. 6 and No. 7)
Production volume	617 tonnes
Reserves and resources	113.3 thousand tonnes (reserves), 113.3 thousand tonnes (resources)
Number of employees	101
Subsoil use contracts	Until 2045

Karatau LLP

Ownership share	50%
-----------------	-----

Year of establishment	2005
Location	Republic of Kazakhstan, Turkestan region, Sozak district
Deposits	Budenovskoye (Site No. 2)
Production volume	3,299 tonnes
Reserves and resources	30.2 thousand tonnes (reserves), 126.8 thousand tonnes (resources)
Number of employees	535
Subsoil use contracts	Until 2040

JV Akbastau JSC

Ownership share	50%
Year of establishment	2006
Location	Republic of Kazakhstan, Turkestan region, Sozak district
Deposits	Budenovskoye (Sites No. 1, No. 3, No. 4)
Production volume	2,001 tonnes
Reserves and resources	31.9 thousand tonnes (reserves), 31.9 thousand tonnes (resources)
Number of employees	315
Subsoil use contracts	Until 2037 (site No. 1); until 2038 (sites No. 3, No. 4)

Turanium LLP (formerly – JV Kharasan-U LLP)³

Ownership share	50%
Year of establishment	2014
Location	Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda region, Zhanakorgan district
Deposits	North Kharasan (Kharasan-1 site)
Production volume	2,030 tonnes
Reserves and resources	30.7 thousand tonnes (reserves), 41.8 thousand tonnes (resources)
Number of employees	14
Subsoil use contracts	Until 2058

JV Zarechnoye JSC

Ownership share	49.98%
Year of establishment	2001
Location	Republic of Kazakhstan, Turkestan region, Otyrar district
Deposits	Zarechnoye
Production volume	611 tonnes
Reserves and resources	2.5 thousand tonnes (reserves), 3.2 thousand tonnes (resources)
Number of employees	394
Subsoil use contracts	Until 2028

JV KATCO LLP

Ownership share	49%
Year of establishment	1996
Location	Republic of Kazakhstan, Turkestan region, Sozak district
Deposits	Moiynkum (Site No. 1 South and Site No. 2 Tortkuduk)
Production volume	2,388 tonnes
Reserves and resources	47.9 thousand tonnes (reserves), 51.6 thousand tonnes (resources)

³ On 20 January 2025, the general meeting of participants resolved to change the name of the enterprise JV Kharasan-U LLP to Turanium LLP.

Number of employees	1,331
Subsoil use contracts	Until 2039

JV Southern Mining and Chemical Company LLP

Ownership share	30%
Year of establishment	2014
Location	Republic of Kazakhstan, Turkestan region, Sozak district
Deposits	Akdala, Inkai (Site No. 4)
Production volume	2,803 tonnes
Reserves and resources	71.3 thousand tonnes (reserves), 73.4 thousand tonnes (resources)
Number of employees	904
Subsoil use contracts	Akdala until 2026, Inkai (site No. 4) until 2029

NFC and Metallurgy

Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC	One of the world's leading producers of uranium dioxide fuel pellets for nuclear power plants and products containing beryllium, tantalum and niobium for nuclear, electronics, aerospace, metallurgical industries and other sectors.
------------------------------	--

Commerce

Trade House Kazakatom AG	Uranium trading.
--------------------------	------------------

Ancillary businesses

Volkovgeologia JSC	Performs geological exploration and technological drilling.
--------------------	---

KAP Logistics LLP (formerly – Trade and Transport Company LLP)	Transport and logistics company servicing production assets.
--	--

SKZ-U LLP and SSAP LLP	Production of sulfuric acid, which is the primary reagent used in the in-situ recovery (ISR) method for uranium extraction.
------------------------	---

Qorǵan-Security LLP	Security services for NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its affiliated legal entities.
---------------------	--

KAP Technology LLP	Provides corporate and local telephony, data transmission and VHF radio communications for enterprises of NAC Kazatomprom JSC.
--------------------	--

Uranenergo LLP	Electricity transmission and distribution, operation of power grids and substations and reliable, uninterrupted power supply to uranium production entities of NAC Kazatomprom JSC.
----------------	---

Science, Engineering and Education

Institute of High Technologies LLP	Addresses strategic tasks in Kazakhstan's nuclear sector related to innovation-driven development, technological renewal of the industry, substantial quality upgrades and competitiveness of high-tech products. Conducts scientific research and design-engineering work for implementation across the industry. Provides training and retraining of personnel.
------------------------------------	---

1.4. Analysis of Performance Dynamics

1.4.1. Production Indicators

GRI 2-6, SASB EM-MM-000.A

Kazatomprom is the national operator for the export and import of uranium and its compounds, which provides certain privileges, including direct negotiations in the granting of subsoil use rights for uranium mining. As a result, the Company has access to high-quality deposits suitable for ISR mining.

Kazatomprom’s share in the global natural uranium production market (based on attributable production share), %

2024	21
2023	20
2022	22

In 2024, Kazatomprom reaffirmed its leading position as the largest uranium producer, maintaining the highest market share globally. According to UxC, the uranium produced by the Company in 2024 accounted for approximately 21% of total global primary uranium output. Simultaneously, the volume of uranium produced by Kazatomprom’s enterprises within Kazakhstan reached approximately 39% of the total global uranium production for the same period.

Ore reserves and mineral resources under subsoil use contracts in 2024

Subsoil use contracts held by the Company’s subsidiaries grant production rights for a total of 20 uranium sites/deposits located in the Shu-Sarysu and Syrdarya provinces of Kazakhstan.	434.9 thousand tonnes UME – proven and probable ore reserves.
	674.4 thousand tonnes UME measured and indicated mineral resources.
Subsoil use contracts held by Kazatomprom’s joint ventures and associate companies grant production rights for 7 uranium sites/deposits located in the Shu-Sarysu, Syrdarya and North Kazakhstan provinces.	129.4 thousand tonnes UME – proven and probable ore reserves.
	146.9 thousand tonnes UME – total mineral resources (including measured, indicated and inferred mineral resources).

In 2024, the volume of ore reserves and mineral resources under subsoil use contracts held by the Company’s subsidiaries increased by 36.3% and 16.5%, respectively, compared to 2023. Meanwhile, the subsoil use contracts of joint ventures and associate companies recorded a decrease in ore reserves and mineral resources of 47.8% and 46.0%, respectively, relative to 2023.

Kazatomprom’s uranium output (attributable share of production), tonnes

2024	12,286
2023	11,169
2022	11,373

Production volumes on a 100% basis and on an attributable basis in 2024 exceeded those of 2023 due to an increase in the production plan, in line with commitments under subsoil use contracts.

Niobium product output, tonnes of Nb

2024	13.9
2023	7.7
2022	7.9

Compared to 2023, niobium production in physical terms increased by 81% in the reporting year, driven by higher demand for niobium products.

Beryllium product output, tonnes of Be

2024	735.1
2023	842.8
2022	1,295.4

Compared to 2023, beryllium production in physical terms decreased by 13% during the reporting period, due to reduced demand for beryllium products.

Tantalum product output, tonnes of Ta

2024	135.1
2023	153.8
2022	165.3

Compared to 2023, tantalum production in physical terms declined by 14% in 2024, primarily due to reduced customer demand.

Fuel pellet output, tonnes

2024	295
2023	196.5
2022	198.2

Fuel pellet sales volume, including tolling pellets, amounted to 295 tonnes in 2024, in line with the 2024 sales plan targets.

Sulfuric acid production output, tonnes⁴

2024	495,571
2023	510,151
2022	525,137

Compared to the 2023 level, the physical output of sulfuric acid at SKZ-U LLP decreased by 2.9% in 2024, amounting to 495 thousand tonnes.

⁴ Sulfuric acid production output at SKZ-U LLP.

2. Strategic Review

2.1. Uranium products market and competitive environment

2.1.1. Geography and Market Presence

GRI 2-1

Mineral assets

Company's mineral assets are located in four key administrative districts of Kazakhstan, namely Kyzylorda, Turkestan, North Kazakhstan and Akmola Regions. This provides Kazatomprom with access to one of the world's largest uranium reserves.

Kazakhstan's uranium provinces and distribution of uranium reserves based on the State Commission on Mineral Reserves standard⁵

Province	Reserves
Caspian	2.9 %
North Kazakhstan	11.9 %
Shu-Sarysu	70.1 %
Pribalkhashskaya	0.6 %
Syrdariya	8.8 %
Ili	5.7 %

Highlights 2024

Global uranium demand with regards to nuclear power plant reactor needs and commercial and strategic reserves	73,850 tonnes of uranium
Global uranium supply	73,850 tonnes of uranium
Global natural uranium production	59,000 tonnes of uranium
Average weekly spot price (per pound of U ₃ O ₈) ⁶	USD 86.28
Average month-end spot price (per pound of U ₃ O ₈) ⁶	USD 85.14

Significant developments in the global uranium market

Global geopolitical situation

USA, Russia	As of 11 August, the United States imposed a ban on the import of Russian low-enriched uranium, with exceptions allowed until 2027. These restrictions will remain in force until 2040. Bill H.R. 8046 has been submitted to Congress, introducing sanctions against Rosatom, its subsidiaries and intermediaries (with exceptions valid until 2032). In response, Russia restricted the supply of enriched uranium to the United States; however, one-time licenses remain in effect – in January 2025, Tenex received export authorisation.
--------------------	---

⁵ State Commission on Mineral Reserves. Distribution of uranium reserves, percentage.

⁶ Source: TradeTech и UxC.

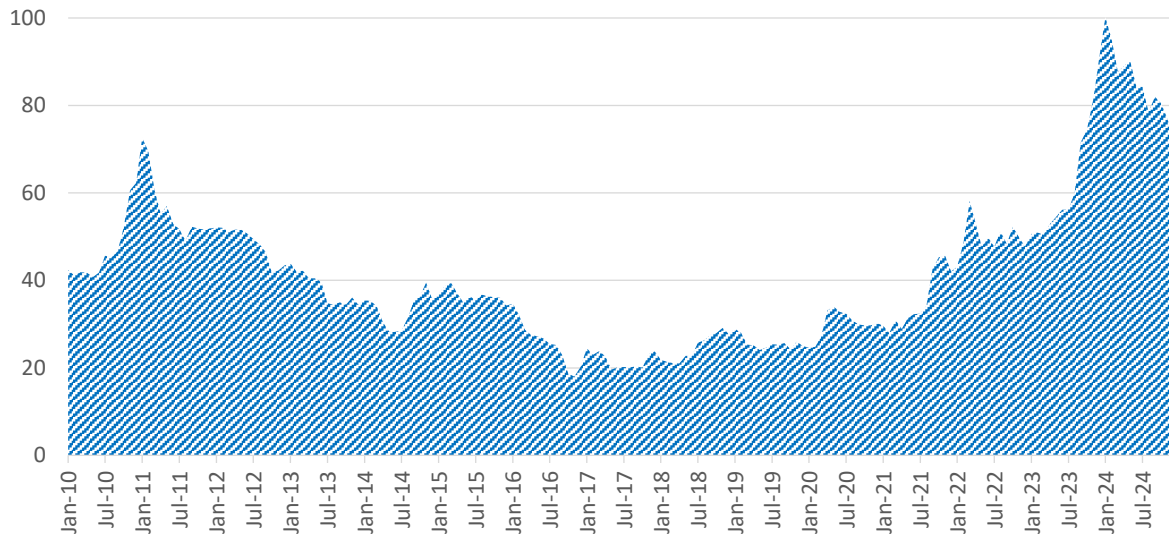
Nuclear Industry Development

European Union	The Council of Europe and the European Parliament have provisionally agreed to include nuclear energy in the list of strategic technologies, simplifying the permitting process for new power units and creating favorable conditions for industry development. This officially recognises nuclear energy as a key element of industrialisation and decarbonisation alongside renewable energy sources.
France	France has approved a ten-year energy plan prioritising nuclear energy. The plan includes the construction of six new EPR2 reactors (with a potential expansion to 14), the extension of the operational lifespan of existing nuclear power plants to 50–60 years, the development of small modular reactors and fast neutron reactors, as well as the creation of a European nuclear fuel supply chain.
Japan	Japan’s Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry has presented a draft of the updated national energy plan, removing the previous commitment to reduce dependence on nuclear energy. By 2040, the share of nuclear energy in the country’s energy mix is targeted to reach 20% through the restart of nuclear power plants and the construction of new reactors.

Global Climate Strategy

COP29	At the COP29 conference in Baku, six countries – Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Nigeria, Turkey and El Salvador – joined the Net Zero Nuclear declaration, which calls for a threefold increase in global nuclear capacity by 2050. As a result, the total number of countries that have joined the declaration is 31.
--------------	--

Uranium prices in 2010-2024, USD per lb U₃O₈⁷



Uranium output in 2024

GRI 2-6

⁷ Source: TradeTech, UxC.

In 2024, uranium production volumes on a 100% basis and an attributable basis increased by 10% compared to 2023.

Reactors commissioning and decommissioning in 2024

Category	No. of units	Capacity	Countries
Commissioned	6	6.8 GW	China (2), UAE, France, India, USA
Decommissioned	4	2.9 GW	Canada (2), Taiwan, Russia
Construction started	9	10.1 GW	China (6), Egypt, Pakistan, Russia
Construction resumed	2	1.6 GW	Japan

2.2. Sales and distribution

2.2.1. Sales of uranium products

GRI 2-6

In 2024, the Company sold uranium products directly and through its subsidiary Trade House Kazakatom AG ("THK") to 21 customers in 9 countries (in 2023: 23 customers in 9 countries).

Consolidated sales* of uranium products of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates by region⁸

Region**	2022	2023	2024
Americas	28%	26%	22%
Asia	46%	45%	50%
Europe	26%	29%	28%

* Include sales of uranium products to joint venture partners.

** The regional breakdown was made based not on the country of legal registration of the counterparty, but on the country of registration of the counterparty's ultimate beneficial owner or the country where the decision-making office is registered.

Sales of uranium products (U₃O₈) by NAC Kazatomprom JSC and THK by region⁹

(% of sales volume* U₃O₈)

Region**	2022	2023	2024
Americas	23%	19%	15%
Asia	50%	49%	58%
Europe	27%	32%	27%

* The Company's sales volume (accounted for in the indicators of the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates) includes total sales volumes to external customers of the Company and THK. Intra-group transactions between the Company and THK are not taken into account.

** The regional breakdown was based not on the legal registration country of the counterparty, but on the country of registration of the counterparty's ultimate beneficial owner or the country in which the decision-making office is registered.

Key achievements:

- Kazatomprom added 2 new clients to its portfolio;
- Kazatomprom expanded its sales geography by signing a contract to supply natural uranium new country;
- Sales in the form of EUP increased.

⁸ Source: Kazatomprom data.

⁹ Source: Kazatomprom data, figures rounded.

2.2.2. Transportation

NAC Kazatomprom JSC transports uranium products by rail and sea in 20-foot containers. All shipments are insured against logistics-related risks, including force majeure circumstances.

In 2024, deliveries of U_3O_8 and finished products were carried out in the following key directions:

- **Converters (USA, Canada, Europe):** Delivery of U_3O_8 to the Honeywell (USA), Cameco (Canada) and Orano (France) conversion plants was conducted via the port of Saint Petersburg, followed by maritime transport to ports in the USA, Canada, or Europe. The cargo was delivered to the conversion facilities by rail or road transport.
- **Asia (China):** Materials were transported by rail to the Alashankou station.
- **Russia:** Deliveries, including to the Siberian Chemical Combine JSC (“SCC”), were made to the Tomsk-2 railway station.
- **Europe (Romania):** Products were delivered to the conversion facility in Feldioara.

Kazatomprom also holds authorisation to transit uranium via the Trans-Caspian International Transport Route (“TITR”), which has been successfully utilised since 2018 – serving as a risk mitigation alternative in the event of inaccessibility of the northern transport corridor for any reason.

The average transportation cost ranges from USD 0.4 to USD 7 per kilogram of uranium, depending on the route, delivery method and batch size. To optimise timing and costs, Kazatomprom enters into swap agreements that enable flexible logistics management.

2.3. Development Strategy

Key Milestones of Kazatomprom JSC Development Strategy (2018–2028)

Date	Key Events
May 2018	<p>Kazatomprom delivered uranium to Brazil for the first time</p> <p>Kazatomprom expanded its global nuclear fuel market reach with the delivery of natural uranium concentrate to the Brazilian company – Indústrias Nucleares do Brasil.</p>
June 2018	<p>Kazatomprom entered a new European sales market</p> <p>Under contractual arrangements, all obligations were fulfilled and the Company successfully exported a uranium batch to Sweden for Vattenfall AB.</p>
October 2018	<p>Kazatomprom joined a new European market</p> <p>Kazatomprom became the first national company in the Republic of Kazakhstan to join the global Vision Zero movement, obtaining official participant certification.</p>
November 2018	<p>IPO launch</p> <p>Kazatomprom securities began trading on the Astana International Financial Centre (AIFC) exchange and the London Stock Exchange (LSE).</p>
	<p>IAEA selected Kazatomprom</p> <p>The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) announced the selection of NAC Kazatomprom JSC as one of the suppliers of low-enriched uranium (LEU) for the IAEA LEU Bank.</p>
September 2019	<p>Secondary Public Offering (SPO)</p> <p>Samruk-Kazyna JSC completed a secondary offering of Kazatomprom’s global depositary receipts, increasing the total number of freely traded shares.</p>
	<p>Victory in UF₆ supply tender</p> <p>A commercial agreement was signed for the supply of natural uranium to the Brazilian state-owned company – Indústrias Nucleares do Brasil.</p>
August 2019	<p>Production reduction strategy</p> <p>Kazatomprom announced its intention to continue reducing production by 20% relative to planned levels under subsoil use contracts in 2021.</p>
May 2020	<p>Sale of ownership in Uranium Enrichment Center JSC</p> <p>The transaction for the sale of a 50% stake (minus one share) in Uranium Enrichment Center JSC to the joint venture partner TVEL JSC was completed.</p>

December 2020	<p>Fuel assembly production</p> <p>Commissioning of the Ulba-FA LLP plant was completed. A long-term contract for the purchase of fuel assemblies was signed between Ulba-FA LLP and CGN-URC.</p>
April 2021	<p>Sales portfolio expansion</p> <p>The first physical delivery of natural uranium to Argentina was made under an agreement with Dioxitek.</p>
	<p>Expansion of partnership with CGNPC</p> <p>A sales agreement was signed for a 49% stake in Ortalyk LLP in favor of a subsidiary of China General Nuclear Power Corporation.</p>
August 2021	<p>Moody's rating upgrade</p> <p>The international rating agency <i>Moody's Investors Service</i> upgraded the Company's rating from "Baa3" to "Baa2".</p>
September 2021	<p>Fuel assembly certification</p> <p>The Ulba-FA LLP plant successfully passed production certification jointly with Framatome and received a certificate for the production of AFA 3G AA design fuel assemblies.</p>
June 2022	<p>UN Global Compact membership</p> <p>The Company officially became a full participant of the United Nations Global Compact – the world's largest corporate responsibility and sustainability initiative.</p>
December 2022	<p>ESG rating assigned</p> <p>An ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) score of 51/100 was assigned by <i>S&P Global Ratings</i> ("Rating Agency").</p>
	<p>Uranium shipment via TITR</p> <p>A physical shipment of uranium was completed via the Trans-Caspian International Transport Route (TITR).</p> <p><i>*Since 2018, the Company has successfully used TITR as an alternative route to Western markets.</i></p>
	<p>Uranium delivery for Romania's NPP</p> <p>A successful shipment of natural uranium concentrate was made for Societatea Națională Nuclearelectrică S.A. (SNN). SNN is Romania's state-owned company.</p>
July 2023	<p>Commissioning of refining facility</p> <p>Kazatomprom successfully implemented a major investment project to establish refining production in the Turkestan region. Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP completed modernisation of a refining workshop for uranium oxide production with a capacity of 1,600 tonnes per year.</p>

February 2024	<p>Kazatomprom’s climate rating</p> <p>In 2023, Kazatomprom disclosed data for the first time under the “Climate Change” category of the CDP climate rating. A “B” rating reflects the presence of environmental management ensuring proper oversight of the Company’s environmental impact.</p>
September 2024	<p>Uranium exploration rights at a new site</p> <p>Kazatomprom obtained subsoil use rights for uranium exploration at site No. 5 of the Budenovskoye deposit, located in the Sozak district of the Turkestan region, for a period of 6 years.</p>
August 2024	<p>Rare metals cooperation with TadzhRedMet</p> <p>Kazatomprom and TadzhRedMet signed a memorandum of understanding aimed at expanding cooperation in the mining and processing of uranium, rare and rare-earth metals.</p>
June 2024	<p>Rare metals exploration in the Republic of Kazakhstan</p> <p>The 100%-owned subsidiary Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC successfully obtained a license for exploration of solid minerals at additional areas of the Karazhal deposit in the Abai region.</p>
	<p>New uranium mining contract</p> <p>Kazatomprom received a new subsoil use contract for pilot-scale uranium production at Site No. 3 of the Inkai deposit.</p>
	<p>New uranium mining contract.</p> <p>Kazatomprom received a new subsoil use contract for uranium mining at the Zhalpak deposit, which was transferred to Ortalyk LLP.</p>
September 2024	<p>Moody’s rating upgrade</p> <p>The international rating agency Moody’s Investors Service upgraded the Company’s rating from “Baa2” to “Baa1”.</p>
October 2024	<p>New localisation partnership in the Republic of Kazakhstan</p> <p>Kazatomprom and Siemens signed a strategic agreement for the phased localisation of the production of high-tech measuring instruments, industrial automation systems and distribution and switching electrical equipment in the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p>
	<p>New partnership in the uranium sector</p> <p>Kazatomprom and the Mongolian company Mon-Atom LLC agreed on strategic cooperation, opening new opportunities for the uranium industries of both countries.</p>
November 2024	<p>Uranium exploration rights at a new site</p> <p>Kazatomprom obtained subsoil use rights for uranium exploration at the Severnoye site of the Budenovskoye deposit, located in the Shu-Sarysu uranium province in the Sozak district of the Turkestan region, for a period of 6 years with the possibility of a 5-year extension.</p>

Mission

To develop uranium deposits and value chain components to create long-term value for all Company stakeholders in line with sustainable development principles.

Vision

To become the Partner of Choice for the global nuclear fuel industry.

Strategic objectives for the period 2018–2028:

- Focus on the core business
- Streamline mining, processing and sales volumes based on market conditions
- Create value by enhancing marketing function and expanding sales channels
- Introduce best-practice business processes
- Develop industry leader corporate culture.

Report on the implementation of strategic objectives in 2024

Focus on the core business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2024, Kazatomprom retained its position as the world’s largest uranium producer (based on attributable production). According to UxC, the Company’s uranium output in 2024 accounted for approximately 21% of total global primary uranium production. The Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates, covering all uranium production in Kazakhstan, contributed approximately 39% of global uranium output in 2024. • Ulba-FA LLP successfully delivered five batches of fuel assemblies (approximately 170 tonnes of low-enriched uranium) in 2024 to nuclear power plants in China. All delivered fuel assemblies passed quality checks and were accepted by CGNPC-URC. By year-end 2024, Ulba-FA LLP reached its design production capacity of 200 tonnes of low-enriched uranium per year in the form of fuel assemblies.
Streamline mining, processing and sales volumes based on market conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kazatomprom’s production volume expectations remained aligned with its market-oriented strategy and its intention to optimise uranium production in line with market conditions and the Company’s operational capabilities.
Create value by enhancing marketing function and expanding sales channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful operations of THK, Kazatomprom’s trading entity. • Kazatomprom signed its first-ever long-term contracts for the supply of Kazakhstani natural uranium concentrate with Swiss energy companies Axpo Power AG and Kernkraftwerk Leibstadt AG for use at nuclear power plants in Beznau and Leibstadt, owned and operated by Kernkraftwerk Leibstadt AG. The conclusion of these contracts with a major Swiss energy company will serve as an impetus for cooperation between the nuclear industries of both countries and will also open a new market in Kazatomprom’s sales geography.
Introduce best-practice business processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The phased implementation of targeted information security processes was completed at the Company and several of its subsidiaries. • Ongoing efforts are in place at NAC Kazatomprom JSC to improve the quality of geological and geophysical data at mining enterprises. This includes automated checks of completeness and quality in geological databases and systemic measures to enhance data integrity. • In 2024, the implementation of a Mine-Geological Information System (MGIS)¹⁰ began at four subsidiaries: Ortalyk LLP, Appak LLP, Baiken-U LLP and Khorasan-U LLP. Industrial commissioning is expected in 2025. MGIS had previously been installed at RU-6 LLP and Karatau LLP. • Based on the results of an external surveillance audit, NAC Kazatomprom JSC successfully confirmed its TÜV International

¹⁰ MGIS is specialised software designed only for the development of uranium deposits using the ISL method, based on the integrated analysis of geological and geotechnological data.

	<p>Certification (Germany) in 2024, in compliance with international standards on occupational health and safety and environmental management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 2024, information on identified hazardous conditions, dangerous actions and potentially dangerous situations (Near-Miss) was provided on an ongoing basis. All the data is available in the eKAP information system. The Company encouraged freedom of expression of personal opinion in relation to occupational safety. The Company carried out the work to raise awareness of the STOP Cards importance, their monitoring and analysis. To develop a safety culture, the Company's internal trainers covered all production personnel with the Occupational Safety Culture course. In addition, in 2024, a staff survey was conducted to assess the current level of conscious compliance with occupational safety requirements when working with hazardous chemicals – both among employees and managers. ● The Chairman's Award for Excellence in Occupational Safety was presented to particularly distinguished subsidiaries and affiliates, as well as their employees. ● All employees across the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates were regularly informed of incidents through newsletters; behavioral safety audits and cascading safety communications were conducted. All senior executives of the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates signed and assumed personal commitments under the Vision Zero initiative aimed at eliminating workplace injuries. ● In 2024, an electronic permit-to-work system for “High-risk operations” was industrially deployed, along with a digital training system. ● Two full-scale fire safety drills were conducted with participation from government authorities and representatives of Samruk-Kazyna JSC. ● The Company and its subsidiaries are implementing corporate environmental programs in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bird protection program - Zero Waste production culture development program - Environmental and Social Research Program (ESRP) - Low-carbon development and decarbonisation strategy ● In October 2023, the Water Resource Management Strategy of NAC Kazatomprom JSC for 2023–2030 was developed and approved. An action plan for 2024 was prepared to reduce and optimise water use across the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates. ● Most subsidiaries participated in international environmental campaigns such as Earth Hour and World Environment Day. ● Regular school-based environmental lessons, community cleanups, waste collection and other events were held and covered in the media. ● Kazatomprom also joined the national “Taza Kazakhstan” campaign. Regular participation in working group meetings on environmental legislation reform. ● Kazatomprom conducts environmental research and biodiversity assessments at its deposits. The results are used for assessing environmental and social risks and for monitoring programs at the enterprises of Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates.
<p>Develop industry leader corporate culture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● On 1 March 2024, the Company joined the United Nations global initiative – Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs). This initiative will enable significant progress in promoting gender equality and fostering an inclusive corporate culture. ● In November 2024, during an award ceremony organised by the Ministry of National Economy and the Social Innovators Community of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kazatomprom was recognised as a leader in the category “For Contribution to CSR Development.”

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project “IQANAT Educational Camp for children of Kazatomprom’s subsidiaries and affiliates” was recognised in the “Best Social Project” and “Best Educational Project of the Year” categories at several competitions, including the Golden Hephaestus Awards and the Eurasian Forum of Social Entrepreneurship. • As part of the corporate wellness program, activities were implemented to enhance Company resilience and employee productivity by managing health and well-being risks and improving quality of life. Initiatives included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kazatomprom Marathon - XXIII Industry Sports Games - National sports competitions “Nomad Time Kazatomprom” - “Financial Reboot” program - Art campaign “KAP Korpe”
--	---

2.3.1. Investment projects of Kazatomprom

Construction of a processing complex at the Budenovskoye deposit (capacity: 6,000 tU per year)

Project objective	Production of final product in the form of natural uranium chemical concentrate.
Project value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of uranium production volumes. • Development of production and processing capacities. • Positive impact on regional economic growth. • Creation of new jobs – around 300 during construction and approximately 700 during operation. • Significant tax contributions to the national budget.
Implementation timeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase I - 2024-2025. • Phase II - 2025-2026.
Current status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase I – under implementation. • Phase II – under evaluation.

Construction of a surface processing complex at the Zhalpak deposit (capacity: 900 tU per year)

Project objective	Production of uranium-containing sulfuric acid solution (commercial-grade desorbate).
Project value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of uranium production volumes. • Development of production and processing capacities. • Positive impact on regional economic growth. • Creation of around 260 new jobs during operation. • Significant tax contributions to the national budget.
Implementation timeline	2022-2027.
Current status	Under implementation.

"South Tortkuduk" project at the Moiynkum deposit (JV Katco LLP)

Project objective	Sustaining uranium production at a level of up to 4,000 tonnes per year.
Project value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of uranium production volumes. • Development of production and processing capacities. • Positive impact on regional economic growth.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of new jobs. • Significant tax contributions to the national budget.
Implementation timeline	2018-2025.
Current status	Under implementation.

Construction of a sulfuric acid plant in Taikonur (capacity: 800,000 tonnes per year)

Project objective	Ensuring stability of the domestic sulfuric acid market.
Project value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of new jobs (150 during construction and 500 during operation). • Increase in tax revenues by over KZT 4 billion per year. • Reduction of import dependence on sulfuric acid. • Elimination of projected sulfuric acid deficit in Kazakhstan. • Generation of an additional 30 MW of electricity. • Improvement of socio-economic conditions in the region and development of SMEs. • Implementation of advanced sulfuric acid production technologies in line with global standards for ecology and energy efficiency. • Preservation of competitive advantages through low-cost uranium production.
Implementation timeline	2023–2026.
Current status	Under evaluation.

Production of fuel assemblies (capacity: 200 tonnes per year)

Project objective	Business diversification through production of high-value-added products.
Project value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of high-tech fuel assemblies. • Establishment of French-design fuel assemblies production facility with a capacity of 200 tonnes/year (converted to enriched uranium equivalent). • Utilisation of UMP JSC production capacities for fuel pellet manufacturing. • Creation of new jobs. • Tax contributions to the budget of East Kazakhstan Region.
Implementation timeline	2016–2060.
Current status	In operation.

Development Strategy Update in 2024

In 2024, following the early achievement of core strategic objectives set for 2018–2028 and in response to significant shifts in the nuclear industry, the Company’s Board of Directors approved an updated Development Strategy for 2025–2034. The new course aims to strengthen Kazatomprom’s position and leverage emerging opportunities amid the anticipated “nuclear renaissance.”

Support for the global clean energy transition through sustainable development is built on three key pillars:

- **Enablement** – active Company participation in energy transformation, not merely as a raw material supplier but as a strategic partner to the industry.
- **Global clean energy transition** – emphasises scale and focuses on low-carbon nuclear power.
- **Sustainability** – underscores the balance between economic, environmental and social factors, including resource efficiency, ESG principles and a long-term growth strategy.

Kazatomprom aspires to be recognised as a global leader in the nuclear industry, significantly contributing to the development of uranium and nuclear sector, energy security and environmental sustainability.

The updated Kazatomprom's Development Strategy for 2025–2034 maintains a commitment to the “Value over Volume” principle while adapting to changes in the nuclear fuel market and accounting for the growing demand for uranium, rare and rare-earth metals.

The updated Development Strategy is aimed at maintaining leading positions in the global uranium market and enhancing business resilience through the implementation of the following objectives:

- maintain focus on uranium mining as our core business, with efforts concentrated on replenishment and efficient use of resource base;
- expand presence across the nuclear fuel cycle, considering growing opportunities supported by economic viability;
- develop and expand rare and rare-earth metals segment under the critical minerals agenda;
- continue to diversify sales and further enhance trading function;
- improve and strengthen leading business and ESG practices in order to ensure and uphold integrity of business.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

In this document, “the Group” refers to the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries, i.e. companies that the Group controls by having (i) the power to direct their relevant activities that significantly affect their returns, (ii) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with these entities and (iii) the ability to use its power over these entities to affect the amount of the Group’s returns. The existence and effect of substantive rights, including substantive potential voting rights, are considered when assessing whether the Group has power over another entity.

The Group, with its associates and joint ventures (“JVs”), are collectively referred to as “the Holding”.

The above terminology is used based on the Group’s consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

3.1. Significant factors affecting the Group’s performance

The significant factors that affected the Group’s results of operations during 2024 and 2023 and which the Company expects to continue to affect the Group’s results of operations in the future, include:

- the price received for the sale of natural uranium and changes in natural uranium product prices;
- changes in the Group structure;
- the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates;
- taxation, including mineral extraction tax;
- the cost and availability of sulphuric acid;
- inflation pressure on costs, as well as availability of critical operating materials caused by supply-chain disruption;
- impact of changes in ore reserves estimates; and
- transactions with subsidiaries, JVs, JOs and associates.

3.1.1. Price received for the sale of natural uranium and changes in natural uranium product prices

Spot market prices for U₃O₈, which is the main marketable product of the Group, have the most significant effect on the Group’s revenue. The majority of the Group’s revenue is derived from sales of U₃O₈ under contracts with a price formula containing a reference to spot price. In addition to spot prices, the Group’s effective realized price depends on the proportion of contracts in the portfolio with a fixed price component in a given period. The average realized price for each period can therefore deviate from the prevailing spot market price. More information regarding the impact of spot market prices on average realized price is provided in section Uranium sales price sensitivity analysis.

The following table provides the average spot price and average realized price per pound of U₃O₈ for the periods indicated:

		2023	2024	Change
	USD	60.53	86.28	43%
Average weekly spot price (per lb U ₃ O ₈) ¹¹	KZT	27,616	40,474	47%
Average realized price of the Group (per lb U ₃ O ₈)	USD	55.09	69.48	26%
	KZT	25,135	32,592	30%
Average realized price of Kazatomprom (per lb U ₃ O ₈)	USD	52.10	65.78	26%
	KZT	23,768	30,858	30%

3.1.2. Changes in the Group structure

In 2024, the Group completed the following transactions:

¹¹ The average rates are calculated as the average of the daily exchange rates on each calendar day

- Beginning from 1 January 2024 the Group consolidates JV Budenovskoye LLP as a subsidiary, with the Group's ownership stake remaining unchanged at 51% through having majority of the voting rights and representation in the Supervisory Board. The Group did not make any cash payments to gain control. Net gain from business combination presented in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income is KZT 295,719 mln.
- In early 2024, the Company transferred its 49% stake in Taiqonyr Qyshqyl Zauyty LLP ("TQZ") to Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP as part of a restructuring process aimed at simplifying and optimising the ownership structure. In January 2024, a strategic partnership agreement was signed with the Italian company Ballestra S.p.A. for the construction of a new sulphuric acid plant. Kazatomprom-SaUran sold its 60% stake in TQZ to Ballestra's local partner, reducing Kazatomprom's indirect stake in TQZ to 40%.

In 2023:

- According to the plans for the sale of non-core assets as presented in the Company's 2018 IPO Prospectus, a contract for the purchase and sale of 40% of the shares of Caustic JSC was signed on 30 December 2021 between Kazatomprom and United Chemical Technologies Trading House LLP. On 28 March 2023, United Chemical Technologies Trading House LLP made full payment according to the purchase and sale agreement. On 11 April 2023, a Certificate confirming the acceptance and transfer of shares was signed.

In total, the number of the Group's subsidiaries, JVs, JOs, associates and other equity investments remained 36 as at 31 December 2024 (same as at 31 December 2023)

3.1.3. Impact of Changes in Exchange Rates

The Group's exposure to currency fluctuations is associated with sales, purchases and loans in foreign currencies. Significant cash flows of the Group are in USD due to the following:

- uranium is generally priced in USD, therefore most of the Group's consolidated sales revenue is generated in USD or KZT, but linked to the pricing denominated in USD (94% in 2024, 92% in 2023);
- the Company purchases uranium and uranium products from its JVs and associates pursuant to KZT - denominated contracts, with the prices determined by reference to prevailing spot market prices of U₃O₈, which are in USD;
- most of the Group's borrowings are denominated in USD (70% in 2024, 96% in 2023), which is the principal currency of the Group's revenue. For more details see Section Indebtedness.

A significant portion of the Group's expenses, including its operating, production and capital expenditures, are denominated in KZT. Accordingly, as most of the Group's revenue is denominated in USD, while a significant share of its costs are KZT-denominated, the Group generally benefits from appreciation of USD against KZT which subsequently has a positive effect on the Group's financial performance. However, given that the Group has outstanding USD-denominated liabilities the positive effect of USD appreciation may fully or partially be offset. In addition, the Company purchases uranium and uranium products from its JVs and associates pursuant to KZT-denominated contracts, with the prices determined by reference to prevailing spot market prices of U₃O₈, which are denominated in USD. Accordingly, a significant appreciation of USD would result in a corresponding increase in the KZT-denominated price of such contracts.

3.1.4. Taxation and Mineral Extraction Tax ("MET")

Before 1 January 2023, MET was determined by applying a 29% tax charge to the taxable base related to mining production costs (see footnote under the table below). Taxable expenditures were made up of all direct expenditures associated with mining operations, including wellfield development depreciation charges and any other depreciation charges allocated to direct mining activities, but excluded processing and general and administrative expenses. The resulting MET paid was therefore directly dependent upon the cost of mining operations.

From 1 January 2023, the MET base for uranium is defined as the weighted average price of uranium (in the form of natural uranium concentrate U₃O₈) from public sources for a certain reporting period multiplied by the amount of uranium mined and the MET rate of 6%.

The following table provides a summary of taxes accrued by the Group for the years shown:

(KZT million)	2023	2024	Change
Corporate income tax ¹²	157,610	252,893	60%
Mineral extraction tax ¹³	52,283	86,576	66%
Other taxes and payments to budget ¹⁴	150,830	237,490	57%
Total tax accrued	360,723	576,959	60%

The total amount of accrued taxes increased by an average of 60% in 2024 compared to 2023, due to:

- an increase in corporate income tax by 60% due to an increase in pre-tax profit associated with an increase in the average realized price as a result of the growth of the market spot price and increase in sales volume of enriched uranium (see Sections Consolidated revenue and other financial metrics and Profit before tax and tax expense).
- an increase in the MET by 66% due to an increase in the spot price for U₃O₈, as well as KZT/USD exchange rate volatility.
- an increase in other taxes and other payments to the budget by 57%, which is mainly due to an increase in accrued value added tax as a result of the growth of the value of intra-group sales in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as an increase in the withholding tax at the source of payment from the income of non-resident legal entities on the dividends paid by the Group.

3.1.5. Cost and availability of sulphuric acid

Extraction of uranium using the ISR mining method requires substantial amounts of sulphuric acid. If sulphuric acid is unavailable, the Group's production schedule may be disrupted, while higher prices for sulphuric acid may adversely affect the Group's profits.

The Group's weighted average cost of sulphuric acid increased by 21.5% to KZT 49,153 per tonne inclusive VAT in 2024 (from KZT 40,455 per tonne inclusive VAT in 2023) due to the increase in the price of raw materials and temporary shortages on the Kazakhstan market, as well as higher prices for imported sulphuric acid volumes. On average in 2024, the price of sulphuric acid represented about 13% of the Group's uranium production costs (10% in 2023).

Looking ahead in the medium term, the existing deficit of sulphuric acid is expected to alleviate as a result of the potential increase in sulphuric acid supply from local non-ferrous metals mining and smelting operations and construction of Kazatomprom's Taiqonyr Qyshqyl Zauyty LLP. As previously disclosed it is planned that the launch of new plant will enhance Company's in-house sulphuric acid production capacity (see Section 5.2 Changes in the Group structure) and will serve as a strategic risk mitigation initiative aimed at ensuring self-reliant production capabilities. The plant is anticipated to have a nominal capacity of 800,000 tonnes of sulphuric acid annually. When combined with the existing supply volumes of SKZ-U LLP and SSAP LLP, totalling around 680,000 tonnes, Kazatomprom envisions a consolidated in-house sulphuric acid supply volume of approximately 1.5 million tonnes starting from 2028.

3.1.6. Inflation-related costs, as well as availability of critical operating materials &

¹² Applicable rate: 20%; calculation: taxable income (based on tax reporting accounts) multiplied by corporate income tax rate.

¹³ Applicable rate and calculation from 2023 and further: 6% × (average month-end spot price for period) × (volume of uranium mined). Previously applicable rate: 18.5% for uranium cost in pregnant solution; calculation: the tax charge is a cost of mining and is based on a deemed 20% profit margin on certain expenditures and a MET rate of 18.5%. The tax charge of 29% is determined by the following formula: (1 + 20%) × 18.5% + (1 - (1 + 20%) × 18.5%).

¹⁴ Includes: VAT, property tax, land tax, transport tax, social tax and other payments to budget and PIT (on PIT Company acts as a tax agent).

equipment

The extraction of uranium using the ISR mining method requires the import of certain key operating materials and components. These items are either imported into Kazakhstan directly by the Group, or by local suppliers from whom the Group procures such materials.

In some cases, shipping and availability constraints have resulted in a higher cost to acquire the necessary production materials, including inflationary pressure as a result of commodity price changes, driving an increase in production costs (see Section Uranium segment production and sales metrics).

3.1.7. Impact of changes in Ore Reserves estimates

The Group reviews its JORC-compliant estimates of Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources on an annual basis, including a review of the estimates by a qualified third-party. As a result, certain Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources may be reclassified annually in accordance with applicable standards. Such reclassifications may have an impact on the Group's financial statements. For example, if a reclassification results in a change to the Group's life of mine plans, there may be a corresponding impact on depreciation and amortization expenses, impairment charges, as well as mine closure charges incurred at the end of the life of mine.

3.1.8. Transactions with subsidiaries, JVs, JOs and Associates

The Company purchases U₃O₈ from its subsidiaries, JOs, JVs and associates, principally at spot price with market-based discounts, which may vary by operation. Purchased volumes generally correspond to the Company's interest in the respective selling entities.

The Group's Uranium segment revenue is primarily composed of two streams:

- the sale of U₃O₈ purchased from JVs and associates, as well as from third parties and
- the sale of U₃O₈ produced by the Company and by its consolidated subsidiaries and JOs.

Cost of sales of purchased uranium is equal to the purchase price from JVs and associates, which in most cases is the prevailing spot price with certain applicable discounts. The share of results of JVs and associates represents a significant part of the Group's profits and should be considered in the assessment of the Group's financial results. In 2024, U₃O₈ was purchased at a weighted average discount of 3.74% (2023: 3.63%) on the prevailing spot price.

When uranium produced by the Company, consolidated subsidiaries and JOs, is sold, the cost of sales is predominantly represented by the cost of production. For those sales, the entire profit margin from uranium products, including uranium for export is reflected in the Group's consolidated results.

The following table provides the volumes purchased by the Company for the periods indicated.

(tU)	2023	2024	Change
U ₃ O ₈ , purchased from JVs and associates	2,703	2,738	1%
U ₃ O ₈ , purchased from JOs and subsidiaries	9,898	10,263	4%
Total	12,601	13,001	3%

* For some JVs, the Company has a right to purchase additional volumes beyond its attributable share if the JV partner chooses to forgo its entitled share of production (beyond the production volume attributable to the Company).

In 2024 the total volume of U₃O₈ purchased from JVs and associates, JOs and Subsidiaries comprised 13,001 tonnes (2023: 12,601 tonnes).

In addition to the above volumes, the Company (including its trading subsidiary THK) also purchases volumes from third parties at variable prices.

3.2. Key performance indicators analysis

3.2.1. Consolidated financial metrics

The analysis in this section of the report is based on 12 months ended 31 December 2024 compared to 12 months ended 31 December 2023. The table below provides financial information related to the consolidated results of the Group for 2024 and 2023.

(KZT million)	2023	2024	Change
Revenue	1,434,635	1,813,352	26%
Cost of sales	(671,862)	(931,621)	39%
Gross profit	762,773	881,731	16%
Selling expenses	(28,851)	(26,216)	(9%)
G&A expenses	(53,110)	(48,666)	(8%)
Operating profit	680,812	806,849	19%
Other income/(loss), including the following one-time effect:	(50,855)	402,700	-
Gain from business combination (one-time effect) ¹⁵	-	295,719	-
Share of results of associates	76,049	142,533	87%
Share of results of joint ventures (JVs)	22,336	17,030	(24%)
Pre-tax income	728,342	1,369,112	88%
Corporate income tax	(148,007)	(236,997)	60%
Net profit, attributable to:	580,335	1,132,115	95%
- Owners of the Company	419,184	872,263	108%
- Non-controlling interest	161,151	259,852	61%
Earnings per share attributable to owners (basic and diluted), KZT/share ¹⁶	1,616	3,363	108%
Adjusted Net profit (net of one-time effects), attributable to:	580,335	836,396	44%
- Owners of the Company	419,184	576,544	38%
Adjusted EBITDA ¹⁷	828,623	1,096,711	32%
Attributable EBITDA ¹⁸	639,407	788,681	23%

3.2.2. Consolidated revenue and other financial metrics

The Group's consolidated revenue continued to show sustainable growth amounting to KZT 1,813,352 million in 2024, an increase of 26% compared to 2023 (in 2023 the Group's consolidated revenue was KZT 1,434,635 million). The increase is mainly due to:

- the growth in the average realized price associated with an increase in the market spot price for U3O8;
- an increase in revenue from sale of enriched uranium related to the growth of FA deliveries by Ulba-FA LLP in 2024.

The main revenues by source in 2024 compared to 2023, are presented below.

¹⁵ Net result from business combination for control obtained over JV Budenovskoye LLP.

¹⁶ Calculated as: Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company divided by total number of shares outstanding from Section 3.10 Outstanding Shares, rounded to the nearest KZT.

¹⁷ Adjusted EBITDA is calculated by excluding from EBITDA items not related to the main business and having a one-time effect. Calculation: Profit before tax - finance income + finance expense +/- Net FX loss/(gain) + Depreciation and amortization + Impairment losses - reversal of impairment +/- one-off or unusual transactions.

¹⁸ Attributable EBITDA (previously "Adjusted Attributable EBITDA") is calculated as: Adjusted EBITDA less the share of the results in the net profit in JVs and associates, plus the share of Adjusted EBITDA of JVs and associates engaged in the uranium segment, less non-controlling share of adjusted EBITDA of Appak LLP, JV Inkai LLP, Baiken-U LLP, Ortalyk LLP, Turanium (previously JV "Khorasan-U") LLP and JV Budenovskoye LLP less any changes in the unrealized gain in the Group.

(KZT million)	2023	2024	Change	Proportion	
				2023	2024
Uranium ¹⁹ (U ₃ O ₈)	1,180,722	1,412,466	20%	82%	78%
Uranium products and enriched uranium ²⁰	151,798	252,369	66%	11%	14%
Beryllium products	31,857	30,666	(4%)	2%	2%
Tantalum products	27,061	19,670	(27%)	2%	1%
Others	43,197	98,181	127%	3%	5%
Total Revenue	1,434,635	1,813,352	26%	100%	100%

Operating profit in 2024 was KZT 806,849 million, an increase of 19% compared to 2023 (in 2023 was KZT 680,812 million). The increase was mainly due to a higher gross profit in 2024 as indicated above.

In 2024 other income amounted to KZT 402,700 million (2023: KZT 50,855 million loss), originated primarily from a net result from business combination (one-time effect), namely control obtained over JV Budenovskoye LLP for KZT 295 719 million (2023: nil) in accordance with the independent valuation report. The Group obtained control over JV Budenovskoye LLP through having majority of the voting rights and representation in the Supervisory Board as of 1 January 2024. Excluding the one-time effect of net gain from business combination, other income is mostly represented by gain from revaluation and disposal of inventory loan returned until March 2024 to ANU Energy OEIC for KZT 14,332 million (2023: loss on revaluation for KZT 37,977 million). Also, in Q4 2023 the Group accrued a provision amount of KZT 15,692 million on receivables from Dioxitek S.A. (Argentina) for the sales of uranium. The payment was received as of the reporting date, thus reversal of impairment was recognised.

Net profit in 2024 amounted to KZT 1,132,115 million, an increase of 95% compared to 2023 (2023: KZT 580,335 million). The increase was mainly due to the gain from control acquired over JV Budenovskoye LLP, a higher operating profit, as well as due to higher share in results of associates in 2024, primarily driven by an increase in the average realized price of associates due to an increase in the spot price for U₃O₈.

Profit for the period attributable to non-controlling interest increased significantly by 61% in 2024 and comprised KZT 259,852 million due to a growth of net profit of the mining subsidiaries that have non-controlling interest, primarily driven by an increase in the average realized price due to an increase in the spot price for U₃O₈.

Adjusted EBITDA amounted to KZT 1,096,711 million in 2024, a 32% year-on-year (KZT 828,623 million in 2023), while attributable EBITDA was KZT 788,681 million in 2024, an increase of 23% compared to previous year (KZT 639,407 million in 2023). The changes were mainly driven by higher operating profit on consolidated level, higher EBITDA of JVs and associates and growth in the average realized price associated with an increase of the spot price for U₃O₈.

3.3. Uranium Segment

3.3.1. Uranium segment production and sales metrics

		2023	2024	Change
Production volume of U ₃ O ₈ (100% basis)	tU	21,112	23,270	10%
Production volume of U ₃ O ₈ (attributable basis) ²¹	tU	11,169	12,286	10%

¹⁹ Includes only U₃O₈ sales proceeds (across the Group).

²⁰ Includes, but is not limited to sale of EUP, UF₆, production and sales of UO₂ powder and fuel pellets by UMP JSC.

²¹ The Production volumes of U₃O₈ (attributable basis) are not equal to the volumes purchased by KAP headquarters (HQ) in the Section 5.8 Transactions with subsidiaries, JVs, JOs and Associates.

U ₃ O ₈ sales volume (consolidated)	tU	18,069	16,670	(8%)
Including KAP U ₃ O ₈ sales volume ^{22,23}	tU	14,915	12,769	(14%)
Group inventory of finished goods (U ₃ O ₈)	tU	7,242	6,334	(13%)
Including KAP inventory of finished goods (U ₃ O ₈) ²⁴	tU	6,108	5,431	(11%)
Group average realized price	KZT/kg	65,344	84,733	30%
Group average realized price	USD/lb	55.09	69.48	26%
KAP average realized price ²⁵	USD/lb	52.10	65.78	26%
Average weekly spot price	USD/lb	60.53	86.28	43%
Average month-end spot price ²⁶	USD/lb	62.51	85.14	36%

Kazatomprom's 2024 production results were within the guided ranges. Production volumes on a 100% basis and on attributable basis were higher throughout 2024 compared to 2023 due to an increase in the production plan in accordance with the commitments under the Subsoil Use Agreements.

3.3.2. Uranium segment production by operation

The information presented in the table provides the total uranium production level at each asset (100% basis). The impact of delays and/or limited access to some key materials & equipment in first half of 2024 (see Sections Cost and availability of sulphuric acid), was not equal across all operations due to the nature of the ISR mining process and differences in the geological structure of the deposits, mine plans and development phase at each operation.

(tU as U ₃ O ₈)	Ownership	2023	2024	Change
Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP	100%	1,070	1,020	(5%)
RU-6 LLP	100%	833	833	0%
Appak LLP	65%	832	833	(0%)
JV Inkai LLP ²⁷	60%	3,230	2,992	(7%)
Baiken-U LLP	52,5%	1,066	1,141	7%
MC Ortalyk LLP	51%	1,648	1,739	5%
Semizbay-U LLP	51%	963	963	0%
JV Budenovskoye LLP	51%	180	617	>100%
Karatau LLP	50%	2,611	3,299	26%
JV Akbastau JSC	50%	1,647	2,001	22%
Turanium LLP (JV Khorassan-U) LLP	50%	1,681	2,030	21%
JV Zarechnoye JSC	49,98%	757	611	(19%)
JV Katco LLP	49%	2,103	2,388	14%
JV South Mining Chemical Company LLP	30%	2,488	2,803	13%
Total		21,112	23,270	10%

3.4. UMP Segment

²² KAP U₃O₈ sales volume (incl. in Group): includes only the total external sales of KAP HQ and THK. Intercompany transactions between KAP HQ and THK are not included. Yet, some part of Group U₃O₈ production goes to the production of EUP, fuel pellets and fuel assemblies (FA) at Ulba-FA LLP

²³ Group sales volume and KAP sales volume (incl. in Group) does not include approximately 1,800 tonnes of natural uranium equivalent used for the supply of EUP in 2024 for the project of "Ulba-FA" LLP (2023: 1,300 tonnes).

²⁴ KAP inventory of finished goods (incl. in Group): includes the inventories of KAP HQ and THK.

²⁵ KAP average realized price: the weighted average price per pound for the total external sales of KAP and THK. The pricing of intercompany transactions between KAP and THK are not included.

²⁶ Source: UxC, TradeTech. Values provided represent the average of the uranium spot prices quoted at month end and not the average of each weekly quoted spot price, as contract price terms generally refer to a month-end price.

²⁷ For JV "Inkai" LLP annual share of production on attributable basis is determined as per Implementation Agreement, concluded between participants of the entity. Company's annual attributable share of production in 2024 comprised 1,619 tU (2023: 1,615 tU).

3.4.1. UMP segment uranium product sales

UO₂ powder and Fuel pellets²⁸		2023	2024	Change
Fuel pellets	Sales and tolling, tonnes	196.5	295.0	50%
Ceramic powder	Sales and tolling, tonnes	87.8	5.5	(94%)
Dioxide from scraps	Sales and tolling, tonnes	7.6	8.1	7%

Sales volume of fuel pellets (including material produced under tolling services) and ceramic powders amounted 295 tonnes and 5.5 tonnes respectively in 2024. These results correspond to the planned 2024 in accordance with contracted sales volumes and customer demand. A 7% increase in sales volumes of dioxide from scraps up to 8.1 tonnes in 2024 is due to an increase in the quantity of orders from customers.

3.4.2. UMP segment rare metal products sales

Rare metals products²⁹		2023	2024	Change
Beryllium products	Sales and tolling, tonnes	898.19	629.88	(27%)
	KZT/kg	35,468	48,851	32%
Tantalum products	Sales and tolling, tonnes	146.27	141.59	(3%)
	KZT/kg	185,011	170,695	(8%)
Niobium products	Sales and tolling, tonnes	1.29	9.18	>200%
	KZT/kg	91,121	27,434	(70%)

Sales volume of beryllium products (including material produced under tolling services) decreased by 30% due to lower customer demand in 2024 compared to 2023, while price increased by 38% mainly due to change in the product mix to higher value-added refined products.

Sales volume of tantalum products (including material produced under tolling services) decreased by 3% in 2024 compared to 2023 due to lower customer demand. Sales prices for tantalum products decreased by 8% due to a change in the structure of products sold.

Sales volume of niobium products (including tolling services) significantly increased in 2024 compared to 2023, due to higher demand, whereas sales prices for niobium products in 2024 decreased compared to the same period in 2023 due to changes in product mix of the realized products.

3.5. Cost of Sales

The table below illustrates the components of the Group's cost of sales for 2024 and 2023:

(KZT million)	2023	2024	Change	Proportion	
				2023	2024
Materials and supplies	364,841	518,578	42%	54%	56%
Depreciation and amortization	92,824	119,922	29%	15%	13%
Processing and other services	71,126	103,655	46%	11%	11%
Taxes other than income tax	55,868	91,487	64%	8%	10%
Payroll costs	61,886	71,346	15%	9%	8%

²⁸ Volumes include products and materials sold under tolling services.

²⁹ Volumes include products and materials sold under tolling services.

Other	25,317	26,633	5%	4%	3%
Cost of Sales	671,862	931,621	39%	100%	100%

The cost of materials and supplies was KZT 518,578 million in 2024, an increase of 42% compared to 2023 (2023: KZT 364,841 million) due to an increase spot price of U₃O₈ affecting the cost of uranium purchased from JVs and associates, as well as from third parties (when such uranium is sold, the cost of sales is predominantly represented by the cost of purchased materials and supplies at the prevailing spot price with certain applicable discounts). The growth of cost of materials and supplies was also due to an increase of purchase price of production materials, supplies and reagents (including sulphuric acid) due to an inflationary pressure (see Section 5 Inflation-related costs, as well as availability of critical operating materials & equipment).

3.5.1. Uranium segment C1 cash cost, all-in sustaining cash cost and capital expenditures

(KZT million unless noted)		2023	2024	Change
C1 Cash cost (attributable basis)	USD/lb	13.27	16.59	25%
Capital cost (attributable basis)	USD/lb	8.10	11.06	37%
All-in sustaining cash cost (attributable C1 + capital cost)	USD/lb	21.37	27.65	29%
Capital expenditures of mining companies (100% basis) ³⁰		201,321	317,540	58%

C1 Cash cost (attributable) for 2024 was within the 2024 guided range (\$16.50 – \$18.00/lb), while All-in-sustaining cash cost (attributable C1 + capital cost, "AISC") was slightly below the 2024 guided range (\$27.75 – \$29.25/lb), caused by the factors listed below.

C1 Cash cost (attributable) increased by 25% and AISC increased by 29% in USD equivalent for 2024 compared to 2023. The increase in C1 Cash cost was primarily due to an increase in spot prices of U₃O₈ affecting MET as per formula mentioned in section Taxation and Mineral Extraction Tax ("MET"), as well as increasing inflationary pressure on materials and supplies.

Kazatomprom's attributable C1 cash cost categories are generally broken down as follows (proportions vary year-to-year and vary between operations, deposits and regions):

General Attributable Cash cost (C1) Categories	2023	2024
MET	28%	30%
Material and supplies	21%	23%
Payroll costs	18%	17%
Processing and other services	15%	13%
General and administrative expenses	5%	5%
Selling expenses	4%	3%
Others	10%	9%
Total	100%	100%

AISC increased due to an overall increase in capital cost on an attributable basis, driven by factors as specified below.

Capital expenditures of mining entities (100% basis) in 2024 totalled KZT 317,540 million, an increase of 58% compared to 2023 (2023: KZT 201,321 million) and were higher than the updated guidance range provided for 2024 (KZT 285 – 305 billion). The increase was attributable to:

- capital investments for the wells construction and building infrastructure for new facilities commissioned at JV Katco LLP, MC Ortalyk LLP and JV Budenovskoye LLP for an aggregate amount of KZT 108 bln (previously guided - KZT 97 billion);

³⁰ Excludes liquidation funds and closure costs. Note that in Section Capital Expenditures Review total results include liquidation funds and closure cost.

- an increase in purchase prices for materials, supplies, equipment and cost of drilling (see Section 3.6 Capital Expenditures Review) and preparation of wellfields for 2025 increase (compared to 2024 volumes) as per 2025 guidance (see Section 3.11 Guidance for 2025).

3.6. Capital Expenditures Review

Most capital expenditures of the Group are incurred by subsidiaries, JOs, JVs and associates engaged in the mining of natural uranium. Such expenditures are comprised of the following key components:

- uranium well construction costs: the main components of these costs are the costs of construction, well piping and acidification at existing and new fields;
- expansion costs, which typically include expansion of processing facilities, including at existing fields, at new sites as additions to existing contracts for subsoil use, extension of services and transport routes to new wellfield areas, implementation of new production systems and processes;
- sustaining capital, largely reflecting recurring, infrastructure at existing and new fields, expenses on maintenance of buildings and equipment replacement related costs, which typically to cease three years prior to the end of production at the asset; and
- liquidation fund contributions and mine closure costs (not included in the calculation of AISC).

The following table provides the capital expenditures for the Group's subsidiaries, JOs, JVs and associates engaged in uranium mining on the 100% basis for the periods indicated. Capital expenditure amounts shown were derived from stand-alone unaudited management information of certain entities within the Group based on a stand-alone account information of these entities and they are therefore not comparable with or reconcilable to the amounts of additions to property, plant and equipment as presented in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

					2023				2024
(KZT million)	Share	WC ³¹	S ³²	LF/C ³³	Total	WC	S&E	LF/C	Total
Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP	100%	10,787	3,832	260	14,879	11,681	2,035	1 512	15,228
RU-6 LLP	100%	6,762	1,230	472	8,464	6,786	1,429	1 065	9,280
Appak LLP	65%	7,669	1,208	288	9,165	9,924	1,883	1 062	12,869
JV Inkai LLP	60%	11,478	2,535	(5)	14,008	17,058	3,201	42	20,301
Baiken-U LLP	52,5%	8,153	985	100	9,238	8,123	1,318	442	9,883
MC Ortalyk LLP	51%	16,380	1,199	(57)	17,522	21,337	5,726	1 153	28,216
Semizbay-U LLP	51%	8,976	1,433	(41)	10,368	10,641	902	925	12,468
JV Budenovskoye LLP	51%	10,035	318	83	10,436	43,153	11,127	285	54,565
Karatau LLP	50%	7,962	587	174	8,723	13,427	1,221	942	15,590
JV Akbastau JSC	50%	10,711	520	80	11,311	23,280	3,916	534	27,730
Turanium LLP (JV Khorassan-U) LLP	50%	12,322	1,171	221	13 714	16,044	4,428	442	20,914
JV Zarechnoye JSC	49.98%	6,546	295	2,966	9,807	6,512	861	2,186	9,559
JV Katco LLP	49%	29,167	26,722	2,849	58,738	41,215	26,580	5,418	73,213

³¹ Well construction, not including geologic exploration costs.

³² Sustaining. Includes total expansion investments.

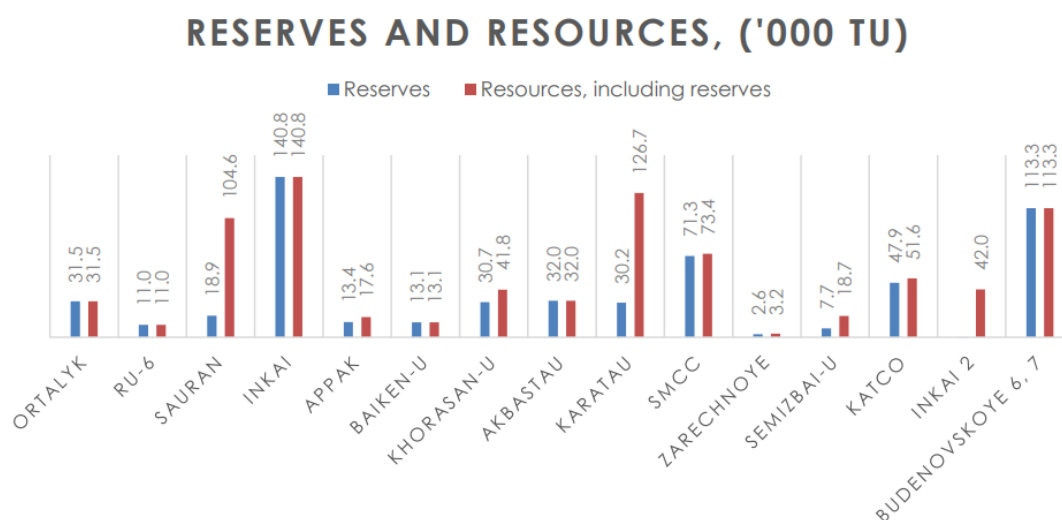
³³ Liquidation fund / closure.

JV South Mining Chemical Company LLP	30%	9,104	3,231	239	12,574	19,926	3,805	1,544	25,275
Total of mining assets		156,052	45,266	7,628	208,947	249,107	68,432	17,552	335,091

Capital expenditures of 14 mining entities in 2024 significantly exceeded the level of 2023. The growth of capital investments, excluding liquidation fund/closure expenses, is associated with:

- construction of the necessary infrastructure and costs of well construction at JV Budenovskoye LLP, JV Katco LLP (South Tortkuduk) and MC Ortalyk LLP (Zhalpak) as part of significant investment projects;
- expansion of production capacities at existing fields in order to achieve the planned levels of uranium production;
- growth of wells constructed to achieve the production level within the framework of contractual obligations and restore the ratio of reserves ready for production;
- growth of purchase prices for work and materials for the construction and piping of wells.

3.7. Reserves and Geological Surveys



In accordance with the SRK Consulting (UK) Limited Letter (dated 17 January 2025), the Ore reserves of all mining assets (does not include estimated resources of exploration assets) as of 31 December 2024 (including annual depletion) totalled 564.3 thousand tU, (100% basis), with 300.3 thousand tU attributable to the Company (2023: 566.9 thousand tU on a 100% basis, 300.9 thousand tU attributable). Total mineral resources (including ore reserves) were estimated at 821.3 thousand tU (100% basis), with 492.9 thousand tU attributable to the Company (2023: 850.5 thousand tU on 100% basis, 508.9 thousand tU attributable). In comparison to 2023, total mineral resources decreased by about 29.3 thousand tU, mainly due to the depletion of mineral resources related to the mining of 23.4 thousand tU in 2024 on 100% basis and corresponding losses, regulated in project documents. Furthermore, mineral resources in the amount of 5.8 thousand tU, recorded in 2023, were not accounted in the current estimation due to completion of Exploration contract for Budenovskoye 6 and 7, which belongs to Budenovskoye LLP. For more information, please see in a letter from SRK Consulting (UK) Limited about Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, available in the “Investors” section on the Company’s website.

3.8. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Kazatomprom's management aims to preserve financial stability in a constantly changing market environment. The Group's financial management policy is intended to maintain an appropriate amount of cash reserves to support existing operations and business development.

The Group's liquidity requirements primarily relate to funding working capital, capital expenditures, service of debt and payment of dividends. The Group has historically relied primarily on cash flow from operating activities to fund its working capital and long-term capital requirements and it expects to continue to do so, although it maintains the option to use external financial resources when required. It is expected that there will be no significant change in the sources of the Group's liquidity in the foreseeable future. If required, the Company will consider entering into project financing arrangements to fund certain investment projects.

3.8.1. Dividends paid

In 2024, the Company announced dividends of KZT 314,649 million, which were paid to its shareholders in June 2024 based upon the results of 2023 operations (compared to KZT 200,970 million paid to shareholders in July 2023 based upon the results of 2022 operations).

3.8.2. Adjustments to Free Cash Flow formula affecting dividends for results of FY2025

As of the date of publication of this report, the Company is making adjustments to the Free Cash Flow (FCF) calculation, which are subject to consideration at the upcoming Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in May of 2025.

The adjustments affect the method for calculating FCF, which is currently calculated using the following formula: $FCF = \text{Cash flows from operating activities} - \text{acquisition of fixed assets (FA, including advances) and intangible assets (IA)} - \text{acquisition of mine development assets} - \text{acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets} + \text{dividends from JVs and associated companies, to be distributed before the annual general meeting of shareholders (AGM) following the reporting year} + \text{dividends from JVs and associated companies, distributed after the AGM and not accounted for in the previous period} + \text{receipts/disposals (on a net basis) from the sale/acquisition of shares, participation interests in subsidiaries and dependent companies} - \text{acquisition of investments in JVs and associated companies, other equity investments in cash}$.

It is proposed to adjust the current FCF calculation as follows:

- exclude from the cash flows from operating and investing activities proportionate share of cash flows of a non-controlling interest (NCI);
- include cash flows from the sale of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets, less proportionate share of cash flows of NCI;
- include cash receipts from dividends received by the Company's subsidiaries in the reporting period from associates, joint ventures and other investments of third-tier enterprises in which the Company has equity shares/participation interests indirectly through direct interests in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, less proportionate share of cash flows of NCI.

Since the approval of the existing FCF formula in 2020, the following events have occurred in the structure of the Group, increasing the share of non-controlling interest in FCF, thereby reducing the share of Kazatomprom, as the parent company:

- sale of a 49% stake of the Company in MC Ortalyk LLP in July 2021;
- inclusion of JV Budenovskoye LLP in the Group line-by-line consolidation perimeter through the gain of control with a 51% stake in January 2024.

In such circumstances, under the current formula, Kazatomprom will have to pay dividends in an amount exceeding Kazatomprom's own net cash inflows. The changes are introduced in order to balance

between maximizing dividend flows to shareholders and achieving the Company's sustainable development goals. Adjustments to the FCF calculation formula, if approved by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, will be applied on the results of FY2025 and onwards. Dividends for 2024 will be distributed in accordance with the dividend policy in effect on the reporting date.

3.8.3. Cash Flows

The following cash flow discussion is based on and should be read in conjunction with the Financial Statements and related notes.

The following table provides the Group's consolidated cash flows in 2024 and 2023:

(KZT million)	2023	2024
Cash flows from operating activities ³⁴	432,225	516,487
Cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	(61,200)	(42,415)
Cash flows (used in) financing activities	(319,425)	(415,264)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	51,600	58,808

3.8.3.1. Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Operating cash flows in 2024 totalled KZT 516,487 million, a significant increase compared to KZT 432,225 million in 2023 mainly due to:

- KZT 314,230 million increase in cash receipts from customers and under swap transactions during 2024 compared to 2023, due to a growth in the average realized price associated with an increase in the spot price for U₃O₈;
- KZT 29,501 million increase in 2023 inflows from VAT refunds from the budget

Offset by:

- KZT 72,642 million increase in cash payments to suppliers and under swap transactions during 2024 compared to 2023, due to a growth in the spot price for U₃O₈ as well as inflationary pressure on materials and supplies;
- KZT 77,717 million due to an increase in other taxes paid, primarily from the higher amount of accrued value-added tax resulting from an increase in intra-group sales within the territory of Republic of Kazakhstan, along with an increase in the mineral extraction tax (see Section Taxation and Mineral Extraction Tax ("MET"));
- KZT 76,110 million increase in income tax paid due to an increase in profit before tax (see Section 6.9 Profit before tax and tax expense).

3.8.3.2. Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Net cash outflows from investing activities were KZT 42,415 million in 2024 compared to Net cash outflows KZT 61,200 million in 2023.

Changes in investing cash flows in 2024 were due to:

- an increase in acquisition of property, plant and equipment, acquisition of mine development assets and acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets totalling for KZT 64,723 million primarily due to costs of constructing wells and building infrastructure for new facilities commissioned at MC Ortalyk LLP and JV Budenovskoye LLP as well as increase in purchase price of equipment (see Section 3.6 Capital Expenditures Review).

Offset by:

- increase in net cash inflow from redemption and placement of investments in both short and long-term debt securities issued by the US Department of the Treasury, Ministry of Finance of Republic of Kazakhstan and international financial institutions matured in 2024, net of the amount – KZT 75,108 million;

³⁴ Includes income tax and interest paid.

- acquisition of control over JV Budenovskoye LLP and inclusion of its cash and equivalents in the total amount of KZT 11,885 million;
- KZT 3,316 million increase in dividends received from associates, joint ventures and other investments in 2024 (see Section 9.2 Dividends received and paid).

3.8.3.3. Cash Flows from financing activities

Net cash outflows from financing activities were KZT 415,264 million in 2024 compared to KZT 319,425 million in 2023.

The principal factors affecting the comparable cash flows used in financial activities was:

- an increase in the payment of dividends to shareholders and dividends paid to non-controlling interests by KZT 113,679 and KZT 53,007 million, respectively.
- an increase in comparable cash flows from receipts from loans and borrowings by KZT 137,297 million and repayments by KZT 65,641 million, resulting in a total levelling of KZT 71,656 million.

3.9. Indebtedness

The total debt and guarantees of the Group as of 31 December 2024 were KZT 176,645 million (KZT 102,473 million in 2023).

(KZT million)	2023	2024	Change
Bank loans	-	1,989	100%
Non-bank loans	86,252	147,718	71%
Off-balance sheet guarantees	16,096	26,692	66%
Lease liabilities	125	246	97%
Total debt and guarantees	102,473	176,645	72%

The following table summarises the Group's debt for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023:

(KZT million)	2023	2024	Change
Non-current	-	106,401	100%
Bank loans	-	1,379	
Non-bank loans, including:	-	105,022	
<i>Bonds issued</i>	-	105,022	
Current	86,252	43,306	(50%)
Bank loans	-	609	
Non-bank loans, including:	86,252	42,697	
<i>Bonds issued</i>	82,746	457	
<i>Loan from partner-participant</i>	-	42,240	
<i>Promissory note issued</i>	3,506	-	
Total debt	86,252	149,707	74%

The Group's bank loan balance as of December 31, 2024 amounted to KZT 1,989 million and includes a long-term bank loan taken by KAP Logistics LLP, received from AB Bank of China in Kazakhstan JSC for the purchase of tank wagons, locomotives and vehicles

The amount of non-bank loans as of 31 December 2024 comprised KZT 147,718 million and includes:

- long-term bonds placement of USD 200 million with maturity period December 2027, issued in accordance with regulations of Astana International Exchange. The placement took place through a targeted bond purchase and sale transaction between Company as the "Seller" and "Samruk-Kazyna" JSC as the "Buyer" at the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) +1%. The purpose of this bond issue is to replenish working capital;
- loans of JV "Budenovskoye" LLP received from the second partner-participant for construction of the wellfield and infrastructure for new facilities commissioned at JV Budenovskoye LLP as well as financing its operational activities.

The Group's off-balance sheet guarantees outstanding as of 31 December, 2024 amounted to KZT 26,692 million represented by off-balance sheet irrevocable liabilities of UMP JSC for KZT 12,397 million provided as collateral for the loan of Ulba-FA LLP to Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC and liabilities for Taiqonyr Qyshqyl Zauyty LLP under the underlining agreements on joint implementation of the project on sulphuric acid plant construction for KZT 14,295 million.

Under the loan and guarantee agreements, the Group is obliged to comply with certain covenants, primarily related to loans and guarantees. As of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Group was in compliance with the covenants set out in the loan and guarantee agreements

The following table summarises the Group's weighted average interest rate for bank loans in 2024 and 2023:

(%)	2023	2024
Weighted average interest rate, including:	3.62	7.04
Fixed interest rate	3.62	7.03

Floating interest rate	-	7.15
------------------------	---	------

The Company has been assigned credit ratings from international rating agencies:

- Moody's Investors Service: Baa1, outlook – Stable (confirmed on 11 September 2024);
- Fitch Ratings: BBB, outlook – Stable (confirmed on 15 January 2025).

3.9.1. Net debt / Adjusted EBITDA

The following table summarises the key ratios used by the Company's management to measure financial stability in 2024 and 2023. Management targets a net debt to adjusted EBITDA of less than 1.0.

(KZT million)	2023	2024	Change
Total debt (excluding guarantees)	86,377	149,953	74%
Total cash balances	(211,920)	(294,413)	39%
Net debt	(125,543)	(144,460)	15%
Adjusted EBITDA ³⁵	828,623	1,096,711	32%
Net debt / Adjusted EBITDA (coefficient)	(0,15)	(0,13)	(13%)

3.10. Outstanding Shares

As of 20 July 2024, the off-market transaction between the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan and Samruk-Kazyna JSC on the purchase of Kazatomprom shares to the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan was completed. As a result of this transaction, Samruk-Kazyna's share decreased from 75% to 62.99336549%. According to the shareholder register data maintained by the Central Securities Depository of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the 12.00663451% equity stake sold by Samruk-Kazyna JSC now belongs to the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Kazatomprom's free float has not been affected and remains at 25% with a dual listing at the London Stock Exchange and Astana International Exchange.

As at 31 December 2023	Shares and GDRs	%
Samruk-Kazyna JSC	163,377,456	63
Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	31,140,000	12
Free-float	64,839,152	25
Total shares outstanding	259,356,608	100

³⁵ Adjusted EBITDA is calculated by excluding from EBITDA items not related to the main business and having a one-time effect. Calculation: Profit before tax - finance income + finance expense +/- Net FX loss/(gain) + Depreciation and amortization + Impairment losses - reversal of impairment +/- one-off or unusual transactions.

3.11. Guidance for 2025

	Guidance for 2025
	520 KZT/1USD
Production volume U ₃ O ₈ , (tU) (100% basis) ^{36,37}	25,000 – 26,500
Production volume U ₃ O ₈ (tU) (attributable basis) ^{37, 38}	13,000 – 14,000
Group sales volume, (tU) (consolidated) ³⁹	17,500 – 18,500
Incl. KAP sales volume, (tU) (included in Group sales volume) ⁴⁰	14,000 – 15,000
Revenue – consolidated, (KZT billions) ⁴¹	1,600 – 1,700
Revenue from Group U ₃ O ₈ sales, (KZT billions)	1,400 – 1,500
C1 cash cost (attributable basis) (USD/lb) *	1.,50– 18.00
All-in sustaining cash cost (attributable C1 + capital cost) (USD/lb)*	29.00 – 30.50
Total capital expenditures of mining entities (KZT billions) (100% basis) ⁴²	385 – 415

* Note that the conversion of kgU to pounds U₃O₈ is 2.5998.

** For some JVs, the Company has a right to purchase additional volumes beyond its attributable share if the JV partner chooses to forgo its entitled share of production (beyond the production volume attributable to Company).

Production in 2025 is expected to be in the range of 25,000 – 26,500 tonnes of uranium on a 100% basis and in the range of 13,000 – 14,000 tonnes of uranium on an attributable basis.

The JV Inkai LLP is expected to revise its production plans for 2025 downwards, as a result of not achieving its target production in 2024 and the temporary suspension of production in January 2025.

As was disclosed earlier, it is expected that in 2025 mining entities will have different percentage rate decreases compared to the levels stipulated in the Subsoil Use Agreements within the acceptable 20% deviation.

³⁶ Production volume U₃O₈ (tU) (100% basis): Amounts represent the entirety of production of an entity in which the Company has an interest; it disregards that some portion of production may be attributable to the Group's JV partners or other third-party shareholders. Precise actual production volumes remain subject to converter adjustments and adjustments for in-process material.

³⁷ The duration and full impact including, but not limited to sanctions pressure due to the Russian-Ukrainian conflict and limited access to some key materials are not known. As a result, annual production volumes may differ from internal expectations.

³⁸ Production volume U₃O₈ (tU) (attributable basis): Amounts represent the portion of production of an entity in which the Company has an interest, corresponding only to the size of such interest; it excludes the portion attributable to the JV partners or other third-party shareholders, except for JV "Inkai" LLP, where the annual share of production is determined as per Implementation Agreement as disclosed in IPO Prospectus. Actual drummed production volumes remain subject to converter adjustments and adjustments for in-process material. For JV Budenovskoye LLP, 100% of the 2024-2026 annual production is fully committed for supplying the needs of the Russian civil nuclear energy industry, under an offtake contract at market-related terms.

³⁹ Group sales volume: includes Kazatomprom's sales and those of its consolidated subsidiaries (according to the definition of the Group provided on page one of this document). Group U₃O₈ sales volumes do not include other forms of uranium products (including, but not limited to, the sales of fuel pellets and enriched uranium).

⁴⁰ KAP sales volume (included in Group sales volume): includes only the total external sales of KAP HQ and THK. Intercompany transactions between KAP HQ and THK are not included.

⁴¹ Revenue expectations are based on uranium prices taken at a single point in time from third-party sources. The prices used do not reflect any internal estimate from Kazatomprom and 2025 revenue could be materially impacted by how actual uranium prices and exchange rates vary from the third-party estimates.

⁴² Total capital expenditures (100% basis): includes only capital expenditures of the mining entities, includes significant CAPEX for investment and expansion projects. Excludes liquidation funds and closure costs. For 2025 includes development costs for mining infrastructure of JV Budenovskoye LLP, JV Katco LLP (South Tortkuduk) and MC Ortalyk LLP (Zhalpak) for a total amount of approximately KZT 153 billion

Sales volume guidance for 2025 is aligned with the Company's market-centric strategy as well. The Group expects to sell between 17,500 tU and 18,500 tU, including KAP sales of between 14,000 tU and 15,000 tU. Increase in 2025 sales volume guidance in comparison to 2024 at both the Group and KAP levels is attributed to the growth in U₃O₈ sales commitments under existing contracts, along with the pipeline of discussions for new U₃O₈ sales contracts underway.

Revenue, C1 cash cost (attributable basis) and All-in Sustaining cash cost (attributable C1 + capital cost) may vary from the guidance provided if the KZT to USD exchange rate fluctuates significantly during 2025. Increase in spot market price for U₃O₈ affecting the MET (see Section 5.4 Taxation and Mineral Extraction Tax ("MET")) as well as procurement and supply chain issues, including inflationary pressure on production materials and reagents, are expected to continue throughout 2025. This may affect the Company's financial metrics for 2025. Guidance will be updated if the aforementioned uncertainties persist throughout 2025.

The Company foresees significant increase in its 2025 total capital expenditures of mining entities on 100% basis in comparison to 2024 (see Section 3.6 Capital Expenditures Review). This growth is mainly attributed to the expected capital expenditures of KZT 153 billion for development of mining infrastructure and ensuring production at JV Budenovskoye LLP, JV Katco LLP (South Tortkuduk) and MC Ortalyk LLP (Zhalpak), as well as to the higher volume of wellfield preparation and wellfield development (drilling and well construction) in 2025 required for future production periods. In this regard guidance range for capital expenditures of mining entities on 100% basis has been widened, which translates into the increase in guidance for All-in Sustaining cash cost (attributable C1 + capital cost) in comparison to 2024 results.

The Company may purchase uranium from the spot market, while continuing to monitor market conditions for opportunities to optimise its inventory.

3.11.1. Uranium sales price sensitivity analysis

The table below indicates how the Group's U₃O₈ annual average sales price may respond to changes in spot prices (shown in the left column), for a given year (shown across the top row). At present, the table clearly indicates that the Group's U₃O₈ average sales prices are closely correlated with the uranium spot market price.

This sensitivity analysis should be used only as a reference and actual uranium market spot prices may result in different U₃O₈ annual average sales prices than those shown in the table. The table is based upon several key assumptions, including estimates of future business opportunities, which may change and are subject to risks and uncertainties outside the Group's control. Please review the footnotes under that table and refer to the section Forward-looking statements for more information.

Average Annual Spot Price (USD)	2025E	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E
20	30	26	24	21	21
40	40	39	39	39	39
60	55	58	57	58	58
80	67	74	74	76	76
100	76	87	89	94	94
120	84	100	104	111	111
140	93	113	119	128	129

Values are rounded to the nearest dollar. The sensitivity analysis above is based on the following key assumptions:

- Annual inflation is assumed to be 2% in the US based on historic values, for the purposes of this analysis;
- Analysis is as of 31 December 2024 and prepared for 2025–2029 based on Group's guidance of sales volume of approximately 18.5 thousand tonnes of uranium in the form of U₃O₈ in 2025, assuming an average annual sales volume of approximately 24 thousand tonnes of uranium (not relevant to the guidance figure) in the form of U₃O₈ in subsequent years. The sales volume

contracted as of 31 December 2024 will be sold per existing contract terms (i.e. contracts with hybrid pricing mechanisms with a fixed price component (calculated in accordance with an agreed price formula) and / or combination of separate spot, mid-term and long-term prices); Kazatomprom's marketing strategy does not target a specific proportion of fixed and market related contracts in its portfolio in order to remain flexible and react appropriately to market signals.

- A difference between sales prices and spot prices is expected for 2025, since deliveries under some long-term contracts in 2025 incorporate a proportion of fixed pricing that was negotiated during a lower price environment.
- For the purpose of the table, uncommitted volumes of U_3O_8 are assumed to be sold under short-term contracts negotiated directly with the customers and based on spot prices.

4. ESG AND SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS

4.1. Sustainable Development Management

Key indicators for 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDP Climate Change – B • CDP Water Security – C • Kazatomprom received a CSA (Corporate Sustainability Assessment) rating of 48/100 from leading international rating agency S&P Global Ratings • Top-10 best Kazakhstani companies in the ESG disclosure rating with an 'A' grade according to PwC Kazakhstan • 2nd place in the "Best ESG Strategy" category at the Golden Hephaestus Awards
Key events for 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top-500 "World's Best Companies for Sustainable Growth" according to TIME Magazine in partnership with the statistical organisation Statista • 97% completion of the Roadmap for enhancing ESG Practices • Participation in the UN Global Compact's "SDG Ambition" program • Development of the Sustainable Development Program for 2024-2030 • Disclosure of information in accordance with international standards GRI and SASB
Key documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Development Policy of NAC Kazatomprom JSC • Sustainable Development Program of NAC Kazatomprom JSC for 2024-2030 • Decarbonisation and Carbon Neutrality Strategy of NAC Kazatomprom JSC until 2060 • Code of Ethics and Compliance of NAC Kazatomprom JSC • Supplier Code of Conduct • Human Resources Policy of NAC Kazatomprom JSC for 2018-2028 • Human Rights Policy • Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of NAC Kazatomprom JSC • Rules "Procedure for financing social and charitable projects in the regions of presence of NAC Kazatomprom JSC" • Policy of NAC Kazatomprom JSC on Prevention of Corruption and Fraud

4.1.1. Our approach

GRI 2-9, 2-12, 2-13, 2-14, 2-23

Kazatomprom recognises the significant impact of its operations on the environment, local communities and the socio-economic development of the regions in which it operates. In line with this recognition, the Company continues to strengthen the integration of sustainable development principles at every stage of its operations, while encouraging partners, suppliers and other stakeholders to conduct business responsibly and uphold social responsibility. Sustainable development remains an integral component of Kazatomprom's corporate strategy, underlining its importance for long-term competitiveness and embedding core corporate values that prioritise the well-being of current and future generations.

Structure of the Sustainable Development Management System

GRI 2-24

Sustainability considerations permeate all levels of the Company's management and are treated as a strategic priority. At the highest level, the Board of Directors sets the Company's goals and values,

approves corresponding strategies and plans and regularly receives reports on their implementation. As part of these reports, the Board of Directors, when necessary, engages with various stakeholders – employees, partners and external parties.

For a deeper examination of specific areas and to develop recommendations on ESG issues, specialised committees operate under the Board of Directors. They analyse the Company's performance in sustainable development and propose best-practice measures.

The Company's Management Board ensures the implementation of approved strategic decisions and programs, coordinates initiatives and monitors the achievement of established targets and the effectiveness of adopted measures. Specific tasks are assigned to specialised departments and subsidiaries, creating a unified management system and ensuring a comprehensive approach to ESG activities.

Principles of sustainable development of NAC Kazatomprom JSC

- Openness
- Accountability
- Transparency
- Ethical conduct
- Respect
- Lawfulness
- Respect for human rights
- Zero tolerance for corruption
- No conflict of interest
- Lead by example






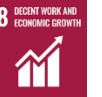
In 2024, the Company approved its Sustainable Development Program for 2024–2030, defining strategic goals and risk management mechanisms related to the environmental, social and governance aspects of its activities. The Program's significance and quality were recognised at the “Golden Hephaestus” industry awards, where it took second place in the “Best ESG Strategy” category.




The key principles of Kazatomprom's approach to sustainable development include:

- Environmental responsibility: minimising impact on the environment, managing water and land resources, reducing emissions and using natural resources efficiently.
- Social development: enhancing the well-being of employees and the population in the regions of presence, developing human capital and ensuring safe working conditions.
- Corporate governance: increasing transparency, adhering to high standards of business ethics, developing risk management and improving management systems.

The Program includes specific goals and tasks for each ESG direction, as well as mechanisms for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of effectiveness.

Implementation of the Sustainable Development Program for 2024–2030 in 2024

Key performance indicators	Progress achieved in 2024	Target value by 2030
Environmental aspect (E)   		
Reduction of the Company's greenhouse gas emissions by Scope 1 and 2 (Net), in % of the 2021 level	18.5	10
Reduction in specific indicators of water consumption (m3/ton of product) in uranium mining, in % to the 2022 level	6.7	15
Share of annually processed/decontaminated radioactively contaminated metal scrap, polymer products and personal protective equipment, %	37	80
Conducting a comprehensive assessment of the Company's operational impact on the environment and biodiversity (ESRP)	+	+
CDP Rating/Score (Climate Change)	B	A-
Social aspect (S)   		
LTIFR	0.09	0.01
Share of S&As implementing a reporting system on occupational safety status in contractor organisations, %	100	100
Employee turnover, %	14.6	12
Average hours of training per year per employee for Company, hours	41	56

Annual level of social stability in S&As, %	83	77
Maintaining the average radiation dose for Group “A” personnel at historically average levels, mSv/year	1.36	1.46
Corporate Governance (G)   		
Share of women in the governance bodies of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its S&As, %	23.5	30
Share of employees of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its S&As receiving annual training on human rights protection, %	31	100
Share of employees of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its S&As receiving annual training on risk management, %	31	22.8
Increase in international ESG rating/score compared to 2022, %	17	10
In-country value in procurement by NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its S&As, %:		
• for goods	72	72
• for works and services	97	97

4.1.2. UN Sustainable Development Goals

Kazatomprom fully shares the values of the UN Sustainable Development Agenda. The Company recognises the importance of all 17 UN SDGs and, as part of its operations, strives to make a feasible contribution to their achievement. Due to the specifics of our operations, we have identified six priority UN SDGs to which the Company makes the most significant contribution.

Kazatomprom’s Priority UN Sustainable Development Goals



Contributing to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals

UN Sustainable Development Goals	Report section
SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational health and safety
SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental sustainability
SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HR management Occupational health and safety
SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science and Innovation
SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental sustainability
SDG 13 – Climate Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change and energy efficiency

4.1.3. Commitment to the Principles of the UN Global Compact

GRI 2-28

Each year, Kazatomprom publishes a Progress Report, which is available on the official UNGC website. In 2022, Kazatomprom joined the UN Global Compact initiative (UNGC) and continues to work towards this cause.

Principles	Section of the Report
Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights	Human rights
Businesses should make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses	
Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining	HR management
Businesses should uphold the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour	
Businesses should uphold the effective abolition of child labour	

Businesses should uphold the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation	
Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges	Environmental sustainability
Businesses should undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility	
Businesses should encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies	
Businesses should work against all forms of corruption, including extortion and bribery	Corporate Ethics and Compliance

4.1.4. Stakeholder engagement

GRI 2-25, 2-29

Kazatomprom's primary objective is to create sustainable value for all its stakeholders, based on a clear understanding of their needs and expectations. In this regard, the Company develops and implements effective stakeholder engagement practices, using diverse communication formats and feedback channels, with a strong emphasis on enhancing direct dialogue and systems for opinion exchange.

The Disclosure Policy of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and the Stakeholder Map serve as key regulatory documents guiding the Company's stakeholder engagement processes.

Kazatomprom has established clear procedures for discussing ESG-related matters with key stakeholders and the Company's management. These topics are raised and thoroughly addressed during meetings of the specialised committees of the Board of Directors, as well as at meetings of the governing bodies of the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates.

Through the systematic work of the Board committees – which includes preliminary analysis, in-depth discussion of key issues and the preparation of recommendations – the Board of Directors is equipped with all the necessary tools for effective corporate governance. This enables the Company to adapt swiftly to changing external conditions while maintaining high standards of governance.

The identification and selection of stakeholders for further engagement is based on an assessment of their influence on the Company's current operations and long-term strategic development plans. This process also considers the Company's prior experience in interacting with external stakeholders and the degree to which these stakeholders are dependent on Kazatomprom's performance.

Stakeholder communication channels:

- Analyst day.
- Performance conference calls.
- Surveys and questionnaires.
- Newsletters and mailouts.
- General and individual meetings.
- Direct contact by email and telephone.
- Sectoral events.
- Presentations.
- Corporate reporting.
- Official website.
- Publications in media.
- Social media.
- Grievance mechanisms.

The Company regularly conducts internal reviews and updates the stakeholder map as necessary. The most recent internal survey, conducted in 2023, confirmed its relevance, and no changes were made.

Kazatomprom stakeholder ranking map 2024



Results of stakeholder engagement in 2024

GRI 2-29

Shareholders

Kazatomprom’s shareholders are primarily interested in the stable growth of economic profit, consolidated net income and overall financial performance, as well as in ensuring the availability of free cash for development and dividend payments. Their expectations include increased profitability, financial stability, growth in the Company’s market value, transparency of information and effective management of ESG risks. Engagement with shareholders is conducted through the decisions of corporate governance bodies, joint working groups, regular meetings and discussions with Samruk-Kazyna JSC and periodic reporting.

Achieved results:

- 3 General meetings of shareholders were held;
- KZT 314,649 million dividends were paid.

Investors and stock exchanges

Kazatomprom attracts a wide range of investors and actively cooperates with stock exchanges such as the LSE and AIX. The company places great importance on understanding investors’ expectations, their business perspectives and the stock exchanges’ requirements for responsible business conduct, including sustainability-related aspects. Engagement is maintained through direct negotiations, participation in international forums and virtual communication channels (such as official stock exchange websites and others).

Achieved results:

- Investments in short-term debt securities totaled KZT 18,626 million;
- Kazatomprom’s share trading volume accounted for 9% of total trading on AIX.

Management and employees

The Company provides decent working conditions, including health and safety, social support and the right to training and professional development. Management understands employee expectations in these areas and actively engages with them through satisfaction surveys, official communication channels including a hotline, corporate social networks and both in-person and online conferences to gather feedback and respond to their needs.

Achieved results:

- The number of employees at NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates – 22,174 people;
- Salary fund for employees – KZT 158,970 million;
- Social Stability Index (SRS) – 83%.

Business partners and suppliers

The company builds transparent and sustainable relationships with business partners and suppliers, ensuring equal access to procurement procedures. Kazatomprom adheres to the principles of openness, providing access to information about procurement. Engagement includes analytical meetings, negotiations and business correspondence. Cooperation is formalised through contracts, memorandums, strategic agreements and activity licensing.

Achieved results:

- Total value of contracts signed with suppliers – KZT 418,047.8 million
- Share of local suppliers in procurement of goods, works and services was – 91%.

Government and local authorities

Kazatomprom collaborates with government and local authorities to ensure compliance with legislation, business sustainability and regional development. The Company contributes to job creation, supports Kazakhstan's leadership in the uranium industry and adheres to energy and resource efficiency principles while minimising environmental impact. Cooperation with public authorities includes regulatory compliance oversight, fulfillment of licensing obligations and participation in drafting regulatory acts. The Company regularly submits reports, holds meetings and signs memorandums of cooperation to support regional development.

Achieved results:

- Taxes and mandatory payments made – KZT 442.4 billion.

Trade unions

The Company actively engages with trade unions to support the protection of employee interests and the regulation of labour relations. Key areas of cooperation include job creation, improving workplace safety and enhancing working conditions. Dialogue with trade unions is conducted through negotiations, meetings, reporting and strategic partnership agreements. Transparency is supported through feedback mechanisms such as the hotline, social media and corporate communication channels. The Company informs trade unions about activities related to remuneration, training and occupational safety, providing information via reports and online resources.

Achieved results:

- Industry trade union covers 12,750 employees;
- Expenditures on trade union support – KZT 1,413 million;
- 97% of employees are covered by Collective agreements.

Local communities in regions of operations

The Company maintains engagement with local communities in its regions of presence, addressing issues related to job creation, infrastructure development and environmental impact. Open dialogue is supported through official channels, including social media, Telegram channels and mass media, enabling prompt communication and feedback from residents. Additionally, the Company organises public hearings, allowing community members to express their views on key issues. Cooperation is further strengthened through round tables with local authorities, experts and community activists, as well as through social projects aimed at improving quality of life in the regions.

Achieved results:

- Total amount of social investments aimed at infrastructure development – KZT 735 million;
- Funds allocated for charitable activities– KZT 3 341.7 million.

International organisations and business communities

The Company actively cooperates with international organisations and business communities, contributing to the development of industry standards and the advancement of legislative changes. Kazatomprom submits proposals for regulatory improvements and supports initiatives aimed at enhancing the business environment and promoting economic growth. To strengthen international relations, the Company signs strategic agreements and participates in industry-specific conferences, forums and business meetings. Round tables, working groups and negotiations are also organised to facilitate knowledge exchange.

Achieved results:

- Participation in the 68th IAEA General Conference in Vienna;
- IAEA inspections conducted at 6 uranium mining subsidiaries and affiliates.

Subsidiaries and affiliates

The Company engages with its subsidiaries and affiliates on matters related to personnel management, labour legislation, workplace safety and the provision of social guarantees. To meet the expectations of its subsidiaries and affiliates, the Company conducts meetings with their management and teams, holds negotiations, public hearings and both in-person and online conferences – communicated through corporate social networks and internal communication channels. In addition, senior management oversees compliance with legislation, visits production facilities, develops proposals for regulatory improvements and receives reports on the fulfillment of business and social commitments.

Achieved results:

- The Ombudsman conducted on-site visits to 24 subsidiaries and affiliates.

Consumers

Kazatomprom actively engages with consumers by ensuring transparency and accessibility of information about its operations. Ongoing dialogue with clients is maintained to improve the quality of products and services and to strengthen the Company's market position. Various feedback mechanisms are used, including a hotline, surveys, meetings and negotiations.

Marketing communications are aimed at informing consumers about the Company's activities, innovations and improvements. This is achieved through the development of a media plan, publication of materials in the media and on corporate online platforms. In addition, the Company's annual report serves as a key tool for presenting key achievements and future development plans.

Achieved results:

- Products are supplied to 21 clients in 9 countries.

4.1.5. Associations Membership

GRI 2-28

NAC Kazatomprom JSC actively engages with professional communities, industry associations and international organisations, recognising the importance of collective business efforts in achieving sustainable development goals. Participation in industry initiatives facilitates the exchange of experience, the adoption of best practices and the resolution of strategic challenges, enabling the Company to remain at the forefront of global trends in the uranium sector.⁴³

Organisation	Website	Year of joining
International organisations		
World Nuclear Association, London, UK	www.world-nuclear.org	1993
Tantalum-Niobium International Study Center, Brussels, Belgium	www.tanb.org	1999
World Nuclear Fuel Market, Norcross, GA, USA	www.wnfm.com	2002
The Nuclear Energy Institute, Washington, D.C., USA	www.nei.org	2018
World Nuclear Transport Institute, London, UK	www.wnti.co.uk	2019
The Group of Vienna IAEA, Vienna, Austria	https://www.iaea.org/	2021
The United Nations Global Compact	https://unglobalcompact.org	2022
National organisations		
Nuclear Society of Kazakhstan, Astana, Kazakhstan	https://nuclear.kz/	2002
The Republican Association of Mining and Metallurgical enterprises, Astana, Kazakhstan	https://agmp.kz/	2006
KAZENERGY Association, Astana, Kazakhstan	Kazenergy	2009
National Chamber of Entrepreneurs of the Republic of Kazakhstan Atameken, Astana, Kazakhstan	https://atameken.kz/ru/	2013
The Kazakhstan Engineering Union	https://smkz.kz/ru	2023



Plans for 2025

In December 2024, the Board of Directors approved the Roadmap for the Improvement of ESG Practices at Kazatomprom for 2025, outlining the Company's key priorities and initiatives for the upcoming year.

- Development of a climate change policy.
- Assessment of climate risks and opportunities, considering the decarbonisation strategy.
- Diagnostics of ESG systems in the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates.
- Conducting sustainability training for members of the Board of Directors and Management Board.

⁴³ Contribution to UN SDG 17 – Partnerships for the goals.

4.2. Climate change and energy efficiency

Key Indicators for 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDP Climate Change – B • 634,875 tonnes of CO₂-eq. – Total amount of GHG emissions (Net) • 240 thousand GJ – Energy savings
Key indicators for 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of I-REC certificates • Implementation of the Company's Decarbonisation and Carbon Neutrality Strategy until 2060
Material topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change
Contribution to UN Sustainable Development Goals	 
Key documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency Improvement • Decarbonisation and Carbon Neutrality Strategy of NAC Kazatomprom JSC until 2060 • Sustainable Development Program of NAC Kazatomprom JSC for 2024–2030
Goals of the Sustainable Development Program until 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of the Company's Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 10% from the 2021 level • Share of green electricity in the Company's energy mix – 0.42%

4.2.1. Management approach

GRI 3-3

Kazatomprom is a leading global uranium supplier, accounting for over 40% of global production and playing a key role in the development of low-carbon nuclear energy.

Nuclear energy plays a vital role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions by providing stable and uninterrupted electricity. With high capacity and continuous operation, nuclear power plants are a reliable low-carbon energy source that contributes to climate goals and a sustainable energy transition.

The global trend toward decarbonisation creates new opportunities for Kazatomprom to strengthen its position in the global uranium market. The growing demand for nuclear power opens prospects for long-term contracts, export expansion and participation in the construction of Kazakhstan's first nuclear power plant. The implementation of sustainable mining technologies reduces the carbon footprint, enhancing the Company's attractiveness to ESG investors. The recognition of nuclear energy as a low-carbon energy source facilitates access to green financing, allowing Kazatomprom to reinforce its leadership in the global nuclear fuel supply chain.

In 2024, the Company continues implementing its Decarbonisation Strategy aimed at systematically reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving energy efficiency. The key goal is to reduce emissions by 10% by 2030 (Scopes 1 and 2) and achieve carbon neutrality by 2060. To achieve this, Kazatomprom is introducing energy consumption optimisation, equipment modernisation, increased use of renewable energy and low-carbon mining technologies such as in-situ recovery. Kazatomprom is pursuing two decarbonisation scenarios. The realistic scenario envisions a gradual reduction in emissions based on current technological capabilities, while the optimistic scenario targets accelerated carbon neutrality by 2045 through advanced technologies and broader use of renewable energy.

Climate change and the global shift to low-carbon energy present not only opportunities but also certain challenges for the industry. Physical risks such as changing climate conditions and water resources

may impact mining operations. Transition risks, including international requirements to reduce carbon footprints, necessitate ongoing adaptation of operational processes. Kazatomprom mitigates these factors by implementing modern mining methods, continuous emissions monitoring and sustainable development strategies.

Climate risk management is carried out at all levels of governance at NAC Kazatomprom JSC. Climate risk management is integrated into the corporate risk management system, ensuring identification, assessment and control within strategic and operational processes. The Board of Directors oversees the risk management system, approves key documents, goals, metrics, reports and action plans and monitors their implementation.

More detailed information on the Company's Decarbonisation and Carbon Neutrality Strategy can be found on the [Company's official website](#).

4.2.2. Greenhouse gas emissions

The Company regularly monitors greenhouse gas emissions by quantifying direct and indirect emissions in accordance with international standards and guidelines such as the GHG protocol and ISO 14064. The list of greenhouse gases included in the inventory comprises carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O). To convert emissions of each type of greenhouse gas into carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), Kazatomprom applies global warming potential (GWP) values as defined in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report.

For the purposes of greenhouse gas emissions accounting, all information is consolidated on a 100% basis, regardless of the Company's ownership share in joint ventures.

The base year for GHG emissions calculations was established as 2021.

GRI 305-1

The level of direct greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1) in 2024 amounted to 119,820 tonnes of CO₂-eq. The slight decrease in direct GHG emissions compared to 2023 is attributed to minor changes in the fuel mix.

Direct greenhouse gas emissions, 2022-2024 (Scope 1), '000 tonnes of CO₂-eq.

Indicator	2021	2022	2023	2024
Direct greenhouse gas emissions	106.91	97.26	120.62	119.82

GRI 2-4, 305-2

As part of our ongoing efforts to improve the accuracy and relevance of our environmental impact reporting, we have updated our methodology for calculating indirect energy-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Scope 2). This update involves a transition from international GHG emission factors to localized emission factors that better reflect the specific conditions and emission profiles of the regions where we operate.

In line with our recalculation criteria, emissions data for previous reporting periods, including the base year, have been restated using local emission factors. Furthermore, due to changes in electricity legislation in the Republic of Kazakhstan, we incorporated the shares of electricity generation by fuel type. This ensures consistency and comparability across all reporting periods. The restated figures have been integrated into our historical data. As a result, gross Scope 2 GHG emissions for 2023 increased by 30% (2022: 64%, 2021: 37%).

Additionally, the methodology for Scope 2 GHG emissions was revised to reflect updated emission intensity factors in accordance with national regulations governing GHG emissions and removals. Accordingly, data for 2022 and 2023 have been recalculated.

Dynamics of gross and net indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 2), tonnes of CO₂-eq.

Indicator	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gross indirect greenhouse gas emissions	819,359	841,997	777,625	787,554
Net indirect greenhouse gas Emissions	819,359	841,997	777,625	634,875
Emission reductions achieved through the application of offset mechanisms	-	-	-	152,679

In 2024, gross indirect greenhouse gas emissions amounted to 787,554 tons of CO₂-eq, representing a 1.3% increase compared to 2023. Net indirect emissions for the reporting period decreased to 634,875 tons of CO₂-eq.

Net indirect energy-related GHG emissions, 2021-2023 (Scope 2), tonnes of CO₂-eq.

Activity	Electricity consumption-related ⁴⁴			Heating energy consumption-related			Total emissions		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Uranium mining and processing	545,3	509,2	407,56	530	1,669	330	454,8	507,8	407,8
Nuclear fuel cycle and metallurgy	30	26	6	98,47	91,33	96,13	60	95	96
Ancillary activities	148,7	130,2	89,50	9	4	6	247,1	221,6	185,6
	12	87	9	9	4	6	91	21	45
	47,58	46,33	40,67	1,360	1,770	609	48,94	48,10	41,28
	6	9	2				6	9	1
Total	741,6	682,8	537,7	100,3	94,77	97,07	841,9	777,6	634,8
	29	52	47,	69	3	5	97	25	75

In 2024, Kazatomprom reduced its net indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 2) by 18.4% compared to 2023. The primary driver of this reduction was the purchase of International Renewable Energy Certificates (I-REC). These certificates allow the Company to offset electricity consumption from the grid by confirming that an equivalent amount of electricity was generated from renewable sources and supplied to the grid. The certificates comply with the international I-REC Standard and help improve the Company's environmental performance while strengthening Kazatomprom's position in ESG ratings.

The volume of I-REC certificates purchased corresponds to 20% of the total electricity actually consumed by the Company during the reporting period.

The data on other indirect (Scope 3) greenhouse gas emissions for 2024 will be disclosed in the CDP report.

SASB EM-MM-110a.1

In addition, the volume of greenhouse gas emissions from each of the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates remains below the national threshold of 20,000 tonnes of CO₂-eq, which is the mandatory participation limit in Kazakhstan's emissions trading system. This is regulated by the Order of the Minister of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 28, 2022, No. 91 "On approval of the Rules for state regulation in the field of greenhouse gas emissions and absorptions." This enables the Company to effectively manage its carbon footprint and comply with national decarbonisation requirements.

GRI 305-4

Intensity of greenhouse gas emissions

⁴⁴ The volume of indirect energy-related greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 2) from electricity consumption includes only net emissions.

Indicator	Unit	2024
Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1)	tonnes of CO ₂ -eq.	119,820
Gross indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2)	tonnes of CO ₂ -eq.	787,554
Net indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2)	tonnes of CO ₂ -eq.	634,875
Uranium production volume	tonnes	23,351
Intensity of direct GHG emissions	tonnes of CO ₂ -eq.	5.13
Intensity of gross indirect GHG emissions	tonnes of CO ₂ -eq.	33.73
Intensity of net indirect GHG emissions	tonnes of CO ₂ -eq.	27.19
Intensity of GHG emissions (Scope 1 and 2) Gross	tonnes of CO ₂ -eq./tonnes	38.86
Intensity of GHG emissions (Scope 1 and 2) Net	tonnes of CO ₂ -eq./tonnes	32.32

GRI 305-5

During the reporting period, the volume of greenhouse gas emissions reduction due to energy efficiency measures was 45,769 tonnes of CO₂-eq. (Scope 1), while the reduction through the application of offset mechanisms (purchase of I-REC certificates) was 152,679 tonnes of CO₂-eq. (Scope 2).

4.2.3. Energy efficiency and energy saving

Kazatomprom consistently implements measures to improve energy efficiency and reduce the consumption of fuel and energy resources, minimising environmental impact and optimising operational processes. The Company has implemented an energy management system in compliance with the international standard ISO 50001:2018, ensuring effective energy consumption management.

Energy efficiency is monitored and controlled through established KPIs and regulated annual specific electricity consumption targets for uranium production. To assess energy-saving potential, an energy audit is conducted every five years. Its results form the basis of the annual Action Plan for energy saving and energy efficiency. In 2024, the Company implemented a set of energy efficiency measures, resulting in savings of KZT 1,572 million, which is 7% above the planned figures. As a result of energy-saving initiatives, the total energy savings in 2024 amounted to 240 thousand GJ.

Impact of activities by areas for 2024

Area	'000 KZT	Energy savings, '000 GJ
Utilisation of renewable energy sources	208,471	18,791
Energy saving measures	659,824	112,992
Modernisation of energy equipment	186,802	32,759
Reduction of energy intensity of technological processes	230,108	36,691
Modernisation of technological equipment	184,294	24,389
Optimisation of technological processes	92,401	13,686
Improvement of VAD	9,743	0,682

Alternative Energy

Kazatomprom is actively working to improve energy efficiency and reduce its carbon footprint by shifting from traditional energy sources toward cleaner and renewable alternatives. This not only contributes to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions but also promotes more efficient use of fuel and energy resources:

- photovoltaic power stations (PV);
- solar collectors (or solar water heaters).⁴⁵

Electricity generation by PV stations

⁴⁵ Contribution to UN SDG 13 - Climate Action.

Indicator		2022	2023	2024
Generated energy	'000 MWh*hour	3.01	3.02	3.09
	'000 GJ	10.82	10.87	11.12

Effect from the use of alternative energy sources in 2024, '000 KZT

Indicator	2022	2023	2024
PV stations	133,523	123,317	160,609
Solar collectors	46,520	37,214	47,861

GRI 302-1, 302-4, SASB EM-MM-130a.1.

The increase in heating energy consumption in 2024 compared to 2023 is due to colder climatic conditions in January-February. Total consumption of fuel and energy resources used for production, extraction and processing of raw materials amounted to 5,731 thousand GJ.

Energy consumption, '000 GJ⁴⁶

Indicator	2022	2023	2024
Heating energy	868	809	840
Heating from renewables	4	5	5
Electricity	3,043	3,148	3,277
Electricity from renewables	14	14	14
Total	3,929	3,975	4,135

Use of primary energy sources, '000 GJ

Source type	2022	2023	2024
Coal	12.7	65.3	45.5
Natural gas	7.7	9.9	14.7
Liquefied gas	0	0	1.8
Fuel (gasoline, diesel)	1,457	1,506	1,534

The reduction in coal consumption in 2024 was due to the temporary two-month shutdown of the Mining and Processing Complex (MPC) in Kurchatov (UMP JSC) for equipment replacement. Since coal is used to produce heat and steam for the MPC's production needs and facility heating, the temporary suspension of operations led to a decrease in coal consumption.

The increase in natural gas consumption in 2024 compared to 2023 is linked to the phased replacement of diesel fuel with gas as part of the Company's energy efficiency and carbon footprint reduction program.

The inclusion of the liquefied gas indicator (1.8 thousand GJ) is due to the technical upgrade of boiler units at the shift camp of Karatau LLP, involving the conversion of hot water boilers from diesel fuel to liquefied gas.

Energy intensity

GRI 2-4, GRI 302-3

In 2024, the consumption of fuel and energy resources (FER) at the Group's enterprises increased by 3.5% compared to 2023. This is due to the commissioning of blocks No.6 and No.7 of the Budenovskoye deposit and increase in uranium production.

Specific energy intensity for the reporting period amounted to 0.246 thousand GJ/t, reflecting total energy consumption from all types of fuel and energy resources.

⁴⁶ The 2022 figures have been adjusted. Indicators for heat and electricity consumption from RES have been added to the table.

Energy intensity

Indicator	2022	2023	2024
Consumption of fuel and energy resources for production, extraction and processing of raw materials, '000 GJ	5,470	5,538	5,731
Uranium production volume	21,279	20,996	23,351
Specific energy intensity, '000 GJ/t	0.257	0.264	0.246

In 2024, as part of the implementation of NAC Kazatomprom JSC's Decarbonisation and Carbon Neutrality Strategy until 2060, the Company carried out several initiatives aimed at reducing the carbon footprint of its products. Specifically, efforts focused on expanding the use of renewable energy sources, energy conservation and improving energy efficiency:


- At Karatau LLP, four solar collector systems were commissioned for hot water supply at the shift camp and industrial site.
- At JV YUGHK LLP, energy-efficient TMG-12 transformers are being gradually commissioned at new units of the Akdala and South Inkai mines.
- Variable frequency drives were installed at RU-6 LLP and JV YUGHK LLP to optimise equipment energy consumption.
- Reactive power compensators were installed at Baiken-U LLP and JV YUGHK LLP to improve the energy efficiency of power grids.
- At Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC, thermal network pipeline insulation was replaced to reduce heat loss and lower energy consumption.

4.2.4. Plans for 2025

In 2025, the Company will continue implementing measures to reduce its carbon footprint and improve energy efficiency. As part of this effort, the following initiatives are planned: Development of a climate change policy.

- Development and approval of a Climate Change Policy.
- Assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities.
- Development of design and estimate documentation for the modernisation of existing boiler facilities to switch to liquefied imported gas at the enterprises of JV Southern Mining and Chemical Company LLP and JV Inkai LLP.
- Implementation of a heat pump station at Kyzylkum LLP.
- Preparation of projects for the installation of solar collectors at the enterprises of JV Southern Mining and Chemical Company LLP and DP Ortalyk LLP.
- Implementation of thermal energy recovery systems at Karatau LLP.
- Construction of a pilot wind power plant near the sites of the pilot production facility, Satellite-1, Satellite-2 and the shift camp, enabling a partial transition to renewable energy sources and strengthening the Company's position in the field of environmentally sustainable development.

4.3. Environmental sustainability

Key indicators for 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KZT 1,089.08 million – environmental protection expenditures • KZT 701.1 million – payments for environmental emissions
Key events for 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in the national campaign “Taza Kazakhstan” • Implementation of the Water Resource Management Strategy • Implementation of corporate programs: Environmental and Social Research Program (ESRP), Zero Waste, Bird Protection Program • Best environmental disclosure among Kazakhstani companies according to PwC • Support for global international environmental initiatives – Earth Hour, World CleanUp Day, World Environment Day
Material topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality protection • Water resources • Waste and tailings • Biodiversity
Contribution to UN Sustainable Development Goals	
Key documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roadmap for Enhancing ESG practices • Water Resource Management Strategy and Standard • Radioactive Waste Management Program of NAC Kazatomprom JSC for 2023–2030 • Sustainable Development Program of NAC Kazatomprom JSC for 2024–2030 • Corporate environmental programs
Goals of the Sustainable Development Program until 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and implementation of a Biodiversity Conservation Program • International environmental/ecological/biodiversity initiatives supported by the Company

4.3.1. Management approach

SASB EM-MM-160a.1

NAC Kazatomprom JSC recognises that the extraction of natural uranium may have a negative impact on the environment and has set a strategic goal to minimise this impact. The Company regularly conducts environmental monitoring, uses natural resources efficiently and implements innovative technologies in its pursuit of high standards of environmental safety.

Kazatomprom’s environmental policy is implemented through an environmental management system that has been adopted across all of the Company’s production enterprises. This system complies with the requirements of the international ISO 14001 standard and covers the following areas:

- Monitoring and prevention of air, soil and water pollution;
- Biodiversity conservation;
- Setting clear objectives and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of the system;
- Compliance with legislative requirements and corporate standards.

NAC Kazatomprom JSC adheres to high environmental protection standards. The key principles and approaches to environmental management are outlined in the Company's Policy in the field of occupational safety and health protection of workers, industrial safety, environmental protection, nuclear and radiation safety.

To ensure effective coordination in this area, the HSE Committee under the Board of Directors provides strategic guidance and oversight. Day-to-day supervision is carried out by the Company's HSE Department, which monitors compliance with both corporate and regulatory requirements.

Specialised units operate within the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates, responsible for implementing environmental policies, monitoring compliance with environmental legislation and enforcing corporate environmental standards.

To minimise the negative impact of production activities on the environment and employee health, the Company applies the precautionary principle, which is integrated into its Occupational Safety Management System. This approach enables the identification and management of potential environmental risks at all stages of the production process.

Within Kazatomprom's functional risk register on industrial safety, the following environmental protection risks have been identified:

- Risk of environmental damage;
- Impact of external environmental factors on production activities, including risks related to climate, natural phenomena and global environmental issues.

The Company is committed to minimising environmental impact throughout the entire life cycle of its deposits – from conducting environmental impact assessments (EIA) at the design stage to closure and reclamation after the end of operations. One of the major projects in this area was the environmental impact assessment conducted in 2024 as part of the working project "Construction of a uranium processing facility in the southern part of Orebody No. 2 at the Tortkuduk deposit of the Moinkum field" by JV KATCO LLP.

In 2024, the first external surveillance audit of the integrated management system was successfully conducted to assess compliance with the international standards ISO 45001 and ISO 14001. The audit confirmed the Company's adherence to the established requirements. It was carried out as part of the certification obtained in 2023 following the results of a two-stage recertification audit.

- Automated Emissions Monitoring Systems (AEMS);
- Implementation of corporate programs: continued work under the ESRP, Zero Waste initiative and activities aimed at protecting migratory birds from the impact of power transmission lines.

As part of a Memorandum of Cooperation, a set of measures was carried out in collaboration with UMP JSC and the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan to reduce environmental risks and improve environmental conditions.

Development of an electronic environmental monitoring database

To effectively monitor the impact of uranium mining activities on the environment and local communities, Kazatomprom is developing an electronic environmental monitoring system. This system integrates and systematises data on the environmental status of the Company's production facilities, enabling real-time analysis of environmental indicators and informed decision-making.

Key elements of the electronic database include:

- Interactive maps containing data on soil, water, air, biodiversity and environmental impact;
- A database of environmental research results, including the chemical composition of soil and water, microbiological indicators and information on flora and fauna;
- Satellite monitoring, which enables ecosystem changes to be tracked using Earth remote sensing data.

2024 Results:

- Soil, water and atmospheric precipitation were studied at 12 mines and surrounding areas;
- Biodiversity monitoring was conducted at 8 mines;
- Environmental data maps were created and entered into the system, reflecting key environmental parameters;
- Data from major production facilities and the Company's logistics divisions were integrated into the system.

Compliance with environmental legislation

SASB EM-MM150a.9, GRI 2-27

Kazatomprom places compliance with environmental legislation at the core of its environmental protection activities. As part of the industrial environmental control system, all Company facilities regularly assess environmental impact indicators and verify compliance with applicable regulations.

Fines for non-Compliance with environmental legislation, KZT million

	2022	2023	2024
Total amount of fines paid	1 659.53	22.21	360.76

The total amount of fines for non-compliance with environmental legislation amounted to KZT 360.76 million.

Administrative fines were imposed by the authorised state body for violations of environmental regulations, specifically for soil contamination caused by spills of process solutions and minor littering of the territory, as well as based on stakeholder complaints. At the same time, there were no exceedances of the cumulative limits on waste generation, emissions, or discharges approved by state authorities.

The causes of all identified violations were established and promptly addressed. Preventive measures are currently being implemented to avoid similar incidents in the future.

No exceedances of the state-approved limits on waste generation, emissions, or discharges were recorded during the reporting year. Additional preventive measures are being implemented to mitigate such risks going forward. No environmental incidents occurred.

Payments for environmental emissions, KZT million

Total amount of emission payments	2022	2023	2024
	210.00	267.18	701.1

Payments for emissions into the environment totaled KZT 701.1 million, including standard payments (taxes) and payments for excess emissions.

Environmental protection expenditures

In 2024, Kazatomprom's expenditures on environmental protection activities amounted to KZT 1.09 billion.

Investment in environmental measures in 2024, KZT million

Measure	Investment amount
Improvement of technological processes, including reduction of fugitive emissions into the environment, environmental monitoring	348.94
Improving the efficiency of existing dust and gas collection and water treatment plants, enhancing the resource base	6.8
Carrying out R&D activities in the area of environmental protection, personnel maintenance and other activities	423.65
Others	309.7

Environmental protection training

To enhance competencies in advanced international industry practices (GIIP) and ensure effective environmental management, the Company regularly conducts training sessions for managers of subsidiaries and affiliates, as well as for specialists responsible for subsoil protection and environmental and social matters. During the reporting period, as part of the Action Plan under the national campaign "Taza Kazakhstan," a series of training seminars on environmental safety and environmental protection were held, covering the following topics:

- Procedure for preparing documentation in accordance with the corporate KPI "Level of implementation of the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) at the enterprises".
- Collection and submission of environmental reporting.
- Environmental communications at the enterprises. Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
- Provisions of the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan: industrial environmental control, automated monitoring systems (AMS), implementation of best available technologies (BAT) and obtaining integrated environmental permits (IEPs).
- Overview of current environmental legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and anticipated changes.
- Tools and mechanisms for implementing the corporate strategy on decarbonisation and achieving carbon neutrality at NAC Kazatomprom JSC.

The training was attended by 75 employees from 19 subsidiaries and affiliates of the Company.

Kazatomprom's Participation in the National "Taza Kazakhstan" campaign and environmental challenge

From April 8 to May 11, 2024, a large-scale environmental campaign was conducted across all regions where the Company operates, including Turkistan, Kyzylorda, East Kazakhstan, North Kazakhstan, Akmola regions and Almaty and Astana cities.

Key results:

- Over 2,000 Company employees took part in the activities.
- More than 100 pieces of equipment were involved.
- Over 172 environmental events were held, including:
 - Clean-up days and territory maintenance in industrial and public areas;
 - Planting of over 2,000 tree saplings in regions of operation;
 - Environmental lessons in schools aimed at raising youth awareness on environmental issues;
 - Beautification of historical and cultural sites, orphanages, veterans' homes and medical-social institutions;
- Wide media coverage of the campaign helped draw public attention to environmental issues.

Additionally, from July 4 to September 15 2024, the Company took part in an environmental challenge organised by the Youth Council of the Samruk-Kazyna Group. During the challenge, Kazatomprom and its subsidiaries and affiliates carried out several initiatives aimed at raising awareness of environmental issues and engaging employees in environmental protection efforts.

4.3.2. Emissions

GRI 3-3

Kazatomprom views the minimisation of air pollutant emissions as one of the key priorities of its environmental protection activities, given the specifics of its operational processes. The Company is committed to reducing its environmental impact by implementing advanced technological solutions and continuously improving production processes.

Structure and sources of air pollutant emissions, tonnes

GRI 305-7, SASB EM-MM-120a.1

Breakdown and source of air emissions, tonnes	Source	2022	2023	2024
NOx	boilers, furnaces, incinerators, stationary diesel power stations (emergency), compressors	197	227	260
SOx	boilers, furnaces, incinerators, stationary diesel power stations (emergency), compressors	756	809	694
PM emissions	boilers, furnaces, machine tools operated in the machine shops	086	225	290
CO	boilers, vehicles, gas furnaces, stoves	176	306	349
Volatile organic compounds	vehicles, solvents, gas, wood and biomass burning	051	140	161
Substances of hazard class 1	boilers, vehicles, mercury lamps	2	0.1	0.004

The increase in pollutant emissions in 2024 is associated with the expansion of production capacities.

There are no mercury emissions reported for the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates. Emissions of lead and its compounds are present only at UMP JSC, JV Katco LLP, Karatau LLP, RU-6 LLP and Semizbay-U LLP, totaling 0.00076 tonnes.

Kazatomprom is implementing measures aimed at reducing air emissions and monitoring air quality:

- implementation of automated monitoring system;
- use of modern gas purification systems, energy-saving technologies and photovoltaic stations to reduce pollutant emissions;
- use of dust and gas collection systems for dust removal and purification of process gases from calcining furnaces. A hydrophilic filter and an impulse ceramic filter unit (FCI-45) are successfully used in the refining shops of Baiken-U LLP and the renovated Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP.

Implementation of an automated emissions monitoring system (AMS)

In accordance with the regulatory requirements of the Republic of Kazakhstan, an automated emissions monitoring system (AMS) was commissioned at SKZ-U LLP on October 1, 2024. As of October 4, 2024, the system began transmitting data online, enabling continuous monitoring of emissions into the environment.

GRI 305-6

The Company does not manufacture, export or import ozone-depleting substances.

4.3.3. Water resources

GRI 3-3, 303-1

Water is a critically important component in Kazatomprom's technological processes, both at key production facilities and reverse osmosis units (where demineralised water is used as a resource for generating electricity supplied to the general grid for the benefit of local communities). The Company also plays a vital role in ensuring access to water for the population and industrial enterprises in several regions.

Water resource management is a critical aspect of Kazatomprom's environmental responsibility, particularly given that most of the Company's production facilities are located in arid regions — the Turkistan and Kyzylorda regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan. These areas are characterised by limited water availability and high sensitivity to anthropogenic impacts. Even small volumes of water withdrawal can affect aquifer levels, water accessibility for local communities, and ecosystem sustainability. In response, the Company conducts regular monitoring of water sources and implements water-saving practices.

Kazatomprom's operations are carried out in accordance with Article 66 of the Water Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the applicable environmental permits for water resource protection. At the same time, four instances of non-compliance with water-related legislative requirements were identified at certain subsidiaries in 2024. Corrective actions were taken in each case.

Depending on the regional context and technological processes, several production sites have implemented separate water supply systems for technical and domestic needs, using water of different quality. However, at some subsidiaries, potable-quality groundwater is still used for technical purposes. The Company is exploring opportunities to transition to more sustainable water supply approaches across all production facilities.

Prior to the start of operations, the Company's subsidiaries carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment, which includes an analysis of available water resources and an estimate of anticipated water consumption. Based on this assessment, water use limits are justified and formalised in permitting documents. The water resource assessment procedure is conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Water Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In 2024, the Company continued implementation of its Water Management Strategy and Standard, developed in 2023. These initiatives are aimed at efficient water use, reducing pressure on ecosystems and ensuring long-term sustainability of water supply. The strategy is tailored to the specifics of each enterprise, the location of production sites and the availability of water resources in operational regions.

In 2024, at UMP JSC, design and cost documentation was prepared for 10 buildings as part of a project to introduce a recirculating water supply system. The project will reduce cold water consumption through the reuse of cooled water with chillers and dry coolers and also decrease the volume of wastewater. Construction and installation works are planned for 2025.

The Company exercises control over water intake, avoiding the use of resources from vulnerable and protected sources that are of particular value to local communities and biodiversity. As part of its water conservation strategy, Kazatomprom is working to reduce water withdrawal, increase the share of water reuse and conduct systematic monitoring and risk analysis related to water supply.

During the reporting year, the Company continued active engagement with local communities in regions of operation, ensuring stable access to water resources and supporting initiatives for the rational use of water. In cooperation with government bodies and public organisations, measures are being implemented to improve the water supply system and monitor water sources in the Company's areas of operation.

Feedback channels are in place to enable residents to report water supply issues and potential environmental risks, ensuring timely response and community involvement.

Key Results for 2024

In 2024, Kazatomprom and its subsidiaries and affiliates implemented initiatives across the following key areas:

- Introduction of water-saving technologies;
- Optimisation of water use and water reuse;
- Environmental initiatives, including drip irrigation of trees and lawns, optimisation of irrigation systems and other initiatives;
- Development of water supply infrastructure.

As part of the water resource management program, actual water savings amounted to 39,272 m³—exceeding the planned target of 28,741 m³ by 37%.⁴⁷

Clean-Up of the Bolshaya Almatinka Riverbank

On July 13, 2024, Samruk-Kazyna Sovereign Wealth Fund JSC initiated an environmental campaign to clean up the riverbank of the Bolshaya Almatinka River in Almaty. The event aimed to raise awareness of the city's environmental issues and emphasise the importance of preserving natural water bodies and the surrounding environment.

The Company's subsidiaries and affiliates located in Almaty actively participated in the campaign.

Water consumption and water withdrawal

GRI 303-1, SASB EM-MM-140a.1.

Water withdrawal, including the provision of drinking water, is carried out in strict accordance with regulatory requirements and the technological regulations of the ISR method, without significant impact on water sources. Organisations responsible for water supply – whether centralised or decentralised – monitor water consumption, oversee the condition of water intake facilities, internal water supply systems and metering units.

The regulation of water metering devices is carried out in accordance with the Water Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, technical regulations and requirements for the selection, installation and operation of meters in water supply and wastewater systems.

In 2024, the total volume of withdrawn water increased by 3.1% compared to 2023, from 9,081.4 thousand m³ to 9,363.3 thousand m³. The increase is attributed to higher uranium production volumes.

Total water withdrawal, '000 m³

⁴⁷ Contribution to UN SDG 12- Responsible consumption and production.

GRI 303-3, SASB EM-MM-140a.1

Source	2022	2023	2024
Surface water	6.5	6.5	6.3
Fresh water	-	-	-
Other water	6.5	6.5	6.3
Ground water	8 573.5	7,877.6	8,564.4
Fresh water	3 455.0	5,783.0	6,429.8
In water-stress regions	n/a	141.8	118.3
Other water	5 118.5	2,094.6	2,134.6
Municipal and other water supply systems	608.9	1,197.4	792.6
Fresh water	608.9	1,197.4	792.6
Other water	-	-	-
Total	9,188.9	9,081.4	9,363.3

91% of the total volume of withdrawn water comes from groundwater sources. Only 0.07% of the water is taken from surface water sources. Groundwater withdrawal during the reporting period increased by 8.7%, from 7,877.6 thousand m³ to 8,564.4 thousand m³.

According to the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas by the World Resources Institute, only the production sites of JV Zarechnoye JSC are located in a water-stressed region. The volume of freshwater withdrawal from underground sources at the site amounted to 118.3 thousand m³.

Groundwater

During ISR uranium mining, comprehensive measures are taken to prevent potential impacts on groundwater resources. To minimise risks, each of Kazatomprom's uranium mines has a sanitary protection zone with a radius of 500 meters, established in accordance with sanitary and epidemiological standards.

The Company strictly adheres to legal requirements and corporate standards, including the "Guidelines for Organising Monitoring of the Impact of ISR Uranium Mining on Ground and Groundwater." As part of the environmental monitoring system, the condition of groundwater is continuously monitored, allowing for timely identification and prevention of potential risks and ensuring the protection of water resources in the regions of operation.

Wastewater discharge

GRI 303-2, SASB EM-MM-140a.2

Kazatomprom's operational activities generate various categories of wastewater, including industrial, stormwater and domestic sewage. Discharge into surface water bodies is carried out exclusively for stormwater from industrial areas and water not involved in technological processes. The discharge of treated wastewater is conducted through stormwater drainage systems in strict compliance with established regulations. Wastewater generated at mining sites is directed to dedicated accumulation ponds for subsequent monitoring and safe management. According to national legislation, the discharge of untreated wastewater into water bodies or onto land surfaces is prohibited if its quality does not meet the established discharge standards.

Since 2017, Kazatomprom has implemented the "General Requirements for Ensuring Environmental Safety in Subsidiaries and Affiliates of NAC Kazatomprom JSC" standard, which regulates measures to prevent the negative environmental impact of wastewater and ensure compliance with environmental legislation.

All wastewater subject to discharge undergoes preliminary treatment in accordance with established quality standards, as defined by the "Methodology for Determining Environmental Emission Standards," approved by the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The quality of water resources – including chemical analysis of surface, groundwater and wastewater – is monitored regularly by accredited laboratories.

The monitoring program covers all production areas connected to centralised sewage systems and includes analysis of wastewater quality to ensure compliance with environmental requirements.

Every volume of wastewater scheduled for discharge is treated in accordance with the established water quality standards defined by the above-mentioned methodology. Assessment of the state of water resources, including the chemical composition of surface, underground and wastewater, is carried out regularly by accredited laboratories.

In 2024, UMP JSC implemented an automated monitoring system (AMS) for wastewater discharges.

GRI 303-4

Total wastewater discharge by categories, '000 m³

Indicator	2022	2023	2024
Surface water	1,306.3	1,724.9	1,718.1
Fresh water	1,306.3	1,724.9	1,718.1
Other water	-	-	-
Artificial water bodies	2,744.1	1,676.7	1,652.9
Fresh water	n/a	342.8	837.3
In water-stress regions	n/a	72.9	32.5
Other water	n/a	1,343.9	815.6
Municipal wastewater discharge	208.2	486.3	478.3
Fresh water	208.2	486.3	478.3
Other water	-	-	-
Total wastewater discharge	4,258.6	3,887.9	3,849.3

The volume of wastewater discharge decreased by 1%, from 3,887.9 thousand m³ in 2023 to 3,849.3 thousand m³ in 2024. The reduction was due to decreased discharge into artificial water bodies and municipal sewage systems.

According to the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas by the World Resources Institute, only the production sites of JV Zarechnoye JSC are located in a water-stressed region. The volume of freshwater discharged at the site amounted to 32.5 thousand m³.

GRI 303-5

The total volume of water consumption amounted to 5,514 thousand m³. The total volume of water consumption in the water-stressed region amounted to 85.8 thousand m³.

Water management plans for 2025

- Implementation of projects for recirculating water supply systems at UMP JSC and JV Katco LLP facilities;
- Construction of biological treatment plants at JV Inkai LLP;
- Commissioning of a new facility at JV Katco LLP aimed at reducing water consumption during the preparation of new batches of drilling fluids.

4.3.4. Waste management

GRI 3-3, 306-1, 306-2, SASB EM-MM-150a.10

Kazatomprom's industrial activities generate various types of production and consumption waste, including solid and liquid radioactive waste, overburden, drilling sludge, ash and slag waste, municipal waste, used petroleum products and worn-out vehicle tires.

The Company recognises that improper storage of liquid or solid radioactive waste may lead to environmental contamination, and unauthorised disposal of drilling sludge and industrial residues can degrade water quality. In this regard, Kazatomprom places high priority on the safe handling, recycling, and disposal of waste. In cases where recycling is not feasible, the Company ensures neutralisation, environmentally safe storage, or transfer to specialised organisations.

At the Company's uranium mining operations, a closed-loop in-situ recovery system is used, which is inherently designed to minimise waste generation and promote resource reuse. The solutions used in the extraction process are recirculated within the production cycle, significantly reducing the volume of liquid industrial waste, minimising the consumption of chemical reagents, and lowering the overall environmental impact.

The Company follows corporate standards and the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan to ensure safe waste management. Hazardous waste passports have been developed, providing information on the name, composition, toxicity and safety precautions. The safety of all waste management activities is confirmed through governmental and internal inspections.

The main types of waste generated as a result of production activities are solid and liquid radioactive waste (contaminated soil, spent ion exchange resins, radioactive solutions, dismantled metal structures), industrial waste (overburden, drill cuttings, gypsum fluoride, ash and slag waste), municipal waste (plastic, paper, glass, household garbage) and hazardous waste (spent oil products, worn-out tires).

To gain a comprehensive understanding of material movement and waste flows, several of the Company's enterprises have developed material flow diagrams based on the methodology recommended by the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. These diagrams cover the following aspects:

- incoming flows of raw and auxiliary materials;
- waste generation at various stages of the production cycle;
- reuse, recycling, and transfer of waste to external organisations;
- residual flows subject to long-term storage or disposal.

This systematic approach enhances resource efficiency, enables the identification of waste "hotspots," and supports the development of long-term measures for waste reduction and safe management.

Kazatomprom collaborates with specialised companies responsible for the collection, recovery and disposal of waste. Under contractual agreements, the following services are provided:

- acceptance and long-term storage of low-level radioactive waste;
- disposal of solid household and industrial waste.

Kazatomprom implements a comprehensive set of measures aimed at reducing waste volumes and ensuring their efficient use:

- reuse of polyethylene pipes for connecting process pipelines;
- implementation of recycling processes and reuse of waste in the production cycle (e.g., used tires and oils);
- separate collection of solid household waste (plastic, paper, glass) in offices and mining shift camps, followed by transfer to specialised collection points;
- management of industrial waste, including sampling and analysis to develop measures for reducing waste generation and ensuring safe disposal;
- temporary accumulation of waste in specially designated and equipped areas:
- temporary storage sites for industrial waste;
- temporary storage sites for solid household waste;

- drilling sludge ponds;
- temporary storage sites for low-level radioactive waste.

Implementation of the Zero Waste Program

- Research work was conducted under agreements with subsidiaries on the topic: “Research on the Optimisation of Production and Consumption Waste Management Processes in Accordance with the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and GRI Standards.”
- Material and waste flow diagrams were developed, reflecting their management in accordance with the hierarchy defined by the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
- Drilling sludge was studied to assess its suitability for land reclamation. Proposals were developed for its disposal using GeoBEG technology.
- Measures were developed for the reduction and recycling of various types of waste, including municipal solid waste, plastic, office and electronic waste.
- A list of Kazakhstani enterprises engaged in waste recycling was compiled.

48

Total weight of waste and tailings by type, '000 tonnes

GRI 306-3, SASB EM-MM-150a.4, SASB EM-MM-150a.7

Types of waste and tailings	2022	2023	2024
Hazardous waste	n/a	1.6	1.4
Non-hazardous waste	n/a	379.5	1 069.2
Solid radioactive	5.1	19.9	25.8
Liquid radioactive	148.2	141.6	129.8
Sludge from beryllium production	125.3	119.5	122.6
Total		662.1	1,348.6

The significant increase in the volume of non-hazardous waste is attributed to the resumption of fluorspar mining at the Karazhal deposit, which resulted in the generation of 633.6 thousand tonnes of waste from the extraction of non-metallic minerals during the reporting period.

Liquid radioactive waste, as well as hydrometallurgical processing sludge from the beryllium production's mineral raw materials (not contaminated with radionuclides), are classified by the Company as tailings.

According to the new waste classification outlined in the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, waste is categorised as either hazardous or non-hazardous. The vast majority of waste generated by the Company consists of drilling sludge, which, based on an expert opinion following a sanitary and epidemiological assessment, is classified as non-hazardous waste.

Radioactive waste management

SASB EM-MM-150a.5

In the course of production activities, the Company's enterprises generate solid and liquid radioactive waste, which is disposed of in specially designated areas.

⁴⁸ Contribution to UN SDG 7 - Affordable and clean energy.

NAC Kazatomprom JSC ensures the safe and responsible management of radioactive waste in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and international standards. The Company's primary priority is to minimise the impact of radioactive waste on the environment and human health by continuously improving waste management processes.⁴⁹

In 2024, the implementation of the Radioactive Waste Management Program for 2023–2030 continued. The Program is aimed at enhancing the efficiency of waste management and adopting international best practices.

The Program outlines the following key objectives:

- Reduction in the generation of radioactive waste.
- Improvement of the radioactive waste management system and adoption of new approaches.
- Enhancement of internal regulations at the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates and development of proposals to improve the regulatory framework in the area of radioactive waste management.
- Strengthening stakeholder trust and the Company's reputation.

In total, 25.8 thousand tonnes of solid radioactive waste (SRW) were generated by the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates in 2024. The primary type of SRW is radioactively contaminated soil, which is attributed to the technological specifics of ISR uranium mining, as well as activities related to the remediation of legacy mining impacts.

Contribution of various SRW types from the Group to total SRW in 2024, %

SRW types	Contribution to total RW
Contaminated soil	93.3
Sand from the sand trap	3
Ferrous scrap metal	0.6
Non-ferrous scrap metal	0.4
Overalls, PPE, rags, filters	0.1
Plastic waste (pipes, etc.)	0.2
SRW UMP JSC	0.2
Construction waste	0.3
Resin fragments, sediment from sump pits	0.2
Equipment, tools	0.1
Spent sorbent	0.1
Other radioactive waste	1.4

Liquid radioactive waste (LRW) is generated exclusively by UMP JSC, as production enterprises within the Company direct spent productive solutions to sand traps for reuse in the technological process, in accordance with the technological regulations.

In total, UMP JSC generated 129.8 thousand tonnes of LRW in 2024. The entire volume of generated LRW was placed in the tailings storage facility of UMP JSC.

Generated by UMP JSC	Contribution to total LRW, %
Uranium production	43.6
Tantalum production	40.4
Special laundry	15.9

Radioactive waste management results for 2024

- Six inspections of the radioactive waste management system were conducted at the following sites: UMP JSC, Ulba-FA LLP, JV Inkai LLP, RU-6 LLP, Karatau LLP and JV Akbastau JSC.⁵⁰

⁴⁹ Contribution to UN SDG 12- Responsible consumption and production.

⁵⁰ Contribution to UN SDG 7 - Affordable and clean energy.

- Reports on radioactive waste inventory were submitted to the authorised bodies for all subsidiaries.
- Participated in the development of the draft Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Radioactive Waste Management”.
- A training session was held in Shymkent for employees of subsidiaries on radioactive waste management, land reclamation and mitigation of subsoil use impacts.

Tailing Storage Facility Management

SASB EM-MM-540a.1.

NAC Kazatomprom JSC takes a responsible approach to tailings management, with a strong focus on ensuring both physical and technological safety. As of the reporting period, the Company operates one tailings storage facility (TSF), located at UMP JSC in Ust-Kamenogorsk. The TSF includes five open-type evaporation ponds used for the disposal of liquid tailings.

SASB EM-MM-540a.2.

The Tailings Facility is a structural unit of the service center at UMP JSC, responsible for the management, control and safe operation of the tailings storage facility. The management and stability of the tailings storage facility are maintained in accordance with the following documents:

- Tailings Waste Management Regulations, which outline the conditions for storage and disposal of waste in accordance with the Subsoil and Subsoil Use Code and the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period 2023–2042;
- Technological Regulations defining the procedures for receiving, placing, transporting and accounting for waste.

SASB EM-MM-540a.3.

UMP JSC has developed and implemented the following emergency preparedness and response documents:

- Emergency Response Plans, including measures for the prevention and elimination of accidents at hydraulic structures and pumping stations;
- Tailings Facility Closure Plan, including cost estimates for decommissioning and remediation;
- Emergency Response Plan for Hydraulic Structures;
- Emergency Response Plan for Slurry Pump Stations;
- Instruction on the Development of Emergency Response Plans and Conduct of Emergency Drills – a document regulating emergency training at hazardous production facilities.

Emergency response plans for the Tailings Facility have been developed in accordance with the requirements of the Instruction on the Development of Emergency Response Plans and the Conduct of Emergency Drills and Anti-Accident Training at Hazardous Production Facilities, as well as the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Civil Protection.”

UMP JSC possesses all the necessary material and financial resources required to respond to emergencies at its tailings storage facility and to promptly mitigate any resulting damage.

4.3.5. Biodiversity

GRI 3-3

The activities of the Company’s subsidiaries and affiliates do not have a significant impact on biodiversity. However, the Company recognises its importance and takes measures to study the state of flora and fauna in the regions where it operates, including uranium deposit areas.

Kazatomprom places particular emphasis on preventing biodiversity threats and managing environmental risks by conducting assessments at all stages of its operations. The primary impacts are

related to soil and vegetation disturbance, as well as the displacement of wildlife from their natural habitats. To minimise these risks, the Company has developed a Biodiversity Assessment Standard, which takes into account environmental impacts during industrial development of deposits and includes measures for ecosystem restoration during the post-reclamation period.

Kazatomprom actively cooperates with civil society organisations on biodiversity conservation. As part of its corporate program, IHT LLP signed a consortium agreement with the Institute of Zoology to conduct comprehensive studies on protecting bird species from the impact of power transmission lines.

GRI 304-1, 304-2

The total land area owned, leased, or managed by the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates amounts to 121,610.2 hectares. All of the Company's sites are mining uranium ore using the in-situ recovery method.

Information on the Company's and its subsidiaries and affiliates' sites/deposits located adjacent to specially protected natural areas (reserves/wildlife area):

Site/deposit	Location (region, district)	Production site area (km²)	Protected area status (terrestrial Area)
Site No.2 of the South Kharasan Mine (Baiken-U LLP)	Kyzylorda Region, Zhanakorgan District	43.401	South Kazakhstan State Nature Reserve
Southern Karamurun Site (RU-6 LLP)	Kyzylorda Region, Shieli District	46.22	Kargaly State Nature Reserve
Site No.2 of the Budenovskoye deposit (Karatau LLP)	Turkestan Region, Sozak District	17.28	South Kazakhstan State Nature Reserve
Sites 3-4 of the Budenovskoye deposit (JV Akbastau JSC)	Turkestan Region, Sozak District	13.438	South Kazakhstan State Nature Reserve
Site No. 4 of the Inkai (Southern) deposit (JV YUZHK LLP)	Turkestan Region, Sozak District	79.37	South Kazakhstan State Nature Reserve
Site No. 1 of the Inkai deposit (JV Inkai LLP)	Turkestan Region, Sozak District	139	South Kazakhstan State Nature Reserve
Western site of the Mynkuduk deposit (Appak LLP)	Turkestan Region, Sozak District	70.228	South Kazakhstan State Nature Reserve
Eastern site of the Mynkuduk deposit	Turkestan Region, Sozak District	30.69	South Kazakhstan State Nature Reserve

(Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP)			
Central site of the Mynkuduk deposit (DP Ortalyk LLP)	Turkestan Region, Sozak District	46.979	South Kazakhstan State Nature Reserve
Zhalpak deposit (DP Ortalyk LLP)	Turkestan Region, Sozak District	146.106	South Kazakhstan State Nature Reserve
Akdala deposit (JV YUZHK LLP)	Turkestan Region, Sozak District	38.89	South Kazakhstan State Nature Reserve
Uvanas deposit (Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP)	Turkestan Region, Sozak District	89.081	South Kazakhstan State Nature Reserve
Central site of the Muyunkum deposit (Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP)	Turkestan Region, Sozak District	37.428	South Kazakhstan State Nature Reserve
Southern site of the Muyunkum deposit (Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP)	Turkestan Region, Sozak District	17.4	South Kazakhstan State Nature Reserve
Kanjungan deposit (Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP)	Turkestan Region, Sozak District	70.42	South Kazakhstan State Nature Reserve
Zarechnoe deposit (JV Zarechnoe JSC)	Turkestan Region, Sozak District	56.7	Arys and Karaktau State Nature Reserve

GRI 304-2

In accordance with the current legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kazatomprom conducts its activities on industrial-designated lands adjacent to populated areas. As part of the implementation of the Environmental and Social Research Program (ESRP), biodiversity assessments were conducted in 2024 in areas where the Company's uranium-producing subsidiaries and affiliates operate.

The studies were carried out within the licensed mining land plots and within a 10 km radius around them to identify potential anthropogenic and cumulative impacts on the environment and local communities. The total area surveyed in 2024 amounted to approximately 6,008 km².

The biodiversity assessments were conducted in accordance with the Standard "Methodological Guidelines for Biodiversity Assessment at Uranium Deposits, Production Facilities and Adjacent Territories" at the following sites: Kharasan-2, Southern Inkai, Kulandy, Eastern Mynkuduk, Uvanas, Kanzhugan, Southern Muyunkum, Central Muyunkum and KAP Logistics LLP.

The analysis included both existing data on air quality, surface and groundwater conditions and an examination of soil types, aquifer structures and biodiversity. In addition, new data were collected on soil conditions, water resources and precipitation. Initial studies of microflora and phytotoxicity were also conducted. Potential environmental impact pathways were identified and a list of ecological risks was compiled. No impacts were recorded beyond the boundaries of the sanitary protection zones.

Assessment of the Company's impact on biodiversity

Exposure type	Description
Construction or use of manufacturing plants, mines and transport infrastructure	<p>Direct mechanical impact on vegetation is caused by construction, drilling and earthworks, which disturb the integrity of the soil layer and the natural vegetation cover. During construction and drilling activities, the number of field roads near production sites increases, placing additional stress on soil and vegetation.</p> <p>Given the sharply continental climate, arid conditions, soil salinity and the environmental legacy of the Aral Sea crisis, the natural recovery of disturbed vegetation may take several years. During this period, the following impacts are possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overgrowth of disturbed areas by invasive weed species, which may displace dominant native flora; • Indirect impacts such as dust accumulation and deposition of combustion by-products from vehicle traffic on soil and vegetation. However, due to the high rate of atmospheric dispersion under strong wind conditions, nitrogen and sulfur compounds are not expected to have a significant impact on the vitality of the vegetation. <p>No direct sources of impact on wildlife have been identified. The primary indirect impact is the disturbance of the soil and vegetation cover, which may cause temporary displacement of animals. During construction activities, reptiles, birds and mammals may temporarily leave the affected area. This may also result in the fragmentation of habitats.</p> <p>Once construction is completed, the impact on wildlife is expected to significantly decrease. Large mammals and birds that left the area due to disturbance may return and restore their traditional migration routes. The acclimatisation of non-native species is possible, but this process is not irreversible and does not affect the genetic diversity of the local fauna.</p> <p>Overall, the impact significance is assessed as low.</p>
Pollution	Not detected.
Introduction of invasive species, pests and pathogens	Not detected.
Reduction of species	Not detected.
Habitat conversion	Reduction of significant habitat areas due to construction activities and transportation impact.
Changes in ecological processes outside the natural range of variation	Not detected.

Thus, as of 2024, the impact on biodiversity remains localised, temporary and reversible in nature. It continues to be limited to areas of industrial infrastructure development and transportation activity, without significant effects on individual biological species.

Assessment of the impact of overhead power lines on birds

In 2024, as part of the corporate program, a study was conducted to assess the impact of overhead power lines (OPL) on birds in the area of the Kharasan-1 mine operated by Baiken-U LLP (area: 84.4 km²). Field observations were carried out in spring and autumn to determine the species composition of migratory birds and to develop an optimal layout for the installation of bird protection devices (BPDs).

During the peak bird activity period (April 2024), 55 bird species from 13 orders were recorded. Instances of bird fatalities caused by electrocution were also documented.

As part of the update to the BPD installation layout for 2023–2024, 47 bird-sensitive segments were identified, including transformer substations and the first poles extending from the lines. An additional 16 OPL poles were designated for mandatory installation of bird protection devices.

GRI 304-4

The Company's activities have no negative impact on plant and animal species listed in the Red List of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Red Book of the Republic of Kazakhstan, where they are classified as endangered.

According to research findings, species included in the Red Lists have been recorded in the Company's areas of operation, corresponding to the following conservation statuses:

IUCN Red List Categories	Mammals, Ichthyofauna, Herpetofauna	Birds	Flora	Total
Least Concern (LC)	39	146	15	200
Vulnerable (VU)	3	7	1	11
Near Threatened (NT)	3	7	3	13
Endangered (EN)	0	3	0	3

4.3.6. Decommissioning of subsoil use operations and reclamation of disturbed lands

GRI 304-3

Kazatomprom carries out systematic land reclamation activities for areas disturbed during uranium mining. Upon completion of deposit development, phased restoration of landscapes and vegetation is undertaken to return the land to productive use.

As of the reporting period, no protected or restored habitats were identified across the 27 sites/deposits operated by NAC Kazatomprom JSC. The Company conducts annual consultations with stakeholders on environmental matters, including representatives of local communities.

Biodiversity assessments are carried out in accordance with international standards, methodological guidelines, and relevant identification manuals, as well as in line with the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and Kazatomprom's internal standard ST NAC 17.6-2022 "Methodological Guidelines for Biodiversity Assessment at Uranium Deposits, Production Facilities, and Adjacent Territories."

Activities related to the decommissioning of subsoil use operations and the reclamation of disturbed lands at the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates are carried out in accordance with the Subsoil

and Subsoil Use Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, other applicable regulations and the following internal regulatory documents:

- Standard "Methodological Guidelines for Estimating the Annual Cost of Decommissioning Subsoil Use Operations (ARO Assessment) for NAC Kazatomprom Group Enterprises".
- Standard "Organisational Measures for Decommissioning Subsoil Use Operations and Reclamation of Disturbed Lands. Methodological Guidelines".
- Instruction "Criteria for Decommissioning the Impacts of Uranium Mining Operations".
- Standard "Procedure for Progressive Decommissioning of Mined-Out Operational Blocks at In-Situ Leaching Uranium Deposits".
- Standard "Procedure for Well Decommissioning at In-Situ Leaching Uranium Deposits".

As part of the assessment of asset retirement obligations (ARO) at uranium production facilities, the Company annually calculates the estimated cost of decommissioning activities.

To ensure control over the implementation of decommissioning and land reclamation activities, NAC Kazatomprom JSC has established a permanent commission to monitor decommissioning and reclamation works.

In 2024, decommissioning work continued at the Uvanas deposit. All process wells were sealed, sectional sand traps dismantled and embankments along the process and water pipelines leveled. Full decommissioning, including the demolition and dismantling of buildings and infrastructure on the industrial site, is expected to be completed in 2025.

Progressive decommissioning activities began in 2024⁵¹. At JV Akbastau JSC, 80 wells were decommissioned. This practice involves the decommissioning of mined-out technological blocks at uranium production sites before the expiration of subsoil use contracts. It contributes to improving environmental conditions by reducing the duration of potential environmental impacts, lowers future financial liabilities and fully considers the interests of local communities in the regions of its operations.

Additionally, in 2024, a Decommissioning Project was developed for the Southern Section (Site No. 1) of the Muyunkum deposit (Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP), which successfully passed expert review by the authorised state bodies and received positive conclusions.

As part of the National Project KAZ 9019, a working meeting was held in 2024 with IAEA experts on decommissioning, land reclamation and radioactive waste management. As a result, a formula was developed to calculate the funding required to ensure sufficient financing for decommissioning activities. This formula was approved by the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

4.3.7. Plans for 2025

In 2025, the Company plans to implement key environmental protection initiatives:

- Ongoing training for subsidiaries and affiliates personnel responsible for environmental protection, with a focus on key areas such as waste management, biodiversity assessment at uranium deposits and environmental monitoring;
- Conducting a comprehensive Environmental and Social Review Process (ESRP) to assess the impact of production activities on the environment and biodiversity;
- Implementation of the Zero Waste program aimed at reducing and minimising industrial waste;
- Development and expansion of the Bird Protection Program to mitigate the impact of power lines;
- Implementation of an action plan to reduce and rationalise water resource consumption;

⁵¹ Progressive liquidation is the liquidation of the consequences of subsoil use, carried out before the expiration of the license or contract, in order to terminate the right to use a part of the subsoil plot and/or reduce the scope of liquidation work. Conventional liquidation is carried out after the expiration of the subsurface use contract.

- Organisation of environmental awareness and responsibility campaigns (e.g., Earth Hour and World Environment Day);
- Preparation and submission of proposals for amending environmental legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan relevant to the Company's activities;
- Participation in the national environmental campaign "Taza Kazakhstan".

4.4. Occupational Health and Safety

Key indicators for 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.09 – LTIFR; • Total number of behavioral safety audits conducted: 21,192; • Amount allocated to occupational safety measures: KZT 12.95 billion; • 100% of employees covered by the occupational health and safety management system.
Key events for 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAC Kazatomprom JSC ranked first among Samruk-Kazyna JSC portfolio companies in terms of industrial safety performance • Participation in the IAEA project on “Radiation protection of personnel involved in activities related to naturally occurring radionuclides” • Implementation of a long-term emergency prevention and response program • Fire suppression response maps signed for all Company facilities • A survey on safety culture related to the handling of hazardous chemicals was conducted across the Company's subsidiaries • Automation of processes for personnel work permits and management of high-risk activities at production sites
Material topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial and radiation safety • Emergency preparedness
Contribution to UN Sustainable Development Goals	 
Key documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational Safety and Health Convention (C 155) (International Labour Organisation, 1981), Occupational Safety and Health Recommendation (R164) Labour Organisation, 1981), ISO 45001 “Occupational Safety and Health Management System”; • Labour Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan; • Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Civil Protection”; • Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On the Use of Atomic Energy”; • “Rules of industrial safety in geological exploration, uranium mining and processing”; • Policy of NAC Kazatomprom JSC in the field of occupational safety and health employees, environmental protection, nuclear and radiation safety; • Occupational health and safety code; • Standard “Unified occupational safety management system”; • Standard “Organisational system to ensure safe operation of motor vehicles in the system of NAC Kazatomprom JSC. Requirements for structure and content”. • Standard “Requirements for contracting organisations in the field of industrial safety”.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard “Organisation of fire safety of NAC Kazatomprom JSC enterprises.
Goals of the Sustainable Development Program until 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of fatal injuries – 0; • LTIFR – 0,01; • Share of subsidiaries that have implemented a system of reporting on the state of industrial safety in contractor organisations – 100%.

4.4.1. Management approach

GRI 3-3, 403-1, 403-8

Kazatomprom’s occupational health and safety policy is based on the principle of personal responsibility for safety, the promotion of a “zero injury” culture among all employees and contractors and effective risk management at production sites.

The Company operates an occupational health and safety management system that complies with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, ISO 45001:2018 and international industry standards. The system is aimed at effective management of occupational safety processes, risk reduction and the continuous improvement of workplace safety.

Golden Safety Rules of the Vision Zero Concept in OHS

- Take leadership – demonstrate commitment.
- Identify hazards – control risks.
- Define targets – develop programs.
- Keep improving the industrial safety system – be extremely well-organised.
- Ensure workplace safety, including equipment operation and handling of hazardous substances.
- Enhance qualifications – develop professional skills.
- Invest in people – motivate by participation.

The principles and rules in the field of OHS established by the Company are binding on all employees and contractors of the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates.

In 2024, the health and safety management system covered 100% of the Company's employees.

In 2024, scheduled and specialised inspections were conducted at the Company’s subsidiaries and affiliates as part of industrial safety monitoring to verify compliance with regulatory requirements and internal procedures. In addition, the practice of peer reviews between subsidiaries continued in accordance with the approved schedule, contributing to stronger communication and knowledge sharing.

According to the Labour Code and the Entrepreneurial Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, government authorities also carry out inspections of the subsidiaries in the area of industrial safety.

Throughout 2024, all production units and employees of the Company were included in the internal and external audit program.

The Company has established a clear and effective organisational structure for OHS management. At the highest level, the Board of Directors is responsible for regulating OHS issues.

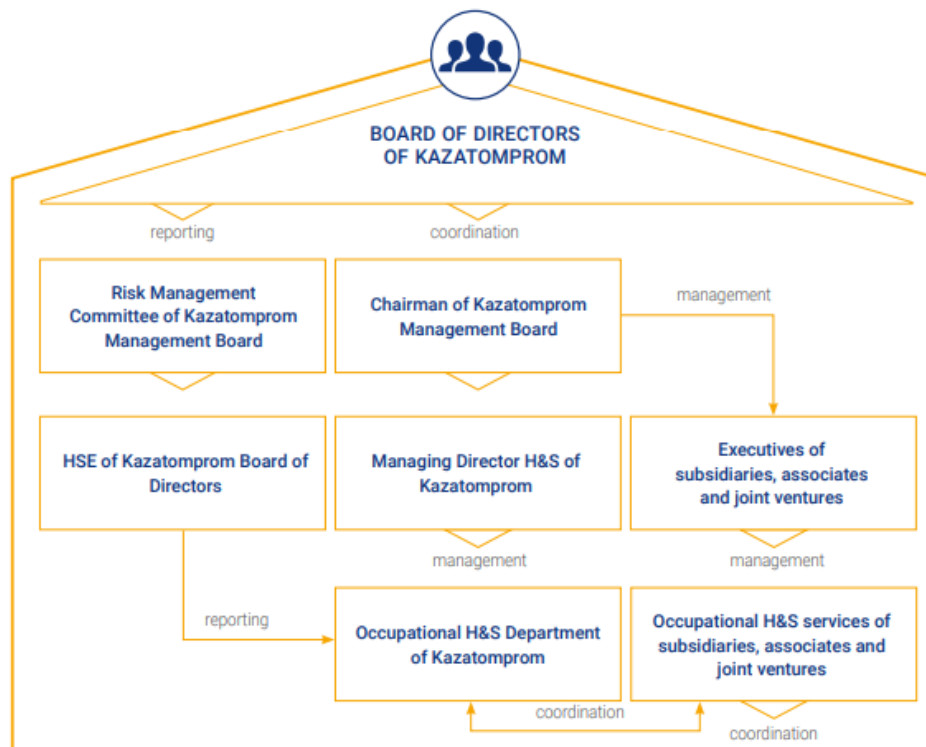
The HSE Committee operates under the Board of Directors and is responsible for reviewing regular reports on the status of occupational safety within the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates. The

Risk management committee under the Board is responsible for the overall control of occupational health, safety and environmental risks.

The HSE department, which is part of the HR and HSE division and reports to the Chairman of the Management Board, coordinates the development and improvement of the occupational safety system. It is responsible for preventing violations of OHS requirements, promptly responding to incidents and monitoring, analysing and controlling HSE risks in the Company and subsidiaries and affiliates.

In subsidiaries and affiliates, responsibility for HSE is assigned to the first managers who coordinate the work of HSE services.

The Company's HSE management system



To effectively create and implement measures to improve the OHS management system, the Company holds an annual final corporate meeting with the participation of members of the Board of Directors, the Chairman of the Management Board, the first heads of subsidiaries and affiliates, representatives of Samruk-Kazyna JSC and its portfolio companies, the trade union of nuclear industry workers and other stakeholders. At this meeting, the results of work on HSE for the year are summarised and goals for the future are defined.

In addition, the Chairman of the Management Board holds quarterly meetings with the top managers of subsidiaries and affiliates to review issues related to HSE and safety culture.

Monthly meetings are organised with the Managing director of the HR and HSE division and heads of HSE services of subsidiaries and affiliates to discuss key issues, including analysis of incidents and their causes, development of measures to prevent recurrence of incidents, updating of risk registers and development of recommendations and assignments to improve the HSE system. All decisions made are recorded in minutes and information on the implementation of measures is transmitted to NAC Kazatomprom JSC as part of the established reporting.

The Company has a corporate club HSE-Club, where experience is shared and measures to improve the HSE management system are developed. Representatives of the HSE department of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and HSE services of the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates participate in the club.

4.4.2. Safety culture improvement

GRI 403-1, 403-4

All employees of the Company's entities are actively involved in the OHS management process, which contributes to maintaining a high level of safety at workplaces.

To ensure effective interaction with the personnel in the field of OHS and in accordance with the Labour code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates have established specialised safety councils, which include representatives of the employer, employees and technical labour inspectors.

The main tasks of these councils are to monitor compliance with labour safety requirements, conduct inspections and develop solutions to improve safety conditions. Inspections are carried out by technical labour inspectors and their results are binding for both employers and employees of the Company's enterprises.

To improve transparency and develop a speak-up culture, an HSE mailbox (HSE@kazatomprom.kz) has been introduced at all of the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates. Any employee can send questions, appeals, complaints and suggestions on HSE issues.

On an annual basis, in order to increase the motivation of engineering and technical workers and production personnel among the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates and jointly controlled organisations of NAC Kazatomprom JSC in the field of occupational, environmental, industrial and radiation safety, the competition "Award of the Chairman of the Board among subsidiaries, affiliates and jointly controlled organisations of NAC Kazatomprom JSC" is held. One of the criteria for determining the best employees of subsidiaries and affiliates is the number of identified hazardous conditions and hazardous actions Near-miss.

In 2024, based on the results of the "Best Enterprise in the field of HSE" competition, the first place was awarded to Semizbay-U LLP, the second place to Volkovgeologiya JSC and the third place to APPAK LLP.

In 2024, the Company conducted a survey with 7,249 employees to assess the level of safety culture in handling hazardous chemicals at the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates to identify employees' opinions and suggestions to help improve the HSE system.

HSE risk assessment

GRI 403-2

Kazatomprom considers risk management as a key element of corporate governance, covering HSE. The Company applies a systematic approach to preventing accidents and occupational diseases by identifying, analysing and minimising risks.

The Company applies a three-level approach to HSE management based on risk assessment. At the corporate level, the Risk management department forms and maintains a general register of risks of NAC Kazatomprom JSC. At the level of the HSE department, the register of functional risks is updated annually. At the operational level, risk management is carried out directly at production sites, where special attention is paid to areas with increased danger. This approach allows to increase the efficiency of inspections and optimise costs.

The Company's operations comply with the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, including the Labour code and the Law on civil protection, as well as internal regulations on safe work practices and the operation of hazardous equipment.

Accidents are investigated in strict accordance with regulations. In case of accidents resulting in loss of working capacity, the Company promptly informs the relevant authorised bodies and in case of severe cases or group accidents, labour inspectors are involved in the investigation. Internal investigations into the causes of accidents are conducted using the “5 Why” and “Cause Tree” methodologies. The results of investigations are reviewed at meetings with management.

Information on accidents, including road accidents, fires and emergencies, is disseminated to employees through unscheduled briefings and newsletters.

The Company maintains an up-to-date register of risks, including injury risks and implements measures to mitigate them:

- analysing and preventing repeated accidents;
- regular inspections of enterprises for compliance with OHS standards;
- control of workplace certification and provision of protective clothing and PPE to employees;
- accounting of potentially HC, HA and Near Miss;
- “STOP Cards” process to stop workers from engaging in unsafe behaviors;
- conducting behavioral safety audits;
- digitalisation of HSE processes (introduction of an electronic work order system and briefings)

The Company has a system for recording HC, HA and Near Miss and the data is uploaded to the eKAP information system, which is available to all employees. HC, HA and Near Miss do not entail sanctions, but serve to increase personnel motivation.

The main occupational impacts to worker safety are accidents, falls, stumbling and impacts from hazardous chemicals. A number of measures have been implemented to reduce them in 2024.

In 2024, the Company revised the Standard “Organisational system to ensure safe operation of motor vehicles in the system of NAC Kazatomprom JSC. Requirements for structure and content. Also, since 2022, the Company has a standard for issuance of work permits for hazardous works. In 2024, a digital permit-permit system was introduced to minimise the human factor and increase the level of safety control at workplaces.⁵²

Investments in OHS

In the reporting year, expenditures on health, fire and industrial safety programs amounted to KZT12.95 billion, increasing by 3.6% relative to 2023. It is worth noting that in the reporting year this amount includes fire safety costs of about KZT 1.85 billion.⁵³

OHS performance

The Company has a system in place to assess personnel performance based on key performance indicators (KPIs). The Company has established a KPI “Improving Safety Culture”, progress towards which is monitored through the following quantitative occupational safety indicators:

- Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR),
- Number of Behavioral Safety Audits conducted (BSA);
- Number non-work-related fatality rate (NWRP).

The fulfillment of this KPI is set out in the performance indicators of the management and employees of the Company and subsidiaries and affiliates.

The Company has a “Unified occupational safety management standard”, which allows standardising HSE procedures. HSE department continuously monitors the effectiveness of implemented practices and takes measures to improve them. In accordance with it, each subsidiaries and affiliates have a system of industrial control aimed at preventing and eliminating deviations from projects, technological

⁵² Contribution to UN SDG 3 - Good health and well-being.

⁵³ Contribution to UN SDG 3 - Good health and well-being.

regulations, norms, standards, rules and instructions, established work procedures, as well as preventing accidents and injuries.

The first level of control is the responsibility of the immediate supervisor of works (foreman, shift supervisor, mechanic, etc.) and should be carried out at least once per shift. The second level of production control is carried out by the head of the subdivision. The third level of production control is carried out by the HSE service of subsidiaries and affiliates with the involvement of the head of the structural subdivision and line specialists in the following areas. The commission includes managers, line specialists and specialists from the HSE services/ departments. The fifth level of production control is carried out by a commission of NAC Kazatomprom JSC. The commission is composed of the Company's managers, line specialists of the Company's areas of expertise and the head or specialists of the HSE service.

In 2024, planned and specialised inspections within the framework of production control were carried out in the subdivisions of the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates to verify compliance with the requirements of regulatory legal acts and internal regulations in the field of industrial safety. In addition, the practice of mutual inspections between subsidiaries and affiliates in accordance with the approved schedule continues, which helps strengthen communication and exchange of experience.

In accordance with the Labour and Business codes of the Republic of Kazakhstan, state authorities perform inspections of subsidiaries and affiliates in the field of HSE.

For 2024, all production units and employees of the Company were included in the program of internal and external audits.

Prevention occupational injuries

GRI 403-2

Kazatomprom regularly conducts activities aimed at preventing occupational injuries and proactively reducing risks and hazards in the workplace.

These activities include:

- Conducting scheduled and unscheduled safety briefings;
- Organising meetings of HSE services to analyse the causes of incidents and develop preventive measures;
- Informing employees about hazards and risks in the workplace, realized risks and hazardous conditions, as well as measures for accident prevention and mitigation;
- Training and upskilling of personnel;
- Identifying HC, HA and near-miss accidents and taking appropriate corrective actions;
- Conducting behavioral safety audits;
- Empowering employees to apply the Stop work authority procedure (STOP Cards) allowing them to halt or refuse unsafe work if they believe it cannot be performed safely⁵⁴;
- Developing and updating internal regulatory documents (standards, instructions) related to industrial safety;
- Conducting inspections within the framework of the five-level production control system;
- Implementing the Lockout/Tagout system;
- Training top management through a dedicated "Leadership in HSE" course;
- Conducting regular employee satisfaction surveys regarding the HSE system.

Measures taken by the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates in the area of HSE have successfully contributed to the prevention of serious industrial accidents, including uncontrolled explosions, hazardous substance releases and building collapses.

GRI 3-3, GRI 403-9, SASB EM-MM-320a.1.

⁵⁴ Contribution to UN SDG 8 - Decent work and economic growth.

Kazatomprom continues to focus on achieving the goal of complete elimination of accidents and creation of safe working conditions.

Injury rates by Company and subsidiaries and affiliates

Indicator	2022	2023	2024
Number of accidents	3	4	3
Number of people injured	3	5	3
Road accident ⁵⁵	5	1	2
FAR	0.03	0.00	0.00
LTIFR ⁵⁶	0.11	0.15	0.09
VAR ⁵⁷	0.10	0.02	0.04
NWRF ⁵⁸	-	0.12	0.05

In 2024, 3 accidents were recorded: two of them were related to workers falling and tripping due to personal carelessness and one was a chemical burn caused by gross misuse of equipment and lack of attention to detail.

Based on the results of the investigations, comprehensive safety measures were developed and implemented, which included:

- Identification of root causes and development of corrective actions.
- Promptly informing all plant employees of incidents through newsletters.
- Strengthening control over contractors, implementing new requirements for their education and training.
- Regular analysis and publication of injury reports with recommendations on risk reduction.
- Mandatory briefings and pre-shift medical examinations.
- Strengthening the corporate safety culture through contests and incentives for best safety practices.
- Holding HSE months;
- Carrying out activities to prepare for the fall and winter period;
- Equipping all employees of the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates with anti-slip shoe covers (ice accesses);
- Conducting a survey to assess the level of safety culture when handling hazardous chemicals in NAC Kazatomprom JSC's subsidiaries and affiliates;
- Conducting an assessment of the level of employees' freedom of expression (speak up culture) through the analysis of requests, use of STOP cards and behavioral safety audits.
- Introduction of a digital system of work orders and permits for hazardous works and the Standard on management of contracts with contractors .
- Procurement of a manikin simulator for practicing emergency first aid, cardiopulmonary and brain resuscitation skills.
- Conducting training on the Occupational safety culture course with the involvement of internal trainers for employees of the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates and contractors.

4.4.3. Occupational disease prevention and health protection

GRI 403-3

The Company provides its employees with a wide range of social programs, including health improvement and health resort treatment as part of the social package. Additionally, employees can

⁵⁵ Number of road accidents caused by employees of the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates.

⁵⁶ Contribution to UN SDG 3 - Good health and well-being.

⁵⁷ Road accident frequency rate for subsidiaries and affiliates drivers, normalised per million kilometers traveled.

⁵⁸ frequency rate non-work-related fatality rate

take advantage of extended programs of sanatorium and resort recuperation provided for by the Collective Agreement with the trade union. A medical insurance system is also available to employees. In order to improve the quality of medical services, the Company continues to actively develop the area of employee health protection.

In the reporting year, the automation of pre-shift medical examinations ensured 100% technical equipment of electronic medical examination systems, which increased the efficiency and control over the health of employees.

The Company continues to operate a “Check-list” for the audit of medical services, which has an exhaustive list of requirements for monitoring compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of industrial medicine and the quality of medical services.

The quality of medical services at industrial sites improved by 17% year-on-year, with an average screening score of 69%.

The coverage of annual medical examinations of mandatory contingents of employees amounted to 95.5% in 2024. No occupational diseases were detected among the Company's employees. Kazatomprom does not keep records of employees with occupational diseases among employees who are not directly employed by the Company, but whose work and/or workplace is controlled by the Company, which is not contrary to the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In order to prevent occupational diseases, production control is carried out and working conditions are improved based on the results of workplace certification. In addition, based on the results of the annual preventive medical examination, the medical commission issues recommendations on additional examination, outpatient and inpatient treatment, medical examination, sanatorium-resort rehabilitation, therapeutic and preventive nutrition. Within the framework of social partnership with the Trade union of nuclear industry workers, programs are provided for employees on health resort recuperation and treatment.

Medical infrastructure at enterprises

The medical facilities of subsidiaries and affiliates form a unified system with a material and technical base that provides the necessary level of medical services to employees.

The Company has 63 medical facilities, including doctor's and paramedic stations, as well as medical offices. They employ 34 full-time coordinators and 173 medical workers, including:

- 30 physicians;
- 126 paramedics;
- 17 paramedical staff.

All medical stations are equipped with defibrillators, ECG machines and other necessary equipment. Medical facilities are also provided with ambulances for prompt response.

The Company implements a set of measures aimed at preserving employee health, developing a corporate health culture and increasing employee readiness to provide first aid. In order to increase employee involvement in health and industrial medicine, contests were held among subsidiaries and affiliates in the following nominations:

- “Best annual report on health protection and industrial medicine”;
- “Best sanitary post” on self-monitoring of blood pressure;
- “Best lecture on healthy lifestyle (HLS)”;
- “The best psychophysiological unloading room”

The Company is actively developing educational and scientific-practical initiatives aimed at improving the system of medical support for employees. As part of these activities:

- Forums of Kazatomprom's medical community were organised with the participation of scientists and leading specialists;

- A master class was held on hygiene and industrial sanitation, medical examinations and assessment of working conditions by degree of harmfulness;
- Medical emergency response plans were tested and mechanisms for organising medical care for workers with acute conditions were worked out.

First aid training for employees

The most important area of health protection is to improve staff preparedness to provide first aid in emergency situations. As part of the mandatory training, 30 international-class internal trainers certified by the American Heart Association (AHA) have been trained.⁵⁹

4.4.4. Training and involvement of employees in the HSE field

GRI 403-5 SASB EM-MM-320a.1.

The Company has a system of training aimed at improving the competence of employees in the field of HSE.

Employees trained in HSE, persons

Field	2023	2024
Occupational health and safety	8,542	9,310
Industrial safety	16,434	14,240
Safety culture	20,716	17,263
Other (ISO 45001, etc.)	10,134	6,775

Additionally, introductory occupational safety briefings are regularly conducted at all Company enterprises. These briefings are mandatory for all employees, regardless of their education, work experience, or job position. They are delivered by occupational safety specialists based on an approved program that includes regulatory requirements, standards and safe work procedures. For convenience, video briefings are also made available to employees.

Kazatomprom regularly c training courses for its employees in the field of OHS. The training is divided into mandatory and additional courses.

- Mandatory courses include programs required by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, covering industrial safety, occupational health, radiation and nuclear safety.
- Additional courses focus on developing a safety culture, leadership skills and a sense of responsibility in the occupational health and industrial safety field. These are selected based on analysis of the Company's industrial safety performance and aim to strengthen the safety culture and integrate best international practices.

To deliver these training programs, Kazatomprom engages qualified experts and specialised organisations that possess all necessary licenses, accreditations and certificates in accordance with the requirements of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Control over the effectiveness of training programs and trainings is carried out through subsequent verification of learned knowledge through tests and examinations.

4.4.5. Occupational health and safety management in contracting organisations

GRI 403-7

⁵⁹ Contribution to SDG 3 - Good Health and Wellbeing.

Kazatomprom ensures compliance with HSE standards through oversight of both its employees and contractors. The activities of contracting organisations in relation to HSE are governed by the Standard “Unified occupational safety management system”, specifically Section 10.3 “Contractor Management”.

All Kazatomprom employees are included in the HSE management system.

Kazatomprom keeps records of incidents involving non-staff personnel and tracks injury cases among contractor employees.

In 2024, four incidents were recorded involving contractor organisations.

Kazatomprom sets uniform safety standards that are mandatory for all contractors, as well as suppliers of goods and services. Before signing contracts, the Company evaluates whether potential counterparties meet these requirements. In safety risk assessments and training planning, past incident records involving contractors are also taken into account. HSE department conducts an analysis of contractor performance in occupational health and safety. Regular inspections to verify compliance with safety standards are carried out by the HSE services of the Company’s subsidiaries and affiliates. Audits of contractor organisations are conducted by the HSE department of NAC Kazatomprom JSC. All accidents involving contractors are recorded, thoroughly investigated and discussed with workforce teams.

Kazatomprom also provides HSE training for contractor employees and invites them to participate in periodic industrial safety meetings.

Furthermore, Kazatomprom holds initial (kick-off) meetings with contractors prior to the start of work at Company sites and quarterly thematic meetings on industrial safety are held with contractor representatives and the top management of the Company’s subsidiaries and affiliates.

4.4.6. Nuclear safety

EM-MM-150a.10

Companies involved in the use of nuclear materials in their operations strictly adhere to all established regulations, instructions, rules and technological procedures regarding nuclear safety when handling fissile materials.

Two of the Company’s subsidiaries and affiliates – Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC and Ulba-FA LLP – operate nuclear facilities classified as Category III in terms of potential radiation hazard.

To ensure nuclear safety, compliance with nuclear safety standards and requirements is monitored at potentially hazardous areas and equipment from a nuclear risk perspective. In addition, nuclear material inventory is conducted.

In 2024, the chief physicist departments of Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC and Ulba-FA LLP carried out the following measures as part of nuclear and radiation safety oversight and enhancement:

- Knowledge assessments in nuclear safety were conducted for specialists from the finished goods warehouse, uranium plant, IAEA LOF warehouse, auxiliary departments of Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC, as well as personnel from the pellet and fuel assembly sections of Ulba-FA LLP;
- Commission inspections of the nuclear safety status at the facilities of Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC and Ulba-FA LLP;
- Emergency response drills were organised and conducted for staff and response teams to practice reacting to emergency alarm signals indicating the start of a self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction at all nuclear-risk facilities of both Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC and Ulba-FA LLP.

The effectiveness of these measures is confirmed by the absence of incidents and accidents throughout the reporting year.

Oversight of Kazatomprom's compliance with international obligations on nuclear non-proliferation is carried out by the Committee for Atomic and Energy Supervision and Control of the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. No violations were identified in 2024.

In accordance with the IAEA Safeguards Agreement between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the IAEA, additional accesses and inspections were carried out by the IAEA at six uranium mining subsidiaries, as well as at Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC and Ulba-FA LLP. No undeclared nuclear activities or materials were detected, confirming the Company's full compliance with its obligations.

Kazatomprom's Participation in the 68th IAEA General Conference

In September 2024, Kazatomprom once again showcased its achievements in the field of nuclear safety at the IAEA General Conference in Vienna. This event traditionally serves as a key platform for discussing global best practices and standards in nuclear energy and Kazatomprom's participation highlights the importance of conducting business responsibly and safely.

Kazakhstan's involvement in the 68th session of the IAEA General Conference in 2024 emphasised the country's ongoing commitment to the development of a safe nuclear industry. The presentation of successful projects and solutions in the area of nuclear non-proliferation serves as an example of a responsible approach to nuclear energy and contributes to global stability, reaffirming Kazakhstan's commitment to strengthening international cooperation in the field of nuclear safety.

4.4.7. Radiation safety

In 2024, continuous monitoring of the radiation environment was carried out in workplaces, facilities, on enterprise premises and in areas with controlled radiation levels. All recorded radiation parameters remained within established limits and control levels, showing no deviations compared to 2023.

No radiation incidents or incidents occurred at the Company's enterprises during 2024. Additionally, no exceedances of the control levels for annual occupational exposure doses were detected.

2024 Indicators

- The average radiation dose received by personnel in 2024 was 1.36 mSv/year, including natural background radiation, which ranged from 0.69 to 1.22 mSv/year.
- The maximum annual effective dose among personnel was 5.2 mSv/year, which is only 26% of the permissible dose limit of 20 mSv/year.
- The average radiation dose for contractor personnel, involved in decontamination of specialised clothing, cleaning of production areas and packaging of finished products, was 0.64 mSv/year.

To enhance radiation safety and protect employees, the following activities were systematically carried out to optimise the radiation environment:

- Repair work in facilities and upgrades to ventilation systems;
- Modernisation and replacement of technological equipment;
- Maintenance, timely calibration and acquisition of radiation monitoring instruments;
- Professional training and knowledge testing of personnel in radiation safety;
- Certification of responsible personnel by the authorised body for the use of atomic energy.

4.4.8. Emergency preparedness

SASB EM-MM-320a.1.

Emergency prevention and preparedness is one of the Company's top priorities.

In 2024, the Company significantly increased its investment in emergency prevention programs, allocating KZT 1.85 billion for fire prevention and crisis mitigation efforts.

To prevent crisis situations and ensure effective emergency response, fire protection systems and measures for the prevention of natural and man-made disasters have been implemented.

In 2024, the Company introduced a Long-term program for emergency prevention and response, under which all required actions were taken to obtain approval from the authorised state body for “fire suppression operational plans” for all Company facilities.

An assessment of emergency preparedness was also conducted, ensuring the availability of material and financial resources for responding to potential major accidents or emergencies. In cooperation with authorised government agencies, training exercises were conducted and the Company participated in Republican command and staff drills.

Additionally, contractor organisations providing emergency response and non-governmental fire protection services were audited to verify their compliance with requirements and readiness to respond to emergencies.

In 2024 an accredited fire safety organisation carried out a regulated inspection and assessment of individual fire risks for the Company’s administrative building by the Fire safety rules of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The inspection did not identify any violations of fire safety requirements or hazardous fire factors. The Kazatomprom headquarters building was confirmed to be in full compliance with ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 45001:2018 fire safety standards, as verified by an international certification audit.

In 2024, a total of 7,405 employees participated in fire safety minimum training and over 506 training drills were conducted for 9,217 employees, including two large-scale joint exercises involving government authorities and representatives of the Samruk-Kazyna Fund.


4.4.9. Plans for 2025

In 2025, Kazatomprom will continue strengthening its industrial, environmental and nuclear safety systems.

Key OHS priorities for 2025:

- Implementation of the Health & Safety Action plan of Samruk-Kazyna JSC for 2025;
- Hosting the 27th annual corporate HSE conference of the Company;
- Updating internal regulatory documents related to emergency preparedness and response;
- Conducting thematic meetings on industrial safety with the participation of the Chairman of the Management Board and senior executives of subsidiaries;
- Activities to raise awareness among contractor employees;
- Implementation of an electronic work permit system for electrical installations.

4.5. Human Resources management

Key Indicators for 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top 10 Best employers in Kazakhstan (ranked 8th) and Top 3 among mining and metallurgical enterprises.
Key Events for 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grand Prix winner in the “HR Wellness Advocate” category at the Human Capital Forum in Aktau. • Health protection programs and achievements in implementing wellness initiatives were recognised with the “Healthy Lifestyle Leader” award at the Capital Health Business Forum and the Grand Prix in “HR Wellness Advocate” at the Human Capital Forum. • The IQanat educational camp project received 3rd place in the “Best Social Project” category at the Golden GeFest Awards 2024.
Material topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment practices • Non-discrimination and equal opportunity
Contribution to UN Sustainable Development Goals	
Key documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel Policy for 2023–2028 • Comprehensive Educational Program of NAC Kazatomprom JSC • Collective Agreement between the employer and employees of NAC Kazatomprom JSC • Standard Rules for Employee Compensation at NAC Kazatomprom JSC • Recruitment and Hiring Guidelines at NAC Kazatomprom JSC • Code of Ethics and Compliance of NAC Kazatomprom JSC • Principles of the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy • Succession Management Policy of NAC Kazatomprom JSC
Goals of the Sustainable Development Program until 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employee turnover rate: 12% • Average training hours per employee per year: 41 • Annual social stability index: 83% • Annual employee engagement level: 57%

4.5.1. Management approach

GRI 3-3

Kazatomprom demonstrates steady growth in employee engagement, which reached 57% in 2024, confirming the effectiveness of its Personnel policy (2023–2028). The Company’s Personnel policy is focused on enhancing the value of human capital, meeting the demand for skilled, competent and motivated personnel and creating favorable working conditions and a supportive work environment.

Kazatomprom actively develops training, mentoring and talent management programs aimed at long-term employee development. Special attention is given to fostering an inclusive corporate environment, promoting corporate volunteering and supporting social initiatives.

The corporate culture at Kazatomprom is a strong competitive advantage, built on the principles of trust and transparency, which contributes to a psychologically safe environment and sustainable professional relationships. This culture promotes customer focus, reliability, innovation, continuous improvement, transparent communication, strong corporate governance and a pervasive safety culture.

Kazatomprom is building a comprehensive HR Management system, which includes a competitive compensation policy, modern mechanisms for recruitment and onboarding and employee development

through digital platforms and mentorship programs. Development of key competencies such as management skills, cross-functional interaction and adaptability is becoming a strategic priority.

The implementation of ESG-oriented HR initiatives enhances the Company's social responsibility. Corporate volunteering, educational programs and expanded opportunities for professional growth contribute to strengthening the corporate culture and social stability.

The Company's HR units are evolving into strategic business processes, not only managing personnel but also integrating HR analytics, labour market adaptability tools and creating collaborative platforms for sharing best practices between Company's subsidiaries and affiliates. This approach ensures high operational efficiency, reduces employee turnover and builds long-term competitive advantage.

Thus, the Company successfully combines strategic HR Management with agility in adapting to new labour market challenges, providing employees with a comfortable work environment, opportunities for professional growth and sustainable development prospects.

GRI 2-13

The Board of Directors approves and monitors the achievement of strategic HR goals. The HR Department and the Social work Department are responsible for efficiently implementing the Company's Personnel policy and the operational work of HR management activities. HR units of the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates coordinate activities and operational HR management of the enterprises in the field.

4.5.2. Personnel structure

Headcount

The total headcount of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates at the end of 2024 amounted to 22,174 employees. This figure does not include individuals working under independent contractor agreements or through outstaffing.

In 2024, the Company's headcount increased by 2.88% compared to 2023. The growth in personnel was driven by increased production volumes at certain subsidiaries and the active recruitment of staff for project-based activities.

GRI 401-1, 2-7, SASB EM-MM-000.B

NAC Kazatomprom JSC total headcount, 2024, employees

Indicator	2024
Average staff number at the end of the reporting period	22,174
Total headcount (staff members, independent contractor agreements, outstaffing contracts)	22,974

We value long-term relationships with our employees, which is why the majority of them are employed under long-term contracts (>86%), with about 14% of employees employed under fixed-term contracts.

GRI 2-8

To carry out project-based and specific tasks, the Company engages contractors under independent contractor agreements (ICA) and under a personnel services agreement (outstaffing). The total number of service providers and personnel performing designated tasks who are not Company employees amounts to 800 people. The decrease of 210 individuals compared to 2023 is due to changes in the Company's business processes. In the reporting year, a significant number of workers previously engaged under independent contractor agreements were transferred to direct employment contracts.

GRI 401-1

In 2024, 3,852 new employees were hired by NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates, which shows only a slight change compared to 2023. The Company carries out recruitment through various channels in an automated system, ensuring compliance with the principles of meritocracy and equal accessibility for all candidates based on their professional qualifications.

Candidates are assessed exclusively based on education, qualifications and professional skills, regardless of their region of residence, gender, age and nationality.

GRI 2-7, 2-8, SASB EM-MM-000.B

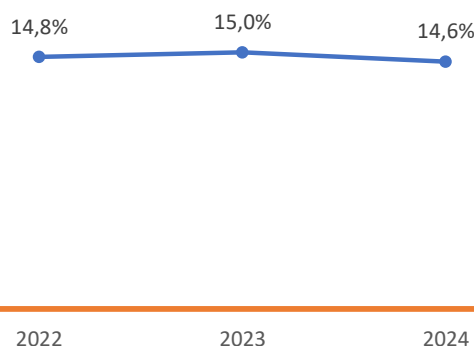
Kazatomprom's average headcount by form of employment, 2022-2024, persons

Indicator	2022	2023	2024
Long-term contract	18,350	19,371	21,040
males	15,183	16,188	17,635
females	3,167	3,183	3,405
Fixed-term contract	2,463	2,183	1,134
males	2,011	1,664	799
females	452	519	335
Full-time employment	20,799	21,541	22,159
males	17,186	17,841	18,422
females	3,613	3,700	3,737
Part-time employment	14	13	15
males	8	10	12
females	6	3	3
Independent contractor agreements	744	777	414
males	449	594	322
females	295	183	92
Outstaffing contracts	125	233	386
males	102	180	287
females	23	53	99

Staff turnover

In 2024, the number of employees whose employment contracts were terminated amounted to 3,230 people. The overall employee turnover rate in 2024 was 14.6%, representing a decrease of 1.2 percentage points compared to 2023. At the same time, the voluntary turnover rate (based on standard turnover reasons) was 9.7%, which remains within the target threshold of not exceeding 14%⁶⁰.

Dynamics of turnover for Kazatomprom JSC and its S&As, %



⁶⁰ Turnover reasons include employee-initiated resignations and mutual agreement terminations.

Equal opportunities

GRI 405-1

The Company fosters conditions for employee development regardless of gender, age, nationality, physical and mental abilities. We exclude discrimination in hiring and career advancement, focusing solely on competence and experience.

Adherence to equality principles is monitored through feedback channels, including an anonymous hotline. Kazatomprom's approach aligns with the UN SDGs (3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11), aimed at improving quality of life, access to education and decent working conditions.

Gender equality

The predominance of men in the workforce is due to the specific nature of the Company's production activities. However, the Company is actively working to increase female participation in managerial and technical roles. In 2024:

- Women accounted for 16.9% of the workforce.
- The base salary ratio between men and women was 1:1.

Kazatomprom's average headcount by gender, 2022-2024, persons

Indicator	2022	2023	2024
Males	17,194	17,851	18,434
Females	3,619	3,703	3,740

As part of its efforts to promote gender equality, develop women's leadership potential and prepare future women leaders, the Company plans to gradually increase the share of women in the governing bodies of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates (Boards of Directors, Supervisory Boards and Executive Bodies) to at least 30% by 2030. As of the end of 2024, this figure stood at 23.5%.

GRI 401-3

Support for Parenthood:

- A total of 321 employees took parental leave, including 249 women and 72 men.
- The retention rate after returning from leave was 86% for women and 47% for men.

Kazatomprom places special emphasis on gender equality and the promotion of women's leadership, viewing these aspects as vital components of corporate culture and sustainable development. In 2024, the Company implemented a series of initiatives and training programs aimed at empowering women, enhancing their professional and personal potential and fostering a community of women leaders within the nuclear Company.

Key initiatives:

- *Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs)*: On March 1, 2024, the Company joined the UN Global Initiative – Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs). Participation in this program opens up opportunities for meaningful progress in gender equality.
- *Smart Talks "On Women's Leadership and more"*: An open discussion platform for all employees of Kazatomprom and its subsidiaries, highlighting the achievements of successful women in the industry. The goal is to inspire female employees to pursue professional growth and engage actively in the Company's and country's socio-economic development.
- *"Training on the benefits and value of gender equality"*: A program for chief and managing directors on positive international practices in implementing gender-focused strategies and their impact on business success.
- *"Gender equality training"*: A dedicated session for heads of departments focused on practical implementation of equality principles and encouraging male leaders to take part in mentoring programs.
- *Training on "The role of HR in sustainable development of the organisation. Gender equality is one of the signs of sustainable development"*: A specialised program for HR heads of subsidiaries and affiliates, focusing on strengthening gender equality within the corporate environment and exploring practical HR approaches.
- *Informational session on the benefits and value of gender equality*: An open-format session for all employees aimed at raising awareness about the importance of balance in the workplace and promoting a tolerant corporate culture.
- *Online training on leadership skills and motivation for women*: Aimed at inspiring women to be more visible in the corporate environment and equipping them with tools for leadership development.
- *Strategic session on sustainable development of women's leadership at NAC Kazatomprom JSC*: a platform for strengthening women's communities within the holding, sharing experiences and planning future steps to expand women's roles in leadership and strategic projects.

61

Diversity of age groups

The Company does not discriminate on the basis of age and ensures equal opportunities for all generations. One of the Company's priorities is to create a productive working environment that takes into account the interests of employees of different ages and levels of training, based on trust and equal opportunities:

- The average age of employees is 40 years.
- The share of employees aged over 50 is 26.1%.

Upon retirement due to age or disability, non-working retirees of the Company are provided with medical care and additional financial assistance for important occasions and holidays.

GRI 405-1

⁶¹ Contribution to UN SDG 5 – Gender equality and UN SDG 10 – reduced inequalities.

Kazatomprom's average headcount by age, 2022-2024, persons

Indicator	2022	2023	2024
Under 30	2,830	3,078	2,962
From 30 to 50	12,219	12,608	13,431
Over 50	5,764	5,868	5,781
Average workforce age, years	40	40	40

Family support

The Company pays special attention to supporting certain categories of employees: single parents, large families, parents of children with disabilities. NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates apply a unified approach to both full-time and part-time personnel.

As part of social support, single parents and mothers of three or more children (under the age of 12) are provided with additional leave. Large families and families with disabled children (under the age of 18) receive material support.

Inclusion

Kazatomprom provides employment opportunities for people with disabilities. In 2024, the number of employees with disabilities was 203 people (including 10 in administrative and managerial positions and 193 in production personnel), representing an increase of 12 employees compared to 2023. The share of employees with disabilities accounted for 0.9% of the total headcount in 2024.

Number of employees with disabilities, 2022-2024, persons

2022	2023	2024
183	191	203

Employment and workforce transition programs**GRI 404-2**

Kazatomprom and its subsidiaries and affiliates implement measures to prevent social tension and labour-related conflicts in the regions where they operate. As part of this effort, employees working at depleting deposits are offered employment opportunities through transfers to other Company subsidiaries and affiliates.

Based on forecasted mine development, the Company conducts staffing projections and monitors the number of employees subject to release in the coming years. Simultaneously, it analyses the demand for jobs at new and prospective deposits, enabling effective workforce relocation and continued employment.

In 2024, 76 employees were subject to relocation, of which 71 have already been reassigned or relocated to new and existing deposits, while 5 employees are in the process of placement.

4.5.3. Staff development and training**GRI 3-3, 404-1**

Employee training and development is one of the Company's top priorities as part of its long-term strategy and corporate culture development. Kazatomprom actively implements advanced and effective educational practices in areas such as operational efficiency, industrial safety, human rights, occupational health and career guidance. The Company runs leadership development programs and provides training for mentors and internal trainers. Every year, employees of the Company undergo mandatory professional training.

Kazatomprom has implemented a Comprehensive educational program, aimed at systematizing processes for training, retraining and skills enhancement. The program includes the following areas:

- Higher education and college studies;
- Professional development;
- Knowledge retention and transfer.

Training is organised through the corporate university – Kazakhstan Nuclear University, engaging both internal experts and external providers.

Kazatomprom invests significant resources in training and development. In 2024, the total investment allocated to training Kazakhstani personnel, including employees, amounted to KZT 4,446.44 million.

In 2024, 38,551 employees of Kazatomprom attended advanced training courses for a total of KZT 3,246.88 million.

By the end of 2024, the total number of training hours completed by employees reached 913,653 hours, with an average of 41 hours of training per employee per year. Among men, the average was 41 hours and among women – 43 hours.

Evaluation of training and development effectiveness

The Company's knowledge system and the formation of a high-quality talent pool are achieved through self-development, training programs, mentoring, coaching, HR projects and the creation of professional communities within the Company.

The core principle of the Company's training program is a self-learning organisation, according to which 70% of learning takes place on the job, 20% of skills are acquired through a mentoring and coaching program and 10% are provided by training and other educational programs.

Based on performance evaluations, employees are given the opportunity to create an Individual development plan (IDP), which may include up to three seminars or training sessions tailored to their identified needs. IDPs are designed to enhance employee performance by developing their professional skills and competencies. The implementation of IDPs is carried out within the framework of the Approved employee training and development calendar.

Upon completion of training, employees evaluate the course by filling out feedback questionnaires. Three months later, the supervisor assesses the progress and achievements of the trained employee.

Thus, the training evaluation process contributes to the effective management of the Company's human capital, which is an important part of its overall strategy.

Training programs

GRI 404-2

NAC Kazatomprom JSC actively develops professional development programs, adapting them to modern requirements. Training is aimed at developing management competencies, leadership qualities, cross-functional collaboration and unlocking employee potential. The HR function is responsible for supporting managers in employee training, organising the training process and selecting educational programs and service providers.

In 2024, training sessions and strategic workshops were held, ensuring 100% coverage of CEO-1 and CEO-2 level executives.

The practice of internal master classes continues – educational video courses available on the corporate portal. These materials allow employees to learn best practices and unique knowledge, fostering their professional development.

Development programs	Results in 2024
Training based on IDPs	<p>Within the 2024 Employee training and development calendar approved by the in-person meeting of Kazatomprom's HR committee on November 29, 2023 (Decision No. 123), employee training was conducted in line with IDPs and identified needs. Training needs are determined based on annual performance evaluations. Each employee may include up to three seminars/trainings in their IDP.</p>
Subsidiaries and affiliates CEO Club	<p>In 2021, as part of the implementation of the Action Plan for social partnership and improvement of the level of social stability at NAC Kazatomprom JSC enterprises, a comprehensive program of the CEO Club of subsidiaries and affiliates was launched for the first heads of enterprises. This platform was created to stimulate effective communication, sharing experience, solving common problems, practical cases, modeling crisis situations. The work of the Club involves a modular training program in a discussion format. The program considers the development of hard and soft skills. Special attention is paid to stakeholder relations, improvement of industrial relations, prevention of crisis situations, including with personnel.</p> <p>Participants First executives of subsidiaries and affiliates, Company management (Chairman of the Management Board, Chief and Managing Directors).</p> <p>Program objectives Depending on the Company's strategic goals, the Club's program is formed annually. In 2024, the program consisted of three modules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Module 1 on "Change management and business initiative development. implementation of lean production tools". • Module 2 on "Steps to success: gender equality for executives". • Module 3 on "Strategic session on implementation of lean management system 'Atomic Session 2024'".
Mine directors club	<p>Since 2023, the Subsidiary Mine Directors' Club has been operating to support the development of production leaders through experience sharing, enhancement of managerial competencies and communication skills.</p> <p>In 2024, the club held a session on "Effective project management for implementing a lean management system". Participants reviewed the strategic priorities for 2025, which had been developed during the strategic session of first executives as part of the final module of the Subsidiaries and affiliates CEO Club.</p>
Chief experts development program	<p>Program goal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop managerial thinking • Strengthen leadership competencies • Explore tools for continuous improvement and ongoing development <p>Program objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver a cycle of training activities • Foster a supportive environment for growth • Integrate learned tools into professional activities <p>The program consists of six modules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Module 1. Emotional intelligence / Conflict Management • Module 2. Lean production • Module 3. Strategic management • Module 4. Effective communication • Module 5. ESG – competencies of the future • Module 6. Leadership in action <p>In 2024, the Company's lead experts completed training in the first module.</p>

Young specialists development program “Izbasar”	In October 2024, Kazatomprom launched the fifth anniversary cohort of its "IZBASAR" young specialists development program, selecting 11 finalists. These participants are currently undergoing their second rotation across various Kazatomprom enterprises. In December 2024, the fourth cohort of the "IZBASAR" program graduated, with 9 participants successfully completing the program. These individuals were selected in 2023 from 85 applications submitted by internal candidates from the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates.
Young specialists summer school	In 2024, the Young specialists summer school continued its mission of providing opportunities for young professionals to develop new skills and competencies. The young specialists is aimed at interaction between employees of subsidiaries and affiliates and identifying young people with an active life position, for the creation of joint project teams, which also provides professional growth and career advancement. In 2024, 100 employees from various Kazatomprom subsidiaries participated in the School. The event took place in Ust-Kamenogorsk, commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Ulba Metallurgical Plant. Participants also had the opportunity to visit the UMP facility and its museum.
Master classes	In 2024, internal experts held 18 master classes for NAC Kazatomprom JSC employees on various topics related to the functional areas of the departments.
Eduson Portal and Corporate library	Since 2021, Kazatomprom employees have had access to the Kazatomprom Virtual School, launched in partnership with the Eduson platform and the Alpina Digital corporate library. Eduson is a learning management system (LMS) and content library offering over 800 courses in key business areas in both Russian and English. Alpina Digital Publishing Group's library focuses on business books useful for business and personal development of employees, is one of the top 30 learning platforms and offers 4,000+ business books. In 2024, a total of 2,039 courses were completed on the Eduson portal. 3,911 documents and books were downloaded from the Alpina corporate library (web). 135 audiobooks were listened to.

Kazakh-French partnership in nuclear industry talent development

At the meeting of the Kazakh-French Business Council, held during the official visit of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan to France, Kazatomprom and Orano Group signed a Memorandum of Understanding and Cooperation in the field of education and workforce development for the nuclear industry. This agreement underscores both companies' commitment to cultivating highly qualified professionals and fostering innovation in nuclear energy.

The memorandum outlines internship opportunities and training programs for specialists from Kazatomprom and its subsidiary Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC at Orano's facilities, including uranium conversion plants. These programs will provide access to cutting-edge technologies and enable Kazakh specialists to learn from their French counterparts and adopt best international practices, thereby enhancing their professional growth.

*"The signing of this memorandum is a significant step in deepening our relationship with Orano Group, one of the global leaders in the nuclear fuel cycle noted **Meirzhan Yussupov**, Chairman of the Management Board. – I am deeply convinced that our people are one of the company's main resources, so the development of competencies and contribution to the training and professional development of production personnel is critical to the future not only of Kazatomprom, but also of the domestic nuclear industry."*

Kazatomprom and Orano have a long-standing collaboration through their joint venture KATCO LLP, which is engaged in uranium mining at the Muyunkum deposit in the Turkestan region. The new memorandum opens the door to potential new joint projects, strengthening the position of both companies in the global nuclear industry.

Comprehensive Performance Evaluation of Personnel

GRI 404-3

NAC Kazatomprom JSC's approach to evaluating employee performance is based on regular and comprehensive assessment of staff across the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates. Performance evaluation is carried out throughout the year and includes daily monitoring, performance assessment, and the provision of regular, constructive feedback to employees. Calibration sessions are organised with the participation of a calibration committee, which analyses the results and makes relevant decisions.

The performance evaluation process forms the foundation for identifying training and development needs, motivating and retaining employees, supporting career planning, inclusion in talent pools, and making decisions on the feasibility of vertical or horizontal transfers.

In 2024, the annual comprehensive performance evaluation covered 81% of administrative staff and 76% of production personnel, based on the headcount of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates within the assessment perimeter. In terms of gender, participation in the evaluation was 77% among men and 73% among women.

Succession

The Company implements succession programs aimed at providing candidates for vacant managerial and key positions in the medium and long term, identifying and developing promising employees in order to maximise the use of their potential to achieve the Company's strategic goals and objectives, as well as providing additional incentives to employees with opportunities for their development and career growth.

The main principles of succession management are the development of human resources potential in accordance with the Company's business strategy and the validity of decisions based on the principle of meritocracy, transparency and fairness.

The succession management process includes the following stages:

1. Selection and approval of candidates for the management and functional successor pools;
2. Formation of a mentor pool;
3. Development and training of successors.

The formation of successor pools is based on the results of the annual comprehensive performance evaluation. Functional leaders serve as pool owners, contributing to the development and progress of the program.

Each successor is assigned a mentor, responsible for supporting their development, tracking progress and helping them implement ideas. To enhance the effectiveness of mentorship sessions, several training sessions were held in 2024 for both mentors and successors.

In 2024, the Company approved both the Functional successor pool and the Management pool succession plan, which helped to systematize career progression and ensure the preparation of qualified personnel for leadership roles.

In 2024, 16 successors were appointed from the functional successor pool, representing 23% of the total appointments to key positions.

In addition, mentorship and coaching systems are continuously developed through various Company programs. A permanent pool of invited mentors has been successfully formed for the "IZBASAR" program, with new mentors joining during each rotation. The Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates also maintain a system of assigning mentors to young specialists, interns and trainees to support early career development.

"Kazatomprom places special emphasis on the development of its regions of operation by improving the quality and accessibility of education for local populations. Our strategy aims to create an intellectual environment that fosters the growth of a qualified and educated youth. The MURAGER and IZBASAR programs are the key tools in implementing this strategy," stated Meirzhan Yussupov, Chairman of the Management Board of NAC Kazatomprom JSC.

"IZBASAR" Young specialists development program in 2024

Since 2020, Kazatomprom has been implementing the IZBASAR Program, designed to attract top university graduates, facilitate their employment and promote their comprehensive professional development within the Company. Initially, the program was focused on external candidates (university graduates) who underwent three-stage rotations at various Kazatomprom enterprises. As of 2023, IZBASAR has been refocused on internal candidates—young professionals already working within the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates.

In October 2023, the fifth anniversary intake of the program was launched. Participants underwent three rotations, each lasting five months, spanning 2023–2024. The program culminated in December 2024 with the graduation of the finalists.

The IZBASAR program contributes to the development of young professionals within the company, providing them with in-depth technical skills in key areas such as mining, hydrogeology and uranium production, as well as management and leadership competencies, including project management, strategic decision-making and effective communication. An important component of the initiative is strengthening the continuity of knowledge: mentors pass on best practices and industry experience to the participants, helping to preserve and systematize the company's expert base. The program also plays a significant role in increasing motivation and retention, creating opportunities for employees to grow professionally and in their careers within the organisation, which strengthens their commitment to corporate values and builds Kazatomprom's image as an employer focused on the development and support of its specialists.

Key Results

In 2023, the program received 85 applications, from which 11 participants were selected for the three-stage internship. 9 graduates successfully completed the program and returned to their respective positions in December 2024.

In 2024, interest in the program significantly increased, with over 250 applications submitted. The fifth anniversary cohort included 11 finalists, among them three economists—a new addition driven by business needs. For the first time, the program was expanded to include a dedicated economics track, reflecting Kazatomprom's commitment to aligning talent development with its evolving strategic priorities.

Education system engagement

In 2024, a total of KZT 1,199.55 million was allocated for the training of Kazakhstani personnel, of which KZT 1,069.07 million was allocated for the training of individuals who do not have labour relations with Kazatomprom and its subsidiaries and affiliates, of which:

- 122 employees are studying at universities in industry-relevant specialties, funded by the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates.
- 100 students, who are not employed by Company / subsidiaries and affiliates, are studying in nuclear-related specialties at the expense of license-contractual obligations of the subsidiaries and affiliates.
- 1,098 students from socially vulnerable groups (SVG) are being educated as part of the contractual commitments of the subsidiaries and affiliates, including 174 students who are children of employees.
- 92 grants to study under master's degree programs were provided by the National Research Nuclear University of Moscow Engineering Physics Institute for employees of Kazatomprom and its subsidiaries and affiliates.

- 3 grants to study at Tomsk Polytechnic University were awarded to employees of subsidiaries and affiliates on a competitive basis.

“MURAGER” educational grant program

As part of NAC Kazatomprom JSC's initiative to contribute to the development of the regions where the Company operates and to improve the level of education of the local population through the popularization of technical specialties, the Murager social program for providing educational grants was launched in May 2023.

In 2024, NAC Kazatomprom JSC continued implementation of the “Murager” program aimed at supporting applicants, college graduates and students from the regions where the Company operates. The program provides free educational grants to study in technical colleges and universities of Kazakhstan in priority specialties of the nuclear industry.

Under the program, participants can receive a free educational grant for 1 (one) academic year of study in technical colleges and universities of Kazakhstan, in such priority specialties as: geology, electric power engineering, chemical technology of organic and inorganic substances, automation and management, metallurgy, ecology and others.

As a result of successful studies, program participants who have confirmed the required level of annual academic performance (GPA) will be able to continue their studies under the Murager educational grant in the following academic year.

Students who maintain the required annual GPA are eligible to renew the grant for subsequent years.

Key results

- 19 grants awarded to finalists on a competitive basis.
- Support extended to students from the Akmola, Kyzylorda, Turkistan and East Kazakhstan regions.
- Grants fully covered tuition for fields such as uranium mining, geological exploration, nuclear fuel cycle, energy and environmental science. Upon successful completion of each academic year, grant funding is extended.

The program contributes to the development of technical education in the regions, increases the availability of training and creates a talent pool for Kazatomprom enterprises.

62

⁶² Contribution to UN SDG 4 – Quality education and UN SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth

SANA career guidance program

Kazatomprom, as part of its cooperation with schools in the regions where it operates, organises and conducts SANA career guidance educational camps for schoolchildren. The SANA camp is aimed at popularizing technical specialties in production areas and developing leadership potential for high school students in the regions where NAC Kazatomprom JSC operates.

In 2024, as part of Camp SANA, activities were held for school students in Turkestan region, Kyzylorda region, East Kazakhstan region, as well as the cities of Almaty and Shymkent. Thus, in April, field sessions within the framework of the SANA information camp were held at the secondary school named after R. Marsekov in the village of Kama. R. Marsekov of Kasym Kaisenov settlement, Ulan district, East Kazakhstan region, as well as secondary school No. 39 named after Y. Altynsarin of Ust-Kamenogorsk city. By tradition, a quiz was held among schoolchildren, where the most attentive were rewarded with memorable gifts and sweets. In total more than 150 pupils of 9-11 classes took part in the events. Also, in May of the current year, within the framework of SANA camp and in honor of the World Environment Day, lectures were held for 240 students of 9-11 classes of rural schools of Turkestan and Kyzylorda regions. In October, the Council of Young Specialists of JV SMCC LLP (Akdala mine) visited the school named after L. Bokenov in the village of Akdala. L. Bokenov school of Kyzemshek settlement, presenting the presentation “Bolashakkakka qadam”. More than 100 students attended the meeting. In December, representatives of Kazatomprom and its subsidiary JV Zarechnoye visited the Nazarbayev intellectual schools of chemistry, biology and physics and mathematics in Shymkent. More than 200 students participated in the meetings

The program contributes to the development of technical education in the regions, increases the availability of training and creates a talent pool for Kazatomprom enterprises.

4.5.4. Motivation and remuneration

GRI 202-1

NAC Kazatomprom JSC has established a transparent and competitive remuneration system based on qualifications, experience and professional competencies. Remuneration includes a fixed component, determined by the market wage level and a variable component, calculated based on the performance of both the employee and the enterprise. The Company regularly analyses the reference labour market and adjusts compensation levels in accordance with industry dynamics, individual performance and regional specifics. The remuneration policy complies with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the standards of Samruk-Kazyna JSC.

In addition to a competitive level of pay, the Company provides social support, including compensation for working conditions and incentive bonuses. It guarantees the protection of employees' labour rights, equal pay conditions and access to professional development opportunities.

The Company is committed to maintaining a sustainable level of employee income by developing a fair and transparent motivation system that contributes to personnel development and enhances overall business efficiency.

GRI 2-20

The Company's remuneration procedure is governed by an internal regulatory document – the “Model Rules for Employee Remuneration of Subsidiaries and Affiliates of NAC Kazatomprom JSC”, approved by the Company's Management Board. Based on these Model Rules, each enterprise of NAC Kazatomprom JSC develops and approves its own remuneration rules in accordance with its Charter and specific organisational structure (Supervisory Board, Board of Directors, General Meeting of Participants). External consultants are not involved in developing the remuneration policy for employees of subsidiaries and affiliates, nor do they make decisions regarding the remuneration of employees of NAC Kazatomprom JSC.

Employee salaries comply with the legal requirements of the Republic of Kazakhstan, including minimum wage provisions, regulation of working hours and overtime compensation.

To ensure the relevance of remuneration levels, the Company regularly conducts labour market analysis and reviews employee salaries. Salary adjustments are based on:

- Labour market dynamics and comparison with industry benchmarks;
- Individual performance;
- Regions where the Company operates.

In 2024, the average monthly salary of Kazatomprom’s production personnel increased by 19% and amounted to KZT 651,584.

Labour remuneration structure

The Company’s remuneration system complies with the requirements of the Labour code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which stipulates that the fixed part of wages must account for at least 75% of total salary. In the Company this indicator is also not less than 75%.

The variable part, including bonuses, does not exceed 25%. The key component of the system of material incentives and motivation of personnel is bonuses for achieving planned, production, strategic and operational indicators of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates, as well as for proposing innovative ideas, high professionalism and responsible attitude to work.

Internal regulations also provide for the payment of bonuses upon retirement of employees from subsidiaries and affiliates of the Company. For employees working at production facilities with hazardous working conditions, the Company, in full compliance with the law, makes professional pension contributions at a rate of 5% at its own expense.

Kazatomprom’s payroll, KZT

Indicator	2022	2023	2024
Average monthly wage of production personnel	454,648	547,867	651,584
Payroll, KZT million	99,395	129,846	158,970

Pay Equity

The Company conducts regular pay equity analyses, assessing the ratio of salaries between male and female employees. While the industrial nature of the Company’s operations results in a predominance of male employees, all forms of discrimination are excluded in the processes of hiring, determining compensation levels, performance evaluation and career advancement. The base salary for employees of both genders is set at an equal level across NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries, adhering to the 1:1 principle. According to the 2024 analysis of total compensation across NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates, the average monthly salary of women production personnel was 12% lower than that of men. The overall gender pay gap in average monthly wages across the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates was 2% in favor of men.

Social support and additional benefits

In addition to a competitive remuneration level, the Company offers a social benefits package that includes:

- Financial assistance payments for annual paid leave, aimed at supporting employee health;
- Additional payments for dual-role duties and extra responsibilities assigned to employees;
- Allowances for employees residing in ecological disaster zones, in accordance with regional legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Hazard pay for production personnel working under conditions classified as harmful or hazardous, as defined by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Company remains committed to improving employees income levels by fostering a fair and transparent motivation system that supports workforce development and enhances business performance.

4.5.5. Social policy and partnership

GRI 401-2

NAC Kazatomprom JSC implements a social policy aimed at creating a comfortable working environment, supporting employees and improving their quality of life. The Company provides additional guarantees and benefits that cover all categories of personnel, regardless of the form of employment.

As part of the corporate well-being program, various initiatives are implemented to improve socio-labour conditions, foster a favorable moral and psychological climate and ensure employee safety. Key focus areas include the enhancement of the working environment, support for employee health and motivation, recognition programs, financial assistance for large families and staff development.

As an industry leader, the Company continuously improves its approaches to social support and personnel management, strengthening corporate culture and ensuring sustainable development.

The expenditures on employee social support by NAC Kazatomprom JSC in 2024, KZT billion

Area	amount of investment
Health care support	2.4
Food	4.6

The implementation of practices aimed at creating favorable and safe working conditions

Implementation of practices to create favorable and safe working conditions (industrial relations - IR) is an important element of the Company's social policy.⁶³

Key activities implemented in 2024

Food safety audits	Throughout the year, on-site food safety audits were conducted at enterprises located in the Turkistan, Kyzylorda and Akmola regions. The average score based on audit results was 89%, confirming a high level of compliance with food safety standards at production sites.
Experience exchange and training of IR specialists	In March 2024, an event for social work (IR) managers was held in Shymkent, where representatives of subsidiaries and Tengizchevroil LLP discussed current issues, reviewed the results of 2023 and presented plans for 2024. In December 2024, a training program on "Social Policy and Effective Communications" was conducted at the Company's central office. Participants studied modern approaches to building communications, reviewed successful case studies and took part in team-building, conflict management and social policy development training.
IR screening and non-compliance remediation	Based on the results of the 2023 IR screening, the average score among subsidiaries and affiliates was 81%. A total of 960 non-compliances were identified, for which Action Plans for 2023–2024 were approved. During 2024, 890 non-compliances were resolved, which accounts for over 90% of the total.

The implemented activities demonstrate the Company's commitment to creating favorable working conditions and strengthening social stability. Further efforts will focus on improving IR practices, eliminating remaining non-compliances and implementing new approaches to social process management at enterprises. These measures will not only help maintain a high level of social stability but also contribute to the Company's long-term sustainable development.

⁶³ Contribution to UN SDG 8 - Decent work and economic growth.

Employee health and wellbeing

GRI 203-2, 403-6

Employee health and wellbeing is one of the key priorities of NAC Kazatomprom JSC. To this end, the Company has developed and is implementing a wide range of programs aimed at supporting physical and mental health, as well as enhancing financial, social and professional wellbeing.

The Company continues to improve its social initiatives by supporting employees at all levels and creating the conditions necessary for their professional, personal and financial development.

Main areas of the corporate wellbeing program

Program areas	Activities in 2024
1. Physical wellbeing and healthy lifestyle (HLS)	<p>The Company systematically implements initiatives aimed at strengthening employee health, promoting sports and maintaining an active lifestyle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical support: voluntary health insurance (KZT1,170 million), mandatory annual preventive check-ups with an extended screening program. • Occupational health and safety: automation and digitalisation of pre-shift medical check-ups, development of medical infrastructure at production sites. • Sports initiatives: Kazatomprom Marathon, XXIII Industry Spartakiad, traditional sports competitions “Nomad Time”, corporate tournaments in mini-football, volleyball, basketball. • Wellness programs: “In the Rhythm of a Healthy Heart” campaign, flu vaccination and ARVI prevention, production gymnastics challenge, installation of sanitary posts for self-monitoring blood pressure.
2. Mental wellbeing	<p>NAC Kazatomprom JSC fosters a comfortable moral and psychological climate and employee engagement in corporate culture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings and consultations: 53 trainings by the corporate psychologist (947 participants), 7 online masterclasses (380 participants), 6 team sessions (218 participants). • Mental health initiatives: art campaign “KAP Korpe”, mental health week, masterclasses for parents and employees. • A video course on stress management was filmed. • Psychological relief rooms were set up at 14 enterprises. • Corporate culture development: publications on HLS, emotional intelligence and mental health in corporate media and Telegram channel.
3. Financial wellbeing	<p>The Company is implementing the “Financial Reset” program aimed at improving financial literacy among employees of Kazatomprom and its subsidiaries and affiliates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Memorandum of Cooperation was signed with the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Regulation and Development of the Financial Market (hereinafter – the Agency) as part of the informational and explanatory support for improving financial literacy. • Educational videos and infographics from the FinGramota.kz portal on highly relevant topics such as lending, financial pyramids, etc., were broadcasted across the information platforms of the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates. • “Financial Reset” articles were published monthly in the corporate journal KAP News. • The Corporate Finance Department, together with the Agency, conducted training sessions on improving financial literacy and

	<p>combating financial fraud for employees of Kazatomprom and 11 subsidiaries and affiliates (APPAK LLP, Kyzylkum LLP, Baiken-U LLP, JV Zarechnoye LLP, Volkovgeologia JSC, RU-6 LLP, JV Katco LLP, KAP Technology LLP, KAP Logistics LLP, Semizbay-U LLP, Qorgan-Security LLP). The speakers included top specialists in Kazakhstan in the field of financial fraud prevention.</p>
<p>4. Career and social wellbeing</p>	<p>The Company provides equal opportunities for career growth and organises activities that strengthen corporate values and employee unity:</p> <p>During 2024, more than 20 general corporate events with the participation of the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates aimed at increasing the loyalty and involvement of employees and their families were implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nauryz celebrations across Kazatomprom and subsidiaries and affiliates under the new concept “Nauryznama” • National Spirit flashmob • May 9 – flower-laying ceremony • Environmental campaigns under Taza Kazakhstan • Family Day (June 1) • Company Birthday • Atomic Industry Workers' Day <p>Volunteer initiatives: environmental cleanups “Taza Kazakhstan”, assistance to veterans and low-income families, support for educational projects.</p> <p>Internal communities actively developing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young Professionals Council • Qazaq Tili Club • Women’s Community <p>To promote the state language, the “Qazaq Tili Club” held:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Qazaqsha Quiz” competitions among enterprises in Astana (twice a year) • Meetings with public figure Asyly Oman and Sanjar Kirimbay to promote the language • A visit to ALZHIR Memorial Museum to honor Kazakh history.

With care for colleagues

As part of World Mental Health Day, an inspiring art initiative called “KAP Kөpне” was held. This initiative brought the team together to create a symbol of unity and support, allowing everyone to express their solidarity and care for the mental well-being of their colleagues. The creation of a corporate quraq körpe (a traditional Kazakh patchwork quilt) became a symbol of collective cohesion, with each patch embodying care, health and well-being. On this day, more than 300 employees of the Company participated in crafting this unique piece of art by contributing their own individual elements to the overall design.

Kazatomprom was awarded the title of best enterprise in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

In November 2024, at the awards ceremony organised by the Ministry of National Economy and the Community of Social Innovators of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kazatomprom was recognised as the leader in the category “For contribution to CSR development.”

The Company participated in three categories: “Best educational project” (“Aiqaanat Camp”), “Best project in the field of health and well-being” (“360° Health protection”) and “For contribution to CSR development” (“Social Projects”).

As a socially responsible company, Kazatomprom continues to actively implement ESG principles, which contributes to strengthening its corporate culture and improving the effectiveness of its social initiatives.

Award in the category “Best social project of the year”

The project IQanat Educational camp for children of employees of NAC Kazatomprom’s subsidiaries and affiliates was recognised in the categories of Best Social Project and Best Educational Project of the Year in several competitions, including “Golden Hephaestus” and the Eurasian Kurultai of Social Entrepreneurship Award.

The IQanat Educational camp for children of subsidiaries and affiliates Employees promotes employee and family engagement in the Company’s corporate values. The initiative is aimed at supporting the younger generation by creating conditions for their personal development and fostering interest in the nuclear industry, its societal significance and future prospects.

The preliminary selection included 552 children from across Kazakhstan, of whom 100 were selected to attend the camp in Burabay. The camp focuses on career guidance and financial literacy training. Upon completion of the program, the children presented their startup projects and received certificates from IQanat High School of Burabay, giving them an advantage when applying to foreign universities.

Employee recognition and rewarding achievements

In 2024, more than 500 employees of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates were honored with state, ministerial and corporate awards in recognition of their dedicated work and high level of professionalism.

To enhance non-financial motivation and acknowledge employee contributions, the Company organised a celebration of the Nuclear Industry Workers’ Day. As part of this event, employees of the Company and its subsidiaries received ministerial and corporate awards.

Additionally, the “Zhyl qyzmetkeri – 2024” (Employee of the Year – 2024) award ceremony was held to honor the best professionals in the nuclear sector and to raise the prestige of blue-collar occupations. The award featured three categories: “Professional”, “Mentor” and “Prospect”.

Award in the Category “Professional of the year”

As part of the Congress, an award ceremony was held for the national industry competition “Golden Hephaestus” — the most prestigious national-level award for professionals in the mining and metallurgical sector.

Aleksei Mikheev, Chief Engineer of the mine at JV South Mining and Chemical Company LLP, took 2nd place in the category “Professional of the year (Mineral Processing Specialist)”.

Trade union

Kazatomprom adheres to a policy that does not restrict employees' rights to participate in public organisations that reflect their interests. Employees of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries are free to engage in various types of social, political, educational and charitable activities, provided that such involvement does not interfere with their job responsibilities or cause harm to society.

The Trade union of nuclear industry workers is a reliable partner of Kazatomprom in ensuring compliance with labour legislation and actively defends employee interests. As of the end of 2024, 12,750 employees of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates were members of the Trade union of nuclear industry workers – a 1% decrease compared to 2023.

To regulate labour relations and ensure the social protection of employees, collective agreements are signed. Within the framework of these agreements and the commitments undertaken, the Trade Union is annually provided with funding to organise various initiatives for the Company's workforce. These funds are allocated to support medical services, social assistance, cultural and recreational events, sports and wellness activities, as well as the provision of vouchers to sanatoriums and children's camps.

Trade union support costs, KZT million

	2022	2023	2024
	843.8	938.3	1,413

Collective Agreement

GRI 2-30, SASB EM-MM-310a.1.

The collective agreement plays a key role in protecting labour rights, ensuring economic and social guarantees for employees, regulating labour relations and facilitating effective dialogue between the Company and its personnel.

97% of NAC Kazatomprom JSC employees have signed collective agreements, confirming broad coverage of these arrangements across the Company.

For employees not covered by collective agreements, the terms and conditions of employment are determined in accordance with the labour legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Company's internal regulations, and, in certain cases, taking into account provisions of the Company's collective agreement.

GRI 402-1

A significant element of the collective agreement of NAC Kazatomprom JSC is the commitment to inform employees of any substantial changes to working conditions at least one month prior to the expected changes, or in certain cases – no less than 15 calendar days in advance.

The collective agreement also regulates matters related to recruitment, maintenance of corporate culture and employee relations management. In accordance with the agreement, NAC Kazatomprom JSC implements measures to provide social support to personnel, with the goal of continuously improving working conditions and employee quality of life.

Employee satisfaction and engagement

NAC Kazatomprom JSC's programs and initiatives in developing corporate culture, improving social and labour conditions, enhancing safety, compensation, motivation and employee engagement are implemented according to established plans and supported across the organisation.

Positive performance assessments are confirmed annually through regular social stability surveys. In 2024, the Private Institution Center for social interaction and communications conducted a study on social stability levels using the Samruk Research Services (SRS) methodology across 21 subsidiaries and affiliates of NAC Kazatomprom JSC. The SRS index is based on employee assessments and personal perceptions across the following components:

- Engagement index: reflects employee satisfaction with working conditions, workplace safety, communication and relationships within the Company, as well as overall loyalty.
- Social well-being index: captures employees' sentiments, primarily influenced by external factors and the social environment.
- Social calm index: indicates the level of internal social tension, perceived protest potential and motivations behind hypothetical readiness for protest actions.

According to the results of the 2024 study conducted by Samruk Research Services, the overall social stability level reached 83%, which is 9% higher than in 2023 (in absolute terms). This demonstrates significant progress in strengthening the social environment across the Company's enterprises. To achieve these results, the Company carries out systematic efforts, including the implementation of a Social partnership action plan, improvement of internal communications and conflict prevention measures.

4.5.6. Corporate culture and engagement

GRI 2-26

The key role in strengthening corporate culture is played by internal communications, the purpose of which is to organise effective communication between employees, resolve conflict situations and strengthen staff loyalty and commitment. The internal communications system provides several feedback channels.

The main channel of communication is the Company's Internet resource - kazatomprom.kz, where external stakeholders can leave a written appeal or complaint, as well as use the hotline for telephone communication

The Company supports the development of a feedback culture by:

- conducting feedback surveys;
- conducting exit interviews;
- developing a corporate portal.

Monitoring and analysis of appeals is carried out by NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates, which submit quarterly reports to Kazatomprom's central office. After analysing each appeal, the elimination of violations is monitored and appropriate recommendations are issued.

The internal communication system of NAC Kazatomprom JSC is a key tool for ensuring timely employee awareness of current events within NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates, while also contributing to the maintenance of a positive working atmosphere.

The Company uses a hybrid format of large organisational events for employees (meetings, management meetings with the team, events aimed at strengthening the corporate culture).

Since 2020, the Company has been implementing the Kazatomprom Rhythm Program, which provides the Company's employees with up-to-date information on key issues and projects of the Company. Launched during the COVID-19 pandemic, this platform has proven to be an effective tool for internal communication and continues to develop. With the addition of a corporate psychologist to the Company, the Rhythm program expanded its functionality to include activities aimed at supporting the mental well-being of employees. As part of this initiative, many meetings were organised to promote psychological education and create a comfortable working environment. Thus, Kazatomprom's Rhythm not only fulfills its main function of informing employees, but also actively contributes to the development of a corporate culture focused on the well-being and professional development of personnel.

Employee awareness of current industry events and Company updates is maintained via email communications, including regular newsletters and messages from management, as well as the electronic corporate magazine QazAtomNews.

Various communication channels are actively used to disseminate information, including the corporate portal and media platforms: daily news digests and the QazAtomNews corporate journal.

To enhance communication, a Telegram channel has been successfully developed, now uniting more than 4,000 employees. This channel enables staff to stay up to date with the latest news and receive information directly from the source.

Since 2021, the Company has also operated a Kazakh language club. In support of the national language development trend, a range of initiatives are organised, including meetings with native speakers, conversation clubs and competitions designed to promote practical communication in Kazakh. As part of the implementation of the national language development program, a dedicated plan has been approved for 2025, which includes a number of events involving employees of the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates.

4.5.7. Plans for 2025

In line with the President's Address, the Company has approved an Action plan for the year of skilled trades in 2025. This plan aims to develop human capital, foster collaboration with colleges, schools and universities, improve working conditions, promote skilled trades, implement dual education, facilitate staff rotation and carry out other related initiatives.

To support the implementation of the Leadership Development Program, the first half of 2025 will feature the subsidiaries and affiliates CEO Club and the Mine Directors' Club, focused on leadership development through experience sharing, enhancement of managerial competencies and communication skills.

The Corporate center chief experts development program will continue to be implemented as part of efforts to develop successors for future leadership roles.

As part of the Company's mentorship system development, the Tälimg'er Mentorship Program is planned to be launched. This program matches employees at various levels with mentors to support them in achieving specific goals, implementing projects, or acquiring new skills. The goal is to encourage innovation through guidance and support from experienced professionals.

In 2025, the 6th cohort of the IZBASAR Young specialists development program will be launched through a competitive selection process. The planned maximum number of participants is 15 (including 10 external and 5 internal candidates).

Within the framework of the Murager educational grant program, the next round of grant competitions is scheduled for 2025. The Program is financed as part of the subsoil users' licensing and contractual obligations, in accordance with legislative requirements.

In line with the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan and Kazatomprom's contractual obligations as a subsoil user, the Company also plans to allocate at least 30% of its total social obligations to support the education of Kazakhstani personnel from socially vulnerable population groups.

Career guidance activities for schoolchildren will continue through the SANA Camp for students in regions where Kazatomprom operates. Encouraging youth interest in technical professions remains a strategic priority for Kazatomprom to ensure future talent acquisition.

As part of succession planning efforts, the Company will implement the Winter School for Leaders program, aimed at developing successors for key and leadership positions.

In June 2025, the Kazatomprom Young specialists school will be held. Participants will include young specialists (under the age of 35) from the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates. This platform provides an opportunity for young specialists to present their ideas and suggestions. As part of the School, a hackathon will be held to address real business cases and find adaptive solutions for Kazatomprom's production challenges. The program will also include the Young specialists forum, bringing all participants together to summarise the outcomes of the School and Hackathon.

In support of national language development, various activities will continue, including meetings with native speakers, conversation clubs and competitions aimed at promoting everyday use of the Kazakh language. A series of related events involving subsidiaries and affiliates employees is also planned as part of the national language development strategy for 2025.

In accordance with the approved Succession program for both the Management and Functional pools, regular mentor sessions will be held with identified successors to ensure effective collaboration with their supervising leaders.

The annual comprehensive performance evaluation of administrative, managerial and production personnel for 2024 is also scheduled to take place in 2025.

4.6. Support local communities in the regions of its operations

Key Indicators for 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social expenditures of NAC Kazatomprom JSC – KZT 3.735 billion
Key Events for 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for regions affected by floods Social projects in regions of operation Charitable assistance Support for educational institutions Assistance in organising festive events
Material topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local communities Economic impact
Contribution to UN Sustainable Development Goals	
Key documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of NAC Kazatomprom JSC Regulations on the “Procedure for Financing Social and Charitable Projects in Regions of Operation of NAC Kazatomprom JSC
Goals of the Sustainable Development Program until 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share of local population in the Company’s total workforce – 90% Average number of social projects implemented annually – 5

4.6.1. Management approach

GRI 3-3

Supporting and developing the regions where the Company operates is a core element of Kazatomprom’s social responsibility. The Company creates jobs, pays taxes and implements socio-economic partnership programs for the benefit of local communities in its areas of operation. Engagement with stakeholders helps Kazatomprom maintain a strong public reputation.

Kazatomprom’s activities in relation to local populations are guided by its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy, which defines the Company’s key approaches to stakeholder engagement and management. The Policy outlines specific principles and focus areas for social responsibility, applicable at all levels of corporate governance, including across the Company’s subsidiaries.

Particular attention is given to the socio-economic development of regions where the Company’s production facilities are located. Key priorities include improving the quality of life of local communities through the renovation and construction of socially significant infrastructure, as well as the development of healthcare, education and sports facilities. The Company strives to enhance community well-being, generate employment, reduce social tensions and ensure the sustainable development of its regions of presence.

Kazatomprom actively involves stakeholders – including local authorities and community members – in dialogue to identify and address the most pressing social issues in a timely manner. This approach promotes balanced regional development and supports a positive social climate in areas where the Company operates.

Kazatomprom’s social programs are aimed at addressing current social challenges, improving the standard of living for local populations and supporting economic growth. The Company adheres to the principle of transparency in social investments and maintains continuous engagement with stakeholders throughout all stages of project implementation.

Responsibility for external social policy and engagement with local communities lies with the Managing Director for HR and HSE.

Kazatomprom makes a significant contribution to the prosperity and socio-economic development of the regions where it operates through:

- allocating substantial financial resources to local budgets through taxation;
- payments to regional budgets in accordance with subsoil use agreements;
- job creation for local residents.

Key indicators of Kazatomprom's economic contribution to the development of regions of operations

Indicator	2022	2023	2024
Taxes and duties paid, KZT billion	221.4	290.9	442.4
Dividends paid, KZT billion	227.4	201	314.6
Average monthly salary of Kazatomprom employees, KZT/month	510,154	602,622	651,584
Ratio of average monthly salary of NAC Kazatomprom JSC employees to average salary in the Republic of Kazakhstan	1.5	1.7	1.8

The total amount of funds transferred to the budget in 2024 as part of subsoil use contractual obligations for the socio-economic development of the region and its infrastructure amounted to KZT 3.97 billion.

4.6.2. Sponsorship and charity

GRI 203-2

The Company annually implements social investment and charitable initiatives aimed at infrastructure development and supporting local communities in its regions of operation. In 2024, Kazatomprom carried out projects that significantly improved social and economic infrastructure, including the construction of children's playgrounds and sports facilities, landscaping and improvement of residential areas, procurement of educational equipment for schools and the provision of targeted financial assistance to socially vulnerable population groups.⁶⁴

Investments in social projects by NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates, KZT billion

Indicator	2022	2023	2024
Level of investment	0.929	0.349	3.735

During the reporting period, a significant increase in the volume of social investments was recorded compared to 2023. This growth was driven by the Company's allocation of KZT 3 billion in charitable funding to address the aftermath of a large-scale emergency caused by flooding. This investment had a direct positive impact on local residents in the regions where the Company operates, helping to minimise the effects of the disaster and support the restoration of infrastructure, housing and living conditions.

The Company's initiatives contribute to improving the quality of life for Kazatomprom employees, their families and local communities, creating long-term socio-economic benefits and strengthening engagement with the population in the regions of operation.

⁶⁴ Contribution to UN SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

GRI 413-1

To engage with local communities, the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates are authorised to independently implement social projects. Subsidiaries actively participate in charitable campaigns and the cultural life of their respective regions, providing assistance to orphanages and large families, supporting community improvement efforts and taking part in environmental campaigns, cleanup days and the organisation of public events and celebrations.

Number of subsidiaries and affiliates engaging with local communities in regions of operation

Indicator	2022	2023	2024
Total number of subsidiaries and affiliates	33	33	33
Subsidiaries and affiliates engaging with local communities	20	21	22

In the reporting year, 22 of the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates engaged with local communities based on the needs of the population and vulnerable groups. These efforts involved collaboration with local authorities (akimats), the Council of Elders (where present) and volunteer groups.

Selection of programs supporting local community development in regions of operation

The Company has established a list of priority areas for the selection and implementation of regional development projects and programs. According to the Regulations on the Procedure for Financing Social and Charitable Projects in the Regions of Operation of NAC Kazatomprom JSC, the following are defined as priority areas for funding:

1. Support for People – assistance to citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan, employees of the Company and its subsidiaries, their relatives/family members and local residents in the social and healthcare sectors.
2. Development of Media, Cultural Community and Human Capital – strengthening labour relations and investing in the sustainable development of society.
3. Implementation of the Regional Social Investment Program in the Company's regions of operation, including projects under the Igiliik social initiative.
4. Enhancing the Reputation and Promoting the Image of the Company and its subsidiaries.

GRI 413-1, 203-1, SASB EM-MM-210b.1

Investments in external social programs in 2024, KZT million

Area	Investment level
Development of regional social infrastructure	393.626
Charity	3,341.698

Support for flood-affected regions	<p>Implementation period: 2024</p> <p>Problem context: In 2024, severe floods in the western regions of Kazakhstan caused extensive infrastructure damage and created an urgent need for humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>Project participants: NAC Kazatomprom JSC, Baiken-U LLP, DP ORTALYK LLP, JV KATCO LLP, SKZ-U LLP</p> <p>Project description: The Company allocated funds for flood relief, support for affected populations and restoration of social infrastructure.</p> <p>Results: NAC Kazatomprom JSC allocated KZT 3 billion for emergency assistance; subsidiaries contributed an additional KZT 4 million.</p> <p>Project uniqueness: The Company's largest contribution to disaster relief in support of the population.</p> <p>Future plans: Potential continued cooperation with local authorities for infrastructure recovery.</p>
---	---

<p>Development of social infrastructure⁶⁵</p>	<p>Implementation period: 2024 Problem context: Several settlements in Kazakhstan lack adequate facilities for a comfortable living environment, including access to clean water, street lighting and recreational areas. Project participants: NAC Kazatomprom JSC, JV KATCO LLP, JV Inkai LLP, Baiken-U LLP, DP ORTALYK LLP Project description: Hydrogeological exploration for drinking water supply in Turkistan Region Construction of playgrounds and sports grounds in Turkistan and Kyzylorda Regions Installation of street lighting and solar panels in several villages Landscaping and roadside greenery projects Results: Investments in social infrastructure exceeded KZT 390 million. Project uniqueness: A comprehensive approach to small settlement development. Future plans: Expanding the geographical scope of similar projects.</p>
<p>Charitable initiatives for vulnerable populations and support for educational institutions</p>	<p>Implementation period: 2024 Problem context: Assistance to low-income families, veterans, orphans, people with disabilities and a shortage of modern educational equipment in schools within the Company’s regions of operation. Project participants: NAC Kazatomprom JSC, JV YUGHK LLP, DP Ortalyk LLP, JV KATCO LLP, RU-6 LLP, Baiken-U LLP, JV Inkai LLP, Akbastau JSC, Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP, Semizbay-U LLP, APPAC LLP, Kyzylkum LLP, JV ZARECHNOYE JSC, Karatau LLP, SKZ-U LLP Project description: Distribution of food, coal, school supplies, clothing Financial support for children’s medical treatment and large families Gift-giving and holiday celebrations Procurement of interactive whiteboards, LED screens, educational materials Subscription to National Geographic for students Results: Approximately KZT 340 million allocated Project uniqueness: Broad support across diverse social groups Future plans: Expanding the scale and reach of assistance programs</p>
<p>SANA career guidance camp project</p>	<p>Implementation period: Since 2020 Problem context: There is a need for stronger career guidance among high school students in the Company’s regions of operation. Integrating company representatives into the educational process helps fill the information gap on modern professions, particularly technical ones essential for the nuclear sector. Project participants: NAC Kazatomprom JSC Project description: Experts from Kazatomprom conduct visits to schools in Turkistan, Kyzylorda and East Kazakhstan Regions, including remote villages, to deliver career talks, workshops and quizzes for high school students—encouraging leadership and promoting technical career paths. Results: In 2024, 690 students participated in SANA events. Future plans: Continued implementation and regional outreach.</p>
<p>Murager educational grant program</p>	<p>Implementation period: Since 2023 Problem context: Graduates, college alumni and students (1st–3rd year) from local communities face limited access to quality education and financial constraints to pursue technical degrees essential to the nuclear industry. The Murager program was created to overcome</p>

⁶⁵ Contribution to UN SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy and SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements.

	<p>these barriers and support talented applicants from the Company's regions of operation.</p> <p>Project participants: NAC Kazatomprom JSC</p> <p>Project description: The Murager educational grant program covers one year of tuition at technical universities and colleges in Kazakhstan for majors prioritised by the nuclear industry.</p> <p>Results: In 2024, 19 grants were awarded to graduates from Turkistan, Kyzylorda and East Kazakhstan Regions.</p> <p>Future plans: Ongoing program development and outreach.</p>
--	--

4.6.3. Economic impact

GRI 3-3

Direct economic value refers to the value created by Kazatomprom through its operations. This value is distributed among stakeholders, including suppliers and contractors, employees, shareholders and creditors, the government and local communities. The Company reinvests undistributed economic value into business development. In 2024, the economic value created by the Company amounted to KZT2,407.68 billion, which is 52.5% higher than in 2023.

Direct economic value created and distributed, KZT billion

GRI 201-1

Article	2022	2023	2024
Direct economic value created			
Revenue ⁶⁶	1,146.9	1,579.23	2,407.68
Economic value distributed, including:			
Operating expenses ⁶⁷	440.95	611.62	814.6
Employee wages and benefits	71.69	86.00	100.08
Financial expenses	8.43	9.59	18.65
Taxes, except income tax	32.57	56.20	91.82
Income tax expenses	110.74	148.01	237.00
Other expenses ⁶⁸	8.43	86.18	11.55
Social investments (in regions of operation)	1.13	1.30	1.86
Undistributed economic value (net profit for the year)	472.96	580.34	1,132.12

⁶⁶ Revenue is calculated in accordance with the GRI Standards methodology and includes the total amount of the Company's revenue and all other income.

⁶⁷ Operating expenses include the following items: cost of sales (excluding wages and taxes), selling expenses (excluding wages and taxes) and general and administrative expenses (excluding wages and taxes).

⁶⁸ Other expenses include impairment losses on financial assets and foreign exchange losses.

4.6.4. Plans for 2025

Social Projects Planned for Implementation in 2025

- Implementation of the Igilik social project aimed at promoting socio-economic and infrastructure development, addressing social issues in the regions where Kazatomprom operates and improving working conditions at the Company's production sites. The project will be based on initiatives and proposals submitted by Kazatomprom employees, subsidiaries and affiliates, local executive authorities, residents of the regions and non-governmental organisations.
- Financing the construction and renovation of social infrastructure facilities, including the development of children's and sports playgrounds.
- Providing assistance to socially vulnerable groups (veterans, pensioners, large families, etc.).
- Organising cultural and public events in villages located in the Company's regions of operation.

Strength in Unity: support for flood relief efforts

In 2024, in response to the devastating floods in Kazakhstan, Kazatomprom implemented a comprehensive support program for the affected regions. The Company allocated KZT 3 billion and employees voluntarily donated a day's wages to support relief efforts.

As part of the recovery operations, Kazatomprom deployed around 120 units of specialised equipment, which was used to restore infrastructure, clear flooded areas and rehabilitate vital facilities. A total of 93 employees from the nuclear holding company volunteered to assist in cleanup and recovery operations in Atyrau and Aktobe Regions, as well as in the city of Uralsk.

Additionally, at Kazatomprom's initiative, the Company's international partners responded to a call for assistance by contributing KZT 1.3 billion in support of the affected regions. The funds were transferred to the Samruk-Kazyna Trust for prompt distribution. Financial assistance was provided by Rosatom Corporation, as well as CGN, Cameco, Orano, Marubeni, Kansai and Sumitomo. Moreover, KATCO allocated an additional KZT 100 million.

"We are sincerely grateful to our partners for their readiness to support us during this difficult time. This act of solidarity made an invaluable contribution to restoring critical infrastructure and providing aid to those affected," — Meirzhan Yussupov, Chairman of the Management Board.

4.7. Science and innovation

4.7.1. Management of scientific and innovation development

Scientific research and innovation activities play a key role in achieving Kazatomprom's strategic goals, including maintaining production volumes, improving operational efficiency and minimising negative environmental impacts.

The main regulatory documents governing scientific and technological development and innovation activities include:

- Standard "Organisation of Research and Development Activities"
- Standard "Guidelines on Lean Production and Rationalisation Activities of NAC Kazatomprom JSC"
- Standard "Organisation and Management of Intellectual Activities"
- Scientific and Technological Development Program of NAC Kazatomprom JSC for 2025–2034
- Program for Scientific and Technological Development in the Field of Rare and Rare Earth Metals (RM and REM), Development of New Product Types and Improvement of Extraction Technologies for Valuable Components at Kazatomprom Enterprises 2022–2029.

The Department of Science, RM and REM of NAC Kazatomprom JSC is responsible for the overall coordination of scientific and technological activities, intellectual property (IP) management and commercialization, scientific talent development and technology transfer.

The following subsidiaries and affiliates make a key contribution to the realization of strategic objectives in research and innovation management:

- Volkovgeology JSC – geology, geotechnology, mining preparation, well repair and recovery (WRR) and RM and REM extraction at uranium deposits;
- High Technology Institute LLP – production and processing of productive solutions, uranium oxide;
- Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC – High technologies of nuclear fuel cycle (NFC), RM production and milling.

Research and development activities

In 2024, as part of its Research and development (R&D) funding obligations, the Company implemented 51 projects totaling KZT 2.4 billion (excluding VAT). These projects covered the following areas:

- Ecology – 25 projects
- Productive solution processing and uranium oxide production – 13 projects
- Geology, geotechnology, mining preparation, WRR and RM and REM extraction – 6 projects
- High technologies of NFC RM REM processing and milling – 6 projects
- Digitalisation, automation and robotics – 1 project

In addition, several major R&D projects were successfully completed in 2024:

Environmental projects

- Comprehensive environmental and social studies were conducted to support sustainable development.
- Research was carried out to optimise industrial and consumer waste management processes in accordance with the Environmental code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and GRI standards.
- In-depth studies were implemented to protect bird populations from the negative impact of power transmission lines near production facilities.

Key outcomes of these studies:

- Calculation of cumulative environmental impact was performed in accordance with Environmental condition criteria.
- Measures were developed to minimise environmental impact and preserve biodiversity.
- A conceptual technological scheme was designed for the separation of overburden drilling waste during the construction of production wells.
- A Waste Management Program for 2025–2034 was developed.
- A set of requirements was formulated for contractors to improve waste management practices in line with the Environmental Code and GRI standards.

Pilot testing of hydrofluoric acid for WRR of ISL wells

An innovative well repair and recovery (WRR) technology using hydrofluoric acid and synergistic complexing reagents was developed and successfully implemented. The technology improves the filtration properties of ores in the productive horizon by breaking down and preventing sediment formation.

Research and development of ammonia capture technology in uranium oxide production:

An effective gas-phase ammonia capture technology was developed and implemented, allowing for a reduction in the cost of finished products and a decrease in negative environmental impact.

Comprehensive robotization of uranium mining processes (based on the Irkol mine):

Two pilot samples of robotic technological complexes (RTCs) were designed and manufactured: "RTC-Sampler-Remover" and "RTC-Flattener-Remover".

Development of a hybrid mini-hydropower plant for electricity generation from process solutions:

An experimental acid-resistant mini-hydropower plant was designed and manufactured to generate electricity from the hydrodynamic flow of the leaching solution, with a projected capacity of up to 30 kW.

Rationalisation activities

In 2024, Company employees submitted 2,118 rationalisation proposals, 985 of which were successfully implemented in production processes. The expected economic effect from the implemented proposals is estimated at KZT 1.74 billion. The authors of the proposals received a total of KZT 183 million in rewards.

In 2024, the annual contest summarising the results of rationalisation activities for 2023 was held, featuring seven award categories. For the second consecutive year, Semizbay-U LLP was recognised as the Best Enterprise in Rationalisation Activities.

Intellectual property management

NAC Kazatomprom JSC is consistently implementing a program for the commercialization of intellectual property (IP) assets. In 2024, income from IP usage amounted to more than KZT 194 million, with 30% of this amount paid to IP authors. During the reporting year, 5 applications were submitted for the registration of new IP and 8 protection documents were obtained. Two license agreements were also concluded for granting IP usage rights.

International scientific and practical conference

On May 16–18, the 11th International scientific and practical conference titled “Development of the Uranium and Rare Metals Industry” was held, dedicated to the 75th anniversary of Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC. The event brought together 450 participants from 22 countries, who discussed a wide range of topics in the nuclear sector, including uranium deposit exploration, natural uranium mining and processing, conversion, enrichment, nuclear fuel production, energy efficiency strategies and safety aspects of industry operations. A total of 122 presentations were delivered across 7 thematic sessions.

Scientific and technological hackathon

As part of its strategy to integrate science and industry, Kazatomprom, in cooperation with the Science Committee of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, held a scientific and technological hackathon on September 19–21 in Kyzylorda. The hackathon brought together 43 scientists from 12 research institutes and universities, along with 36 specialists from Kazatomprom’s subsidiaries and affiliates.

Scientists and industry experts collaborated to solve 25 technological challenges presented by Kazatomprom. As a result of the hackathon, two projects were selected for program-targeted funding.

During the reporting year, two sessions of R&D Results review platforms for projects implemented by the Company’s subsidiaries and affiliates were held at the sites of Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC and Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP. The platform held at Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP from December 17 to 19 included an internal hackathon where potential topics for future research projects were discussed and identified.

4.7.2. Research and development activities in the field of RM and REM

The approach to R&D management in the field of RM and REM at NAC Kazatomprom JSC is regulated by the document titled “Scientific and Technological Development Program in the Field of RM and REM, Development of New Product Types and Improvement of Technologies for the Associated Extraction of Valuable Components at the Enterprises of NAC Kazatomprom JSC for the Purpose of Establishing

Knowledge-Intensive Production (2022–2029). This document defines the goals, objectives and directions for implementing scientific and technological projects in the RM and REM sector and contributes to improving the efficiency of the Company’s innovation management.

Establishing a domestic mineral resource base for tantalum, niobium and beryllium production

Since 2020, NAC Kazatomprom JSC has been actively studying and analysing domestic prospective deposits of tantalum, niobium and beryllium to create its own mineral resource base to supply Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC (a subsidiary of Kazatomprom).

In 2024, Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC obtained licenses for the exploration of solid minerals at the Karazhal deposit sites in the Abai Region. Currently, geological exploration plans are being prepared and submitted for approval.

In addition, magnetometry surveys were successfully completed in 2024 at the Verkhny Irgiz deposit in the Aktobe Region, for which an exploration license was obtained in 2023.

Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC also obtained exploration licenses for the Lineinyi and Rodnikoviy sites in the Ulytau Region. The implementation of these projects will significantly reduce the cost of finished products, improve economic efficiency and create new jobs in the regions. Geological exploration activities are aimed at assessing and confirming rare metal reserves, the results of which will determine the future development potential of these deposits.

Thus, the establishment of an in-house raw material base will not only ensure production stability but also enable Kazatomprom to significantly expand its regional presence and contribute to the socio-economic development of local communities.

Exploring the potential and feasibility of associated RM and REM extraction

Kazatomprom is actively exploring the potential for associated extraction of rare metals from uranium production by-products. In 2024, the subsidiary High Technology Institute LLP developed and manufactured a mobile unit for producing ammonium perrhenate of technical purity. The pilot industrial tests were successfully completed and preparations for the design of a production site are underway.

Additionally, a research project was conducted in 2024 to develop a technology for associated vanadium extraction during uranium mining. As a result of laboratory research, a technology was developed for vanadium separation with the production of ammonium metavanadate concentrate.

Development of new product types

Kazatomprom initiated a project to produce spheroidized powders of tantalum and niobium, enabling the creation of new high value-added products. The project includes laboratory research, production of a trial batch of powders and the development, manufacturing and installation of specialised industrial equipment at the Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC site to establish a complete production cycle for spherical metal powders used in 3D printing.

In 2024, an innovative transcontinental project was launched to develop a technology for producing medical radioisotopes. In collaboration with partners from the United States, Japan and scientific institutions of Kazakhstan, an action plan and an application for conducting research and development were developed and approved to explore potential raw material sources for the production of medical radioisotopes.

The implementation of these areas significantly strengthens Kazatomprom’s innovation potential and expands its product portfolio, supporting the sustainable development of the Company and the economy of Kazakhstan.

Plans for 2025:

- Implementation of ongoing R&D projects;
- Initiation and execution of new R&D projects in priority areas;
- Conducting R&D on the organisation of high-tech processing (laboratory research on obtaining conditioned HFC from ISL uranium solutions, Development of technology for sorption-free processing of uranium solutions to obtain chemical concentrate of natural uranium);
- Organising the annual rationalisation contest;
- Commercialization of scientific and technological results, including the signing of license agreements and filing of applications for Eurasian and international intellectual property rights;
- Implementation of the Scientific and Technological Development Program in the Field of RM and REM, Development of New Product Types and Improvement of Technologies for the Associated Extraction of Valuable Components at Kazatomprom Enterprises for 2022–2029;
- Providing information on Kazatomprom's activities in the RM and REM sector upon request from government authorities and Samruk-Kazyna JSC.

4.8. Digitalisation and IT

NAC Kazatomprom JSC continues its course toward digital transformation aimed at improving the efficiency of corporate governance, automating key business processes and ensuring information security. The Company is continuously developing its existing IT infrastructure, cybersecurity systems, as well as digital tools and analytical platforms to support decision-making. In 2024, the Company implemented a number of important initiatives, including:

Project "Horizontal Monitoring"

Horizontal monitoring is a modern approach aimed at cooperation between tax authorities and taxpayers to improve tax compliance, reduce tax risks and enhance the efficiency of tax administration.

In 2024, the Company launched a project to implement the Horizontal Monitoring Platform to increase transparency and openness in tax payments, approved the project roadmap, acquired licenses and completed the first phase of the project.

Automation of tax and occupational safety reporting in the corporate data warehouse system

As part of the Corporate Data Warehouse (CDW) project, the reporting functionality of the Tax Department and the HSE Department was automated.

Automation of procurement reporting at NAC Kazatomprom JSC

In 2024, to reduce labour costs and eliminate the human factor, a reporting function was implemented for the Procurement Department, automating the process of aggregating, monitoring and analysing operational data on the short-term procurement plan of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates.

Development of IT infrastructure and training for IT/IS specialists

Given the continuously growing requirements for the stable operation of IT systems, the Company is carrying out ongoing work to develop and ensure the reliability of the corporate IT infrastructure. In 2024, a project was implemented to introduce a Multi-Factor Authentication system to enhance access control to corporate information systems. In addition, organisational activities included training sessions for IT and information security specialists from subsidiaries on business continuity and IT/IS risk management.

Approval of the digitalisation project roadmap

As part of the implementation of instructions from the Board of Directors of NAC Kazatomprom JSC, the current state of information security and digitalisation was reviewed and a comprehensive plan for

the accelerated development of digital processes was developed. As a result, a Digitalisation Project Roadmap was approved, which included a number of initiatives, such as the construction of an industrial data processing center to ensure geo-redundancy of critical information systems, the transition to the new SAP S/4HANA version, the implementation of "Industrial Cyber Security" systems in automated process control systems (APCS) and others.

Plans for 2025:

- Implementation of activities under the project roadmap for the construction of the industrial data processing center (DPC).
- Completion of the first phase of the CDW and Integration Platform (IP) implementation and its commissioning into industrial operation.
- Completion of the "Horizontal Monitoring" project.
- Implementation of a "Video Analytics" system using AI algorithms.
- Commencement of pre-project analysis for the transition to SAP S/4HANA.
- Implementation of reporting functionality for the Procurement Department on the long-term procurement plan and special procurement procedures of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates.
- Introduction of a digital approach to the labour and HSE management system based on the single-window principle using the "eKAP" information system.
- Modernisation of the network infrastructure and transition to DWDM technology. Implementation of roadmap activities for the Fiber-Optic Communication Line (FOCL) Ringing Project on the Kyzymshyek–Taukent section.
- Implementation of roadmap activities for the project to deploy a Private LTE wireless data network to ensure secure communication at production sites.

4.9. Supply chain

4.9.1. Management approach

GRI 3-3, 2-6

NAC Kazatomprom JSC is the national operator of the Republic of Kazakhstan and a global leader in natural uranium production. Given the Company's broad geographic presence and business scale, special attention is paid to the efficient, timely and comprehensive provision of necessary resources under optimal procurement conditions.

A responsible approach to procurement contributes to the development of mutually beneficial partnerships, enhances the efficiency of interactions with suppliers and contractors and ensures continuous improvement in the control and transparency of procurement activities within the supply chain.

Key procurement priorities of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates:

- Enhancing process transparency through automation and digitalisation;
- Optimising the procurement management structure;
- Developing a category-based procurement process.

Documents regulating procurement activities:

- Procedures for Procurement by Sovereign Wealth Fund Samruk-Kazyna JSC and legal entities where 50+ percent of voting shares (equity interests) are directly or indirectly owned by Samruk-Kazyna JSC (ownership or trust management)⁶⁹;
- Rules for the Procurement of Goods, Works and Services at NAC Kazatomprom JSC;
- Regulation on "Procurement Planning and Contract Management in the SAP ERP System" at NAC Kazatomprom JSC;
- Instruction on "Monitoring, Analysis and Audits of Procurement Activities at NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its Subsidiaries and Affiliates";
- Regulation on the Category Committee of NAC Kazatomprom JSC;
- Regulation on Category Management Procedures at NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its Subsidiaries and Affiliates.

The Procurement Department, responsible for managing procurement activities, operates under the leadership of the Chief Procurement and Administrative Officer. This department aims to maximise business value creation by ensuring quality, timeliness, safety, performance and risk reduction in various forms. To achieve this, Kazatomprom continuously develops the professional competencies of its procurement staff and implements new technological solutions.

Procurement processes to meet Kazatomprom's needs are structured in collaboration with suppliers according to established rules that are strictly followed. Procurement activities at Kazatomprom and its subsidiaries and affiliates (in which 50% or more of the voting shares or participatory interests are directly or indirectly owned by Samruk-Kazyna JSC through ownership or trust management) are automated through the Electronic Procurement Information System of Samruk-Kazyna JSC, available at zakup.sk.kz (EPIS – zakup.sk.kz). Competitive procurement methods are preferred, adhering to the principles of openness and transparency. With the support of government programs, there is a strong focus on supporting domestic producers, promoting import substitution and encouraging the development of new industries.

Procurement reporting is carried out using various forms available on EPIS – zakup.sk.kz. In particular, Form No. 3 is generated monthly to report on contracts for the procurement of goods, works and services (GWS), while Form No. 4 reflects the share of local content. Quarterly reports are submitted for procurements conducted under special procedures and in the case of single-source procurements,

⁶⁹ Approved by Resolution No.193 of the Board of Directors of Samruk-Kazyna JSC of 3 March 2022.

a designated form must be completed no later than 10 working days after the contract is signed, as required by the platform.

An annual GWS procurement program is prepared each year, based on which quarterly reports on procured GWS are submitted, with the data subsequently published on the spon.energo.gov.kz portal.

Development and visualisation of an integrated power bi dashboard platform – Phase 1

To optimise budget expenditures and without engaging external service providers, a Project Team was formed. As part of the project for developing and visualising procurement reporting at NAC Kazatomprom JSC, the team created an integrated platform based on Power BI dashboards. The uniqueness of this development lies in the platform’s ability to consolidate data from various sources (EPIS – zakup.sk.kz, SAP ERP and Excel templates) in a single interface.

Total value of contracts concluded by NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates with suppliers, KZT billion

Indicator	Total	Share of total procurement amount, %
Procurements conducted via single-source method	218.34	52.23
Procurements conducted via request for quotations	12.78	3.06
Procurements conducted via open tender	186.56	44.63
Procurements via commodity exchanges	0.32	0.08
Procurements via electronic store	0.05	0.01

To increase the share of competitive procurement, the Company conducts outreach activities with potential suppliers to familiarise them with the requirements for preparing and submitting tender documentation. At the same time, the Company eliminates excessive supplier requirements and reduces administrative costs that do not affect the production process.

Kazatomprom continues to use an ESG questionnaire for suppliers, which includes questions related to quality management systems, environmental practices, supply chain security, health protection and occupational safety, among others. Supplier obligations to complete the ESG questionnaire are included in Kazatomprom’s standard procurement contract for goods, works and services.

Based on the information provided in the complete ESG questionnaires, the Company performs an internal analysis to assess and monitor the development of ESG practices among its suppliers.

4.9.2. Support for local manufacturers

NAC Kazatomprom JSC continues to actively support domestic suppliers and advance its import substitution program. As part of efforts to promote Kazakhstani manufacturers and increase the share of local content in procurement, a Round Table was held on November 28, 2024. The event was attended by representatives of major manufacturers and suppliers, the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the National Chamber of Entrepreneurs “Atameken,” Samruk-Kazyna Contract LLP and other government agencies.

The Central Project Office, established under Samruk-Kazyna Contract LLP, continues its operations with the participation of the Company’s subsidiaries and affiliates. Through this platform, offtake contracts are concluded with domestic manufacturers. In addition, during the reporting year, a Memorandum of Cooperation and Interaction was signed between NAC Kazatomprom JSC and the Union of Mechanical Engineers of Kazakhstan. This memorandum aims to establish partnerships and foster long-term, effective and mutually beneficial cooperation. It focuses on the implementation of

projects for the development of new import-substituting engineering products and the conclusion of offtake contracts.

In 2024, a total of 59 offtake contracts were signed for a total amount of KZT 33.9 billion under the Program for supporting the establishment of new productions.

Share of in-country value in the procurement of GWS by NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates, %

Indicator	2023	2024
Goods	60	72
Works and Services	96	97

In 2024, the share of in-country value for goods increased by 12% and for works and services by 1% compared to 2023.

Suppliers by region (as of April 23, 2025)

Region	Share, %	Number of suppliers
Almaty	27.34	869
Astana	12.21	388
East Kazakhstan Region	9.69	308
Turkistan Region	4.15	132
South Kazakhstan Region	14.41	458
Kyzylorda Region	7.30	232
Non-resident	1.70	54
Other Regions	23.19	737

GRI 204-1

Share of suppliers for NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates in 2024 (as of April 23, 2025)

	Всего	Местные поставщики	Доля
Number of suppliers, units	3,178	3,124	98%
<i>excluding intra-group procurement, units</i>	3,159	3,105	98%
Procurement volume, billion KZT	418.05	379.85	91%
<i>excluding intra-group procurement, billion KZT</i>	239.68	201.48	84%

In 2024, the share of local suppliers amounted to 98%. The share of GWS procured from local suppliers was 91%.

Suppliers by scale (including non-residents)	Share, %	Procurement amount, KZT
Small (amount up to KZT 1 billion)	42	175,595,449,599.09
Medium (amount up to KZT 5 billion)	37	129,779,382,830.24
Large (amount from KZT 5 billion)	27	112,673,006,289.12
Total	100	418,047,838,718.45

4.9.3. Category-based procurement management

In 2024, in line with the Procurement Plan for the year, the Company successfully implemented three category procurement strategies (CPS) of Samruk-Kazyna JSC:

- Pipe products
- Special clothing
- IT Equipment

Additionally, in 2024, the CPS for "Ion-Exchange Resin" was under implementation by the Company.

The actual volume of category-based procurements by NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates in 2024 amounted to KZT 28.663 billion.

As a result of CPS implementation, actual savings amounted to KZT 2.9 billion.

In 2025, the Company will continue its procurement activities in accordance with corporate principles and standards, supporting domestic suppliers and contributing to their development, as well as enhancing the overall resilience of the supply chain.

4.10. Security practices

4.10.1. Physical, proprietary and economic security

GRI 3-3

NAC Kazatomprom JSC recognises the strategic importance of ensuring the physical security of the Company's and its subsidiaries and affiliates' facilities. The Company adheres to high standards in asset protection and safety. As such, site security is maintained on a continuous basis, given that uranium mining enterprises play a key role in ensuring the energy security of nations.

Security matters at NAC Kazatomprom JSC are managed by the Company's Security Department. The department operates in accordance with a number of internal documents that ensure compliance with national legislation and international standards, including those of the IAEA. The key documents regulating security practices within the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates include:

- Standard "Ensuring Security. Organisation of nuclear security of NAC Kazatomprom JSC enterprises;
- Standard "Ensuring Security. Organisation of own security of NAC Kazatomprom JSC;
- Economic Security Policy of NAC Kazatomprom JSC;
- Standard "Ensuring Security. Organisation of economic security in NAC Kazatomprom JSC;
- Standard "Ensuring Security. Conducting official investigations of NAC Kazatomprom JSC;
- Policy of Nuclear Security of NAC Kazatomprom JSC;
- Policy "Organisation of inspections of the state of integrated safety of subsidiaries and affiliates";
- Rules "Ensuring Nuclear Physical Safety of Uranium Mining Subsidiaries and Dependent Organisations of NAC Kazatomprom JSC";
- Rules "Algorithm of actions to prevent and localize labour conflicts in NAC Kazatomprom JSC";
- Methodology "Prevention and Counteraction of Threats Created by Internal Violators";
- Instruction "Algorithm of actions in case of terrorist threat";
- Instruction "Operational actions to ensure safety of uranium products and precursors for the period of emergency/state of emergency";
- Instruction "Procedure for actions of NAC Kazatomprom JSC employees during inspections and/or procedural actions by state authorities".

In order to maintain high safety standards, the Company annually implements a set of measures aimed at ensuring the security of its facilities and those of its subsidiaries and affiliates. In 2024, to prevent unauthorised access and the theft of uranium-containing materials, the Company implemented an Organisational and Practical Action Plan aimed at preventing the theft of fuel and lubricants (F&L) and material assets (MAs) from the production sites of its subsidiaries and affiliates. Based on the results of the implementation review of this Plan, a set of recommendations was developed to enhance the effectiveness of measures to prevent theft of F&L and MAs at the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates.

There were no incidents of theft or loss of nuclear materials or uranium products.

The Company conducts regular monitoring and audits of physical security at its own facilities and those of its subsidiaries and affiliates. In the reporting year, 14 analytical reports on the state of physical nuclear security were prepared for the Company's management and government authorities. In addition, security system audits were carried out at 7 of the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates.

In 2024, as part of maintaining high security standards and ensuring compliance with legislation, a comprehensive set of measures was implemented:

- 3,062 candidates and current employees were screened for reliability;
- 25 internal investigations were conducted, including 19 related to economic security and 2 audits of financial and operational activities at subsidiaries and affiliates;
- Memorandums of Understanding were signed with the Departments of Economic Investigations in Shymkent, Almaty Region and East Kazakhstan Region to consolidate efforts between the

state and the Company in countering money laundering, terrorist financing and detecting economic and financial offenses;

- 339 suppliers/contractors were screened for reliability during procurement procedures and contract signing, with potential risks identified in 38 cases;
- As a result of removing certain facilities from the list of areas classified as vulnerable to terrorism, the Company achieved an economic benefit of KZT 2.1 billion.

As a result of internal investigations conducted at NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates, damages amounting to over KZT 265.8 million were identified. Of this amount, KZT 242.4 million was recovered, representing 91.1%.

Security personnel training

GRI 410-1

At NAC Kazatomprom JSC, special attention is given to the professional training of personnel involved in the security system. Training requirements apply not only to full-time employees but also to personnel of third-party organisations providing security services. When selecting such contractors, the Company sets strict qualification requirements, including proven experience in the fields of nuclear non-proliferation, information protection, facility security and risk management in accordance with international standards and regulations.

The Company regularly organises training and simulation exercises aimed at improving the effectiveness of physical protection and security systems. In 2024, a total of 428 training and simulation exercises were conducted to assess the performance of physical protection and security systems.

These exercises demonstrate a significant improvement in employees' knowledge in threat response and security assurance, positively impacting the speed and effectiveness of actions taken during critical situations.

Additionally, in 2024, 35 security personnel from the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates received training on physical nuclear security and economic security. The training was delivered at the Technical Academy of Rosatom State Corporation (Obninsk), the Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Almaty) and on the PI Samruk Business Academy platform.

Kazatomprom actively participates in national and international initiatives focused on the development and exchange of experience in the field of nuclear energy. In 2024, the Company took part in several key events:

- *“Working Group Meetings”*: Kazatomprom participated in three meetings of the working group on the development of the Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plan between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the IAEA.
- *“International Conference ICONS-2024: Strengthening Nuclear Security”*: From May 20 to 24, the ICONS-2024 International Conference on Nuclear Security was held in Vienna, Austria, organised by the IAEA and co-chaired by Kazakhstan and Australia. As part of the event, Kazatomprom presented a national pavilion showcasing the achievements of Kazakhstan's nuclear industry, the Company's role in the global uranium market and its commitment to the nuclear non-proliferation regime. Kazatomprom's Managing Director for Production, Aiya Akzholova, served as moderator of a side event on gender equality in nuclear security, while Eldar Nihanov, Director of the Security Department, shared the Company's progress in ensuring the physical security of uranium mining facilities. Kazatomprom's participation in ICONS-2024 highlighted its role in advancing international cooperation in the field of nuclear security.

4.10.2. Information security

Kazatomprom's approach to information security management is based on its Information Security Policy, aimed at compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and alignment with the international information security standard ISO/IEC 27001. The main objective of this policy is to develop an effective information security management system (ISMS) that ensures the protection of the Company's information assets.

The policy is focused on maintaining confidentiality, integrity and availability of information, regardless of the format in which it is stored or processed. Particular attention is paid to minimising potential damage from information security threats and risks, maintaining business continuity and fostering a unified corporate information security culture.

An important aspect of information security management is the involvement of employees at all levels in information protection processes and the development of their competencies in this area.

The Company's leadership plays a central role in shaping a culture of security and setting objectives, demonstrating leadership and personal responsibility for ensuring information protection. The Company carries out continuous monitoring and prompt response to information security incidents, reducing risks and preventing potential threats.



As part of the integrated ISMS, the "Cybersecurity development" project is ongoing. Around-the-clock monitoring of IT systems is in place, vulnerability assessments are conducted and cooperation with the Operational Center and the National Coordination Center for Information Security is being strengthened. To raise awareness among employees, regular online trainings, simulated cyberattacks and briefings are held.

In 2024, Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates continued to implement measures to prevent property and reputational damage associated with cyber incidents. The Company continues to develop its interactive online training system, which now covers all employees.

The Company also actively participates in industry initiatives to develop cyber hygiene, digital security and information defense strategies.

Initiatives aimed at improving cyber hygiene and strengthening digital protection are being implemented as part of cooperation in the field of information security. The Company also actively participates in industry-specific forums and events dedicated to digitalisation in the nuclear industry, development of information technologies and improvement of cyber security systems.

5. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Key Indicators for 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of employees completed anti-corruption training • 100% of members of governing bodies completed anti-corruption training
Key Events in 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training held on “Fundamentals of ESG Practices, Sustainable Development and Kazakhstan specifics” for the Company’s Board of Directors • Anonymous survey conducted among 12,000 employees of the Company’s subsidiaries to assess trust and engagement levels • Trainings held on “Human Rights and Methods of Protection” at the Company’s subsidiaries
Material Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-corruption • Tax transparency
Contribution to the Achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals	 
Key Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charter of NAC Kazatomprom JSC • Regulations on the General Meeting of Shareholders of NAC Kazatomprom JSC • Regulations on the Board of Directors of NAC Kazatomprom JSC • Regulations on the Management Board of NAC Kazatomprom JSC • Regulations on the Committees of NAC Kazatomprom JSC • Corporate Governance Code of NAC Kazatomprom JSC • Policy on the Management of Subsidiaries and Affiliates of NAC Kazatomprom JSC • Human Rights Policy of NAC Kazatomprom JSC
Sustainable Development Program Goals through 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of women in the Company’s governing bodies – 30% • Share of employees covered by annual risk management training – 22.8% • Digitalisation of compliance processes

5.1. Corporate Governance System

The Company's corporate governance system seeks to ensure proper management and control, growth of long-term value and sustainable development. Corporate governance rests on three pillars: efficiency, effectiveness and transparency. The Company continues improving its corporate governance system, ensuring the rights of shareholders and all stakeholders.

Kazatomprom's corporate governance structure GRI 2-9



5.2. Corporate Governance Code

By Resolution of the Management Board of Samruk-Kazyna JSC No. 22/15 dated May 27, 2015, the Corporate Governance Code (hereinafter referred to as the "Code") was approved as a mandatory corporate standard for legal entities in which Samruk-Kazyna JSC directly or indirectly owns more than 50% of the voting shares (interests).

The main purpose of the Code is to enhance corporate governance practices at Samruk-Kazyna JSC and its portfolio companies, to ensure transparency and effective management, and to confirm the commitment of Samruk-Kazyna JSC and its portfolio companies to proper corporate governance standards.

The Code was developed in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the internal documents of Samruk-Kazyna JSC, and best practices in corporate governance.

The Code includes the following main sections:

1. The Government as shareholder of Samruk-Kazyna JSC

2. Interaction between Samruk-Kazyna JSC and its portfolio companies. The role of Samruk-Kazyna JSC as the national management holding
3. Sustainable development
4. Shareholder rights and equitable treatment of shareholders
5. Effectiveness of the Board of Directors and the executive body
6. Risk management, internal control and audit
7. Transparency

Due to the approval of the updated Corporate Governance Code of Samruk-Kazyna JSC (in accordance with Resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 14, 2023, No. 590, and August 15, 2024, No. 659), it became necessary to update the Corporate Governance Code of NAC Kazatomprom JSC.

In this regard, a draft of the Company's updated Corporate Governance Code has been developed, and the required corporate procedures for its approval are currently underway.

The main amendments to the Code include: optimization of the document's structure, particularly the removal of duplicate provisions already covered by the applicable legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan; addition of a new chapter regulating the interaction between the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates; and incorporation of selected provisions based on best corporate governance practices and corporate governance codes of foreign countries.

5.2.1. Compliance with the Corporate Governance Code

The Corporate Secretary Service conducted an analysis of the Company's compliance with the principles and provisions of the Code for 2024. According to the results of the analysis⁷⁰, out of 467 provisions of the Code, the Company complies with 414 provisions (88.7%), 47 provisions (10.1%) are not applicable to the Company, and 6 provisions (1.3%) are partially complied with.

Compliance with the Corporate Governance Code, %

Section of the Code	Complied	Partially complied	Not complied	Not applicable
Government as a Shareholder of the Fund	48.5	3	–	48.5
Corporate Governance System in the Fund and organisations. Role of the Fund as a National Managing Holding	90.3	–	–	9.7
Sustainable development	100	–	–	–
Shareholders' rights and equitable treatment of shareholders	91.3	–	–	8.7
Effectiveness of the Board of Directors and the executive body	94.6	2.7	–	2.7
Risk management, internal control, and audit	96.8	–	–	3.2
Transparency	97.2	–	–	2.8

Compliance with AIX Corporate Governance Principles

⁷⁰ The report on NAC Kazatomprom JSC's compliance with the principles and provisions of the Corporate Governance Code for 2024 is available on the Company's official website.

The AIX Exchange sets general corporate governance principles for companies listed on the exchange. Kazatomprom's Corporate Governance Code largely aligns with these principles. In addition, the Company's Code contains specific provisions that support the achievement of the goals and forecasts of Samruk-Kazyna JSC. Any Company's initiatives that go beyond core activities are subject to review and approval by the Board of Directors, which is chaired by an independent director.

Compliance with KASE Corporate Governance Principles

In 2013, the KASE Exchange adopted the Corporate Governance Scorecard developed by the International Finance Corporation (IFC), allowing listed companies to assess their level of corporate governance. Based on the evaluation conducted across six categories, the Company generally meets the criteria outlined in the scorecard.

Differences between the Company's Corporate Governance Code and the UK Corporate Governance Code⁷¹

UK Corporate Governance Code	Kazatomprom's Corporate Governance Code
<p>If 20% or more of shareholders vote against the Board's recommendations on a proposed resolution, the company must explain the steps it intends to take to understand the reasons behind such voting upon announcement of the voting results. An update on shareholders' views and actions taken must be published no later than six months after the general meeting. The Board must reflect the overall conclusions in the company's annual report and explanatory notes to the resolutions, if applicable, discussing the impact of shareholder feedback on decisions made.</p>	<p>The Code provides for the Chairman of the Board to establish constructive dialogue among Board members, major shareholders, and the executive body. Additionally, the Chairman of the General Meeting of Shareholders should ensure that shareholders receive responses to their questions during the meeting. If questions cannot be answered immediately due to their complexity, written responses must be provided shortly after the meeting. Major shareholders are also given the opportunity to meet with the Chairman and Board members to discuss issues related to strategy, the appointment of the CEO, and other matters affecting long-term value creation and sustainability. Such meetings are planned in advance and conducted in accordance with established procedures.</p>
<p>Non-executive directors should play a key role in the appointment and dismissal of executive management. They are expected to critically assess and monitor management performance and compare it against the company's established goals. The Chairman should hold meetings with non-executive directors without executive directors present.</p>	<p>The Company's Code stipulates that the appointment of the CEO must be approved by the President or the Presidential Administration of the Republic of Kazakhstan (if the Company is included in the corresponding list approved by a Presidential Decree), the Management Board of Samruk-Kazyna JSC, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors of Samruk-Kazyna JSC, and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Samruk-Kazyna JSC.</p>
<p>The UK Code requires a description of the key functions of the nomination and remuneration committee as well as the audit committee in the company's annual report.</p>	<p>The Company's Code does not include such requirements.</p>
<p>The Chairman of the Board of Directors may not be a member of the audit committee.</p>	<p>The Company's Code does not include such requirements.</p>

⁷¹ The differences outlined below are based on a literal comparison of the content of the Company's Corporate Governance Code and the UK Corporate Governance Code and do not imply full non-compliance with the UK Code in practice.

The company's annual and semi-annual financial statements must reflect the Board's position on the appropriateness of the accounting assumptions used and disclose any material uncertainties about the company's ability to continue as a going concern for the next 12 months.	The Company's Code does not include such requirements.
The remuneration committee is responsible for selecting the remuneration consultant. The annual report must disclose the consultant's name and any other relationships with the company or its directors. When evaluating third-party advice and considering the input of executive directors and senior management, the independence of the external consultant must be taken into account.	The Company's Code does not include such requirements.
The UK Code provides for a long-term remuneration system requiring executive directors to hold company shares for extended periods. It also outlines contractual terms for directors.	The Company's Code does not include such requirements.

5.2.2. General Meeting of Shareholders

The General Meeting of Shareholders is the highest governance body of the Company.

The Company adheres to the principle of shareholder equality, ensuring equal conditions and equal access to information for all shareholders, including minority shareholders, regardless of the size of their equity interest.

In 2024, three General Meetings of Shareholders were held: one annual and two extraordinary.

Date	Key Agenda Items
23 May 2024 (Annual)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Election of the Chairperson and Secretary of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. 2. Determination of the voting procedure for the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company. 3. Approval of the agenda of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company. 4. Approval of the audited annual financial statements of the Company (consolidated and separate) for 2023. 5. Determination of the procedure for distribution of consolidated net income for 2023, adoption of a decision on dividend payment and approval of the dividend amount per ordinary share. 6. Information on shareholder complaints regarding the actions of the Company and its officers in 2023 and the results of their consideration. 7. Information on the amount and structure of remuneration for members of the Board of Directors and the Management Board of the Company. 8. Selection of the audit organisation to conduct audits of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the Company for 2025, 2026, and 2027.
16 October 2024 (Extraordinary)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Election of the Chairperson and Secretary of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders. 2. Determination of the voting procedure for the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company. 3. Approval of the agenda of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company.

	4. Approval of a major interested-party transaction – the Guarantee Agreement between NAC Kazatomprom JSC, KAP Logistics LLP and Taigonyr Qyshqyl Zauyty LLP.
15 November 2024 (Extraordinary)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Election of the Chairperson and Secretary of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders. 2. Determination of the voting procedure for the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company. 3. Approval of the agenda of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company. 4. Approval of a major transaction resulting in the acquisition or disposal (or potential acquisition/disposal) of assets by NAC Kazatomprom JSC, the value of which exceeds fifty percent of the total book value of the Company's assets as of the decision date. Specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spot purchase and sale agreement for natural uranium concentrate between NAC Kazatomprom JSC as “Seller” and CNNC Overseas Limited as “Buyer”; - Long-term purchase and sale agreement for natural uranium concentrate between NAC Kazatomprom JSC as “Seller” and China National Uranium Corporation Limited as “Buyer”.

5.2.3. Share Capital Structure

As of December 31, 2024, the company's total number of authorised and placed (paid) common shares was 259,356,608. Of these, 62.99% are owned by Samruk-Kazyna JSC, 12.01% by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan and 25% are in free float in the form of shares and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) with a listing on the Astana International Exchange (AIX) and the London Stock Exchange (LSE).

Share of issued shares and shares/GDRs outstanding



■ Samruk-Kazyna JSC ■ Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan ■ Global Depository Receipts

In 2024, the parent company of Kazatomprom did not participate in any new placements. There is no information available regarding the existence or observance of agreements with the controlling shareholder.

5.2.4. Securities Listing Information

As of 31 December 2024, the Company's securities – shares, global depository receipts (GDRs) and bonds – were traded on international stock exchanges and listed on the Astana International Exchange (AIX) and the London Stock Exchange (LSE).

Securities Listing

Instrument	Currency	ISIN	AIX	LSE
------------	----------	------	-----	-----

Ordinary shares	KZT	KZ1C00001619	KAP	–
Global Depositary Receipts	USD	US63253R2013	KAP.Y	KAP
Bonds	USD	KZX000003371	KAP.1227	–

On 2 December 2024, the Company conducted a private bond placement under AIX rules. The placement was carried out through an off-exchange targeted transaction between the Company as the “Seller” and Samruk-Kazyna JSC as the “Buyer.”

5.2.5. Official Channels of Shareholder Engagement

To ensure the exercise of corporate rights and effective communication with shareholders, the Company maintains multiple communication channels:

- The official website of Kazatomprom – www.kazatomprom.kz, where information on the Company’s activities, press releases, annual and interim reports is made publicly available.
- Contact information of registrars and depositaries:
 - Holders of ordinary shares: *Central Securities Depository JSC* (28 Samal-1 microdistrict, Almaty, Kazakhstan; Tel: +7 (727) 355 47 61)
 - Holders of Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs): *Citibank, N.A.* (388 Greenwich Street, New York, NY 10013, USA; Tel: +1-212-816-6622 / +1-917-533-7887).

5.3. Board of Directors

GRI 2-10

The Board of Directors of the Company (hereinafter referred to as the "Board of Directors", "BoD" or the "Board") is a governing body accountable to the General Meeting of Shareholders, responsible for providing strategic guidance to the Company and focused on enhancing its long-term value and sustainable development.

The Board of Directors carries out its activities in accordance with the provisions and principles established by the applicable legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan (including the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Joint Stock Companies"), the Company's Charter, the Corporate Governance Code, and the Regulations on the Board of Directors of the Company. These documents set out in detail the main tasks and functions of the Board of Directors, the procedures for its formation and operations, and the rights, duties, and responsibilities of its members.

The determination of the number of members, the term of office of the Board of Directors, the election (re-election) of its Chairperson and members, the early termination of their powers, the approval of the Regulations on the Board of Directors, as well as the determination of the amount and terms of payment of remuneration and reimbursement of expenses to Board members for the performance of their duties, fall within the exclusive competence of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

The applicable legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Charter, and the Regulations on the Board of Directors of the Company clearly define the criteria that candidates for the Board of Directors must meet.

Only individuals may serve as members of the Board and its committees. They are elected from the following categories:

- Individuals who are shareholders;
- Individuals nominated for election as representatives of shareholders;
- Individuals who are not shareholders and not nominated as representatives of shareholders.

According to the requirements of the Charter, the number of members of the Company's Board of Directors must be no less than six. Independent directors must comprise at least 30% of the Board. Members of the Management Board, other than its Chairperson, may not be elected to the Board of Directors. The Chairperson of the Company's Management Board may not be elected as the Chairperson of the Board of Directors or as the Chairperson of any of its committees. In addition, members of the Government and officials of state authorities are not permitted to serve on the Board of Directors.

The following criteria are considered when selecting candidates for the Board of Directors and its committees:

- Employment history;
- Managerial experience;
- Previous experience as a Board of Directors member;
- Education and specialisation, including international certifications;
- Sector-specific competencies;
- Professional reputation;
- Potential or existing conflicts of interest upon appointment to BoD.

When selecting independent directors, the Company is guided by the requirements of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Joint Stock Companies," the Company's Charter, and the Rules for the Formation of the Boards of Directors/Supervisory Boards of Samruk-Kazyna JSC Companies. These documents establish the procedures for searching and selecting candidates for independent director

positions, as well as the rules for conducting a preliminary qualification assessment of candidates by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Clause 119 of the Company's Charter provides a clear list of criteria that an independent director must meet.

The Regulations on the Board of Directors of the Company also stipulate that an independent director must monitor any circumstances that may affect their independence and promptly notify the Chairperson of the Board of Directors in writing. Should circumstances arise that impact the independence of a Board member, the Chairperson of the Board must immediately inform the shareholders so that an appropriate decision can be made.

GRI 2-17

Training and development of members of the Boards of Directors

In accordance with the Policy on Advanced Training for the Members of Kazatomprom's Board of Directors and Engagement of External Experts, the Board decides on advanced training need based on:

- the advanced training needs identified in the course of the annual performance evaluation of the Board of Directors, committees of the Board of Directors and each member of the Board of Directors by approving the annual plan for BoD advanced training;
- consideration of requests for professional development of individual BOD members upon submission of justification.

Additionally, training of the BOD members is organised based on recommendations received during general diagnostics of the Company's corporate governance or independent assessment of NAC Kazatomprom JSC's BOD activities.

In 2024, training on "Fundamentals of ESG practices, sustainable development and specifics of Kazakhstan" was conducted for the members of the Board of Directors.

5.3.1. Board of Directors' Composition

GRI 2-9

As of 31 December 2024, the Company's Board of Directors consisted of 7 members, including 3 representatives of the Company's major shareholder (Samruk-Kazyna JSC), 3 independent directors, and the Chairperson of the Management Board of the Company. The Chairperson of the Board of Directors is an independent director⁷², which ensures the protection of the rights of minority shareholders.

The current composition of the Board of Directors was elected based on the resolutions of the Company's General Meeting of Shareholders dated 21 June 2023 (Minutes No. 3) and 1 November 2023 (Minutes No. 4) for a term of 3 years.

Independent members make up 42.86% of the Board of Directors.

The composition of the Company's Board of Directors is well-balanced in terms of qualifications, experience, knowledge, and professional competencies. The Board members have extensive experience serving as top executives, partners, and members of

⁷² The criteria for the independence of the members of the Board of Directors are set out in the Charter and the Regulations on the Board of Directors, which are published on the Company's website.

the governing bodies of major, including international, companies in the banking sector, as well as in the fields of legal and financial consulting, accounting, and auditing.

In addition, the Board members possess impeccable professional and personal reputations.

GRI 2-9, GRI 2-11

Composition of the Board of Directors⁷³

(as of December 31, 2024)

Arman Argingazin	
Position	Chairman of the Board of Directors (independent, non-executive)
Participation in committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman of the HSE Committee; Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee; Member of the Audit Committee; Member of the Strategic Planning and Investment Committee.
Date of election	21 June 2023
Year of birth	1978
<p>In 2000, Arman Argingazin graduated from the Boston University School of Management (Boston, USA) with a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration. He has over 20 years of experience in the banking sector and international financial institutions. Arman Argingazin began his career in July 2000 at Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan and subsequently held various senior management positions at HSBC, ABN AMRO, RBS, and UBS, where he was responsible for corporate banking and strategic development. Through his experience at leading international banks, Arman Argingazin has gained deep expertise in risk management, corporate finance, and business development.</p>	
Armanbay Zhubaev	
Position	Member of the Board of Directors (independent director, non-executive)
Participation in committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman of the Audit Committee; Member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.
Date of election	21 June 2023
Year of birth	1977
<p>In 1999, Armanbay Zhubaev graduated from Duquesne University (Pittsburgh, USA) with a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration (BSBA). In 2003, he earned a Master of Science degree in Comparative Social Policy from the University of Oxford. In 2007, he obtained an MBA from the University of California, Berkeley (USA). Since 2012, he has been a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA). Armanbay Zhubaev has over 20 years of experience in consulting, finance, marketing, and corporate governance. He has worked at companies such as McKinsey & Company, PwC, KPMG, SAP, Polymetal, and held senior positions at the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In 2020, he founded the consulting company Strategy Lab LLP.</p>	
Nodir Sidikov	
Position	Member of the Board of Directors (independent director, non-executive)
Participation in committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman of the Strategic Planning and Investment Committee Member of the Audit Committee
Date of election	21 June 2023
Year of birth	1982

⁷³ The members of the current Board of Directors were elected by resolution of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company dated June 21, 2023 for a term of 3 years.

In 2003, Nodir Sidikov graduated from the State Law University in Tashkent (Uzbekistan) with a Bachelor's degree in Law. In 2006, he earned a Master's degree in Law from the University of Westminster (London, United Kingdom). In 2009, he completed his legal education at BPP University Law School.

He has over 20 years of experience in legal consulting, with extensive expertise in private and public mergers and acquisitions, the establishment of joint ventures, and capital markets transactions.

Nodir Sidikov began his career in 2005 as a lawyer at Grata LLP (Almaty, Kazakhstan).

Since August 2006, he has continued his career at Fieldfisher LLP, initially as a lawyer, then as a senior lawyer (2012–2013), and since May 2013, as a Partner.

Yernat Berdigulov

Position	Member of the Board of Directors (non-executive)
----------	--

Participation in committees	Member of the HSE Committee
-----------------------------	-----------------------------

Date of election	21 June 2023
------------------	--------------

Year of birth	1987
---------------	------

Yernat Berdigulov holds a Bachelor's degree in Public Policy and International Relations from the University of Toronto and a Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree from the University of Warwick.

For more than ten years, he has held various senior management positions at Samruk-Kazyna JSC and its subsidiaries (including Samruk-Energy JSC), overseeing areas such as strategic planning, project management, sustainable development, asset management, and digital transformation. Between 2019 and 2021, he worked as a Project Manager at the international consulting firm Whiteshield Partners.

In February 2022, he was appointed Managing Director for Strategy and Asset Management at Samruk-Kazyna JSC.

Yelzhas Oтынshiyev

Position	Member of the Board of Directors (non-executive)
----------	--

Participation in committees	Member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee
-----------------------------	---

Date of election	21 June 2023
------------------	--------------

Year of birth	1987
---------------	------

Yelzhas Oтынshiyev graduated from the Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology in 2008 with a degree in Applied Mathematics and Physics. In 2010, he earned a Master's degree in Applied Mathematics and Physics from the same university.

He has over 15 years of experience in investment analysis, asset management, strategic development, and private equity, having worked at Big Four companies as well as in the quasi-governmental and private sectors.

Yelzhas Oтынshiyev began his professional career in October 2007 as an Analyst in the Audit and Advisory Services Department at Ernst & Young (Moscow, Russia).

Between 2009 and 2019, he held various senior management positions at Samruk-Kazyna JSC and Tau-Ken Samruk JSC. From 2019 to 2023, he held executive roles at Kazakhstan Investment Development Fund (KIDF) Management Company Ltd. and PlanetCare Management LLP.

Since April 2023, he has served as Co-Managing Director for Strategy and Asset Management at Samruk-Kazyna JSC.

Aidar Ryskulov

Position	Member of the Board of Directors (non-executive)
----------	--

Participation in committees	Member of the Strategic Planning and Investment Committee
-----------------------------	---

Date of election	1 November 2023
------------------	-----------------

Year of birth	1981
---------------	------

Aidar Ryskulov graduated from E.A. Buketov Karaganda State University in 2002 with a degree in Finance and Credit. In 2015, he earned an MBA from Nazarbayev University under a joint program with Duke University (Durham, USA).

He has over 20 years of experience in the banking sector and in senior management positions within the Samruk-Kazyna JSC group of companies and KazAgro National Management Holding JSC.

Aidar Ryskulov began his professional career in September 2002 as an Engineer-Economist at the Karaganda branch of Kazakhstan Temir Zholy JSC.

From 2003 to 2008, he worked in the banking sector at ATF Bank JSC (Astana), Bank CenterCredit JSC (Astana), and Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC (Aktau).

Between 2009 and 2012, he served as Deputy Director of the Investment Projects Department at KazAgro National Management Holding JSC.

From 2012 to 2023, he held various senior management positions at Samruk-Kazyna JSC and Samruk-Energy JSC.

Since August 2023, he has served as Managing Director for Economics and Finance at Samruk-Kazyna JSC.

Meirzhan Yussupov

Position	Member of the Board of Directors (executive), Chairman of the Management Board
----------	--

Participation in committees	-
-----------------------------	---

Date of election	1 November 2023
------------------	-----------------

Year of birth	1979
---------------	------

Meirzhan Yussupov graduated from Middle East Technical University (Ankara, Turkey) in 2001 with a degree in Economics and Management. In 2007, he earned a Master's degree in Local Economic Development from the London School of Economics and Political Science. In 2015, he obtained a Master's degree in Public Administration from Harvard University (USA).

He has over 20 years of experience working across the public, quasi-governmental, and private sectors.

Between 2009 and 2021, he held senior management positions at NAC Kazatomprom JSC, as well as roles in public service, including serving as Vice Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan from November 2020 to February 2021.

In March 2021, Meirzhan Yussupov was appointed Chair of the Management Board of KAZAKH INVEST National Company JSC.

Since 2 October 2023, he has been serving as Chair of the Management Board of NAC Kazatomprom JSC.

5.3.2. Activities of the Board of Directors

In 2024, the Board of Directors held 21 in-person meetings, during which 238 agenda items were reviewed.

The average attendance rate of Board of Directors meetings by its members in 2024 was approximately 93.2%.

Participation of Board Members in Meetings in 2024

Members of BoD	Meeting attendance (number)	Meeting attendance (%)
Arman Artingazin	21/21	100
Armanbay Zhubayev	20/21	95.2
Nodir Sidikov	21/21	100
Yernat Berdigulov	17/21	81.0
Yelzhas Otynshiev	21/21	100
Aidar Ryskulov	19/21	90.5
Meirzhan Yussupov	18/21	85.7

GRI 2-14

Key matters considered by the Board of Directors in 2024

<p>Investment Project Implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval was granted for the transition of the "Processing Complex with a capacity of 6,000 tons of uranium per year at Sites 6–7 of the Budenovskoye Deposit. Phase 1: Commissioning of the 2,500 t/year Hydrometallurgical Plant" project to the "Implementation" stage. • Key parameters were revised for the "Construction of a surface processing complex at the Zhalpak Deposit with a production capacity of 900 tons per year in the Suzak District of the Turkistan Region" project (including project cost adjustments following the receipt of a positive conclusion from the state expertise on the updated design and estimate documentation, as well as revised implementation timelines). • Approval was granted for the signing of an offtake contract between KAP Logistics LLP and Taiqonyr Qyshqyl Zauyty LLP (operator of the "Construction of a sulfuric acid plant in Taiqonyr village, Suzak District, Turkistan Region, with a capacity of 800 thousand tons per year") for sulfuric acid procurement for the period 2027–2043. This will ensure a stable supply of chemical reagents required for uranium mining operations of NAC Kazatomprom JSC's group companies. • Approval was granted for the signing of a Joint Implementation Agreement for the aforementioned project among NAC Kazatomprom JSC, Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP, KAP Logistics LLP, SK Ondeu LLP, Qazaq Stroy LLP, and Asia Pipeline Services LLP, outlining the obligations of each party under the project.
<p>Approval of Strategic Documents</p>	<p>The following documents were approved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company's Development Strategy for 2025–2034; • The Consolidated Business Plan of the Company for 2025–2029; • The updated Sustainable Development Program for 2024–2030; • The ESG Practices Improvement Roadmap for NAC Kazatomprom JSC for 2025.
<p>Approval of Transactions, Including Major Transactions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval was granted for transactions involving the sale of over 20,000 tons of natural uranium concentrates to key Company clients, including China Nuclear International Corporation, SOCIETATEA NATIONALĂ "NUCLEARELECTRICA" S.A., Cameco Corporation, Kernkraftwerk Leibstadt AG, CNNC Overseas Limited, China National Uranium Corporation Limited, and Uranium One Group JSC. • Approval was granted for the signing of a Guarantee Agreement between NAC Kazatomprom JSC, KAP Logistics LLP, and Taiqonyr Qyshqyl Zauyty LLP to secure KAP Logistics LLP's obligations under the sulfuric acid offtake contract with Taiqonyr Qyshqyl Zauyty LLP for the period 2027–2043. • Approval was granted for the signing of a Bond Sale and Purchase Agreement between NAC Kazatomprom JSC and Samruk-Kazyna JSC.
<p>Approval of Organizational Structure and Key Personnel Decisions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new version of the Company's Central Office organizational structure was approved. • The Management Board of the Company was elected, consisting of 8 members, with a term of office until 23 April 2027.
<p>Subsoil Use Matters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval was granted for the acquisition of subsoil use rights for uranium exploration at Site No. 5 of the Budenovskoye Deposit and at the "Severnoye" section of the Budenovskoye Deposit, located in the Turkistan Region of the Republic of Kazakhstan. • Approval was granted for amendments to Contract No. 4614-TPI-ME dated 25 June 2018 for uranium exploration at Site No. 2 of the Inkai Deposit in the Turkistan Region, specifically regarding a 4-year extension of the exploration period.

5.3.3. Evaluation of the Activities of the Board of Directors

GRI 2-18

The Company's Code of Corporate Governance mandates an annual assessment of the Board of Directors' performance. The Board of Directors has decided to assess the performance of the Company's Board of Directors through self-assessment.

The self-assessment of the Board of Directors was conducted by filling out questionnaires in line with the Methodological Guidelines for Assessing the Performance of the Board of Directors and its Committees, the Chairman, Members of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Secretary of Samruk Kazyna JSC and the Regulations on the Assessment of the Performance of the Board of Directors, Committees of the Board of Directors, the Chairman, Members of the Board of Directors of Kazatomprom JSC.

The assessment results showed that the level of efficiency of the Board of Directors based on key parameters was 96.4% and scored Grade AA. This means that the Board of Directors meets most of the established criteria in all essential aspects with the sufficient evidence of its efficiency and performance.

The highest performance scores were observed in the following assessment areas:

- The Board of Directors plays a leading role in defining strategy, managing risks, providing overall oversight, and making all key business decisions;
- There is strong and effective leadership of the Board's activities, with a clear focus on achieving the Company's long-term objectives;
- The Board's composition is well-balanced in terms of professional expertise, experience, skills, and independence.

Positive dynamics were observed in the following areas during the reporting period compared to the previous assessment results:

- Defining the strategy and monitoring its implementation;
- Promoting the principles of sustainable development;
- Major transactions and investments;
- Monitoring performance results;
- Strong and effective leadership of the Board of Directors focused on achieving the Company's long-term goals;
- Procedures for the selection and appointment of Executive Body members and the election of Board members;
- Training of Board members;
- Materials provided for Board meetings.

At the same time, there is potential for further improvement in the following areas, along with a defined set of necessary measures:

- Structure and composition of Board committees, as well as the dynamics of their operations;
- Scheduling and agendas of Board meetings, and the quality of materials prepared for those meetings;
- Procedures for the selection, appointment, and remuneration of the Company's executive body members;
- Procedures for nominating, selecting, and electing members of the Board of Directors.

The following specific weaknesses were identified during the assessment and merit particular attention:

- Suboptimal and uneven distribution of items to be reviewed by the Board throughout the year; some meeting agendas were excessively overloaded, which may adversely impact the thoroughness of discussions;
- Practice of introducing strategically important matters during meetings without prior inclusion in the agenda and without providing materials in advance to Board members;
- Occasional breaches in executive discipline by departments responsible for submitting matters for the Board's consideration;
- Not all comments and recommendations on items submitted to the Board are fully addressed at the committee level prior to the meetings;
- Lack of gender diversity on the Board of Directors, as well as suboptimal composition of Board committees;
- Internal documents regulating the preparation of materials for Board meetings require updating.

Following the Board performance evaluation, the following measures have been outlined to optimise the Board's operations and enhance its effectiveness:

- Align the composition of the Board committees fully with the recommendations set out in the Company's Corporate Governance Code;
- Strengthen discipline regarding the timely submission of materials for Board meetings, and minimize the inclusion of agenda items introduced without prior notice as well as the convening of extraordinary Board meetings;
- Conduct training for members of the Board of Directors;
- Update the Company's internal documents regulating the preparation of materials for Board meetings;
- Regularly submit information to the Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) Committee regarding expenditures incurred for the implementation of sustainability initiatives.

5.3.4. Committees of the Board of Directors

GRI 2-9, 2-10, 2-12

The Board of Directors has four committees:

- Audit Committee.
- Nomination and Remuneration Committee.
- HSE Committee.
- Strategic Planning and Investment Committee.

The activities of the committees are carried out within the scope of authority granted to them by the Board of Directors and in accordance with the Committee Regulations. Committee members are appointed by the decision of the Board of Directors in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Joint Stock Companies," the Corporate Governance Code, and the Charter of NAC Kazatomprom JSC.

HSE Committee

Composition of the Committee and quantity of meetings

Name	Attendance, %	Reasons for absence
Arman Argingazin, Chairman	100	-
Nodir Sidikov	100	-
Yernat Berdigulov	0	Due to participation in other work-related meetings.

In 2024, 8 meetings were held, during which 25 items were reviewed.

Key matters reviewed by the Committee in 2024:

- Quarterly reports on the status of occupational safety at NAC Kazatomprom JSC;
- Reports on the implementation of the ESG Practices Improvement Roadmap for 2023–2024, as well as the draft ESG Practices Improvement Roadmap for 2025;
- Matters related to the activities of the Committee (reports on the Committee’s activities for 2023 and for the first half of 2024, and approval of the Committee’s Work Plan for 2025);
- Other reports (reports on the status of the ESAP, reports on the implementation of the action plan for social partnership and the improvement of social stability at NAC Kazatomprom JSC enterprises);
- Draft of the Sustainable Development Program of NAC Kazatomprom JSC for 2024–2030.

Audit Committee

Composition of the Committee and quantity of meetings

Name	Attendance, %	Reasons for absence
Armanbay Zhubaev, Chairman	100	-
Nodir Sidikov	100	-
Arman Argingazin	100	-

In 2024, 11 meetings were held, during which 98 matters were reviewed.

Key matters reviewed by the Committee in 2024:

- Risk management matters (including approval of quarterly risk management reports, review of the report on measures to mitigate the impact of international sanctions on the Company, preliminary review of the risk appetite, among others);
- Financial reporting and audit matters (preliminary approval of the annual financial statements, interim financial statements for 3, 6, and 9 months of 2024; review of the external auditors’ report on key matters for 2023);
- Matters related to the engagement of audit services (review of information on the volume of audit and non-audit services provided by audit firms to the Company and its Group entities for 2023 and the first half of 2024; preliminary approval of the selection of the audit firm and the terms of payment for its services);
- Information security and digitalization matters (review of the current status of information security, digitalization processes, and automation of production processes within the Company; review of the Digitalization Projects Roadmap);
- Internal Audit Service matters (including personnel issues, quarterly activity reports, approval and revision of the annual audit plan, KPI and bonus issues, draft internal documents, among others);
- Compliance Service matters (including quarterly activity reports, KPI and bonus issues, review of the Compliance Service’s work plan, corruption and sanction risk data, draft internal documents, among others);
- Matters related to the work of the Committee (review of the Committee’s activity reports for 2023 and for the first half of 2024, approval of the Committee’s Work Plan for 2025);
- Review of draft internal documents (preliminary approval of the Corporate Accounting Policy, the Policy on the Engagement of Audit Firms, and the Internal Control System Policy of NAC Kazatomprom JSC);
- Annual Company reports (review of the Integrated Annual Report of the Company for 2023, and the report on compliance with the principles and provisions of the Company’s Corporate Governance Code for 2023);
- Review of the Ombudsman’s Activity Report for 2023.

Strategic Planning and Investment Committee

Composition of the Committee and quantity of meetings

Name	Attendance, %	Reasons for absence
Nodir Sidikov, Chairman	100	
Arman Argingazin	87.5	Due to participation in other work-related meetings.
Aidar Ryskulov	50	Due to participation in other work-related meetings.

In 2024, 8 meetings were held, during which 26 items were reviewed.

Key matters reviewed by the Committee in 2024

Strategic Documents and Planning

- Draft Consolidated Business Plan for 2025–2029, subsequently approved by Resolution of the Company’s Board of Directors dated 7 November 2024, No. 17/24;
- Draft Development Strategy of the Company for 2025–2034, subsequently approved by Resolution of the Board of Directors dated 26 December 2024, No. 21/24;
- Report on the implementation of the Development Strategy for 2018–2028 based on the 2023 results.

Investment Project Implementation

- Revision of key parameters of the project “Construction of a surface processing complex at the Zhalpak Deposit with a capacity of 900 tons/year in the Suzak District of the Turkistan Region,” including updated cost estimates following the state expertise conclusion on the revised project design documentation, and adjustment of implementation timelines;
- Transition of the project “Processing complex with a capacity of 6,000 tons of uranium per year at Sites 6–7 of the Budenovskoye Deposit. Phase 1: 2,500 t/year hydrometallurgical complex” to the “Implementation” stage;
- Regular reporting on the nuclear fuel assembly (fuel fabrication) production project.

Other Matters

- Status update and revision of the communications and stakeholder engagement plan of NAC Kazatomprom JSC, and capital market review for the first half of 2024;
- Results of the benchmarking analysis comparing NAC Kazatomprom JSC with other uranium companies;
- Committee-related matters (review of Committee activity reports for 2023 and the first half of 2024, and approval of the Committee’s Work Plan for 2025).

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Composition of the Committee and quantity of meetings

Name	Attendance, %	Reasons for absence
Arman Argingazin, Chairman	100	-
Armanbay Zhubaev	100	-
Yelzhas Otyynshiyev	8.3	Due to participation in other work-related meetings

In 2024, 12 meetings were held, during which 48 items were reviewed.

Key matters reviewed by the Committee in 2024:

- Draft of the updated structure of the Company's Central Office;
- Election of the Management Board for a three-year term, including the appointment of the Chief Commercial Officer, Chief Procurement and General Affairs Officer, and Chief Financial Officer;
- Revision of the KPIs for Management Board members for 2024 and review of the draft KPIs for 2025;
- Remuneration of Management Board members based on 2023 performance;
- Appointment of the Corporate Secretary and the Ombudsman;
- Preliminary approval of KPIs and bonus coefficients for the Corporate Secretary and the Ombudsman;
- Other HR matters (review of the Management Succession Plan, job descriptions for CEO and CEO-1 levels, report on the implementation of the HR Policy, Board performance evaluation results, and others);
- Committee-related matters (review of the Committee's activity reports for 2023 and the first half of 2024, and approval of the Committee's Work Plan for 2025).

5.3.5 Conflict of Interest Management

GRI 2-15

The Code of Ethics and Compliance of NAC Kazatomprom JSC obliges employees to report any actual or potential conflict of interest in accordance with the established procedures defined by the Company's internal regulations. All identified or potential conflicts of interest are subject to comprehensive review, following which risk mitigation measures are developed and implemented.

To prevent and resolve such situations, the Company has adopted a Regulation on the Resolution of Corporate Conflicts and Conflicts of Interest. This document outlines the causes of conflicts, mechanisms for their prevention, procedures for resolution and the roles of the Company's governing bodies in managing such cases.

In 2024, no conflicts of interest were identified at the level of the Company's Board of Directors.

5.4. Management Board

The Management Board is the executive body of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and operates in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Company's Charter, the Corporate Governance Code and the Regulations on the Management Board.

The Management Board is responsible for:

- Managing the Company's day-to-day operations;
- Making decisions on all matters of the Company's activities not reserved to other bodies or officials under applicable law or the Charter;
- Approving the Company's internal regulatory documents;
- Implementing resolutions adopted by the General Meeting of Shareholders and the Board of Directors.

5.4.1. Management Board

(as of 31 December 2024)

Meirzhan Yussupov

Position	Chairman of the Management Board
----------	----------------------------------

Date of election	2 October 2023
------------------	----------------

Year of birth	1979
---------------	------

Meirzhan Yussupov has extensive experience in both the public and corporate sectors. He has held senior executive positions in Kazakhstan's largest national companies, including NAC Kazatomprom JSC and Kazakh Invest JSC and served as Vice Minister at the Ministry of National Economy. He currently serves as Chairman of the Management Board of NAC Kazatomprom JSC. His professional expertise spans economics, finance, investment policy and corporate governance. He holds an MPA from Harvard University and a master's degree in Development Management from the London School of Economics. His academic and professional background enables him to combine strategic vision with deep understanding of socio-economic dynamics.

Marat Tulebayev

Position	First Deputy Chairman of the Management Board – Chief Financial and Economic Officer
----------	--

Date of election	30 September 2024
------------------	-------------------

Year of birth	1982
---------------	------

Marat Tulebayev has extensive expertise in economics and finance, including strategic and corporate governance and investment development. With over 15 years of experience, he has held senior roles in major national institutions including NAC Kazatomprom JSC, Samruk-Kazyna JSC and Government for Citizens. He also led the Kazakhstan Investment Development Fund MC. He holds academic qualifications in finance and economics from institutions in Kazakhstan, the UK and Russia. His understanding of financial systems and corporate governance makes him a valuable strategic partner in executive decision-making.

Kuanysh Omarbekov

Position	Chief Production Officer
----------	--------------------------

Date of election	29 June 2023
------------------	--------------

Year of birth	1986
---------------	------

Kuanysh Omarbekov has broad management and operational experience in the mining and metallurgical industry and logistics. Over a decade within the Kazatomprom Group, he rose from engineer to General Director at KAP Logistics LLP and also served as General Director at JV Akbastau JSC. In 2023, he was appointed Chief Production Officer. He holds a technical degree in metallurgy and mineral processing, along with qualifications in law, finance and an MBA. His interdisciplinary background supports effective strategic and operational leadership.

Dastan Kosherbayev

Position	Chief Strategy and International Development Officer
----------	--

Date of election	29 June 2023
------------------	--------------

Year of birth	1988
---------------	------

Dastan Kosherbayev has extensive experience in strategy, international development, commerce and corporate governance. For over 10 years, he held leadership roles at NAC Kazatomprom JSC, overseeing sales, international partnerships, M&A and investment policy. He also worked at JV KATCO. He holds an MPA from Nazarbayev University and a business degree from Hult International Business School (UK). His strategic mindset, international project experience and deep sector knowledge contribute to Kazatomprom's international development.

Yermek Kuantyrov

Position Chief Legal and Corporate Governance Officer

Date of election 21 August 2023

Year of birth 1989

Yermek Kuantyrov has extensive legal and regulatory experience across Kazakh government bodies and international institutions. He held roles at the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Economy and the Presidential Administration. Before joining Kazatomprom, he led the entrepreneurship division of the Eurasian Economic Commission in Moscow. He holds degrees in international law and international relations, including an LL.M. from Columbia Law School (Bolashak program). His legal and governance expertise ensures strong legal and corporate frameworks for the Company.

Darhan Sagindykov

Position Chief Procurement and General Services Officer

Date of election 1 March 2024

Year of birth 1985

Darhan Sagindykov has over 14 years of experience in procurement, commerce and administrative management. He previously led procurement at KMG International (Romprom) in Bucharest and headed the Administration Office at NAC Kazatomprom JSC. Since 2024, he has served as Chief Procurement and General Services Officer. He holds an MBA from RANEP (Russia) and a degree in accounting and auditing from the Kazakh Academy of Transport and Communications. His strategic and operational expertise enables the development of efficient procurement and corporate service models.

Vladislav Baiguzhin

Position Chief Commercial Officer

Date of election 24 April 2024

Year of birth 1987

Vladislav Baiguzhin has extensive experience within major national companies and funds in commercial operations, procurement and logistics field. He led key divisions at Samruk-Kazyna, Kazpost, Transtelecom and National Information Technologies. Since 2024, he has served as Chief Commercial Officer of NAC Kazatomprom JSC. He holds a bachelor's degree in international relations, a law degree and an MBA. His broad expertise spans management, law and international cooperation, underpinned by strategic thinking and an understanding of public and quasi-public sector dynamics.

Zhanat Umerbekov

Position Managing Director for HR and HSE

Date of election 27 June 2024

Year of birth 1979

Zhanat Umerbekov has extensive experience in human resource management, occupational safety and public service. For over 13 years, he served in various governmental roles. Since 2013, he has worked within Kazatomprom's structure, overseeing HR, social policy and labour protection. He holds academic qualifications in law, finance and mining management, including an MBA. His diverse background supports the effective integration of strategic HR management with occupational safety and social responsibility.

GRI 202-2

In 2024, the share of Management Board members hired from the local community⁷⁴ in significant areas of operation⁷⁵ amounted to 100%.

⁷⁴ Citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

⁷⁵ Territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

5.4.2. Management Board Performance Report

In 2024, 38 in-person and 2 absentee Board meetings were held, at which 345 issues were considered.

Structure of issues considered by the Management Board

Category of issues	Share
Issues submitted for consideration by the Board of Directors	58%
Transactions, including interested parties	15%
Internal regulatory documents	4%
Issues of subsidiaries and affiliates (>10%)	2%
Other Issues	21%

Attendance of meetings by Management Board members

Management Board Members	Attendance (quantity)	Attendance (%)
Meirzhan Yussupov	32/40	80%
Vladislav Baiguzhin	26/28	93%
Dastan Kosherbayev	38/40	95%
Yermek Kuantyrov	39/40	98%
Marat Tulebayev	11/11	100%
Kuanysh Omarbekov	37/40	93%
Darhan Sagindykov	33/35	94%
Darhan Sagindykov	21/23	91%
Alibek Aldongarov	7/8	88%
Mukhit Magazhanov	5/5	100%
Sultan Temirbayev	20/22	91%

5.5. Remuneration

GRI 2-19, GRI 2-20

According to the Company's Charter, the remuneration of the Board of Directors' members is set by the General Meeting of Shareholders, while the remuneration of the Chairman and members of the Management Board is set by the Board of Directors, with no engagement of consultants in this.

The Company has Rules of remuneration, bonuses and social support for the Company's executives, which describe the procedure and terms of payment of remuneration to the Chairman and members of the Management Board of the Company.

The Board of Directors determines the salary of the Chairman and members of the Company's Management Board in accordance with the Pay Grid.

Remuneration of the Chairman and members of the Management Board of the Company relies on a time-bonus system and consists of a fixed part in the form of official salary and a variable part in the form of bonuses linked to the annual performance. Performance-based bonus for a year depends on the percentage of achievement of corporate and functional key performance indicators (KPIs), formed by cascading the strategic KPIs approved by the Kazatomprom's Board of Directors for the relevant period. In accordance with this system, bonuses of the Chairman of the Management Board are 100% linked to the achievement of corporate KPIs and those of the members of the Management Board are 60% linked to the achievement of corporate KPIs and 40%, to the achievement of functional (individual) KPIs over the year.

The corporate KPI map for a reporting year is approved annually by the Board of Directors and includes various indicators such as financial performance, shareholder return and profitability, safety culture improvement, major investment projects implementation, degree of fulfilment of the production programme for the uranium product output and other indicators, including those related to social support in the regions of operation. It is well-balanced and takes into account all Kazatomprom's strategic goals.

List of corporate KPIs for the Company

2024 year	
Output Volume and Unit Production Cost of U ₃ O ₈	This indicator aims to reduce production costs per kilogram of uranium oxide concentrate (U ₃ O ₈) across NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its mining subsidiaries.
Enhancement of Safety Culture	This indicator reflects the overall level and culture of occupational safety. It includes the Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) and the number of behavioral safety audits conducted across the Company and its subsidiaries.
Shareholder Return and Profitability	This indicator reflects the return on investments made by shareholders and is aimed at increasing shareholder income. It consists of the following components: Total Shareholder Return (TSR) and the price of NAC Kazatomprom JSC's Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs) at year-end.
Implementation of Major Investment Project	This indicator aims to ensure the efficient use of capital for investment activities, as well as the timely and complete execution of investment projects during the reporting period.
Share of Local Content in Goods, Works and Services	The indicator is aimed at supporting domestic producers and increasing the share of in-country value in procured goods, works and services

Net Carbon Footprint Reduction was set as 2024 KPI of the Management Board's member, Chief Operating Officer.

A consolidated net profit earned by the Company in a reporting year is the primary requisite for payment of the annual performance-based bonuses.

The pension arrangements for the Chairman and members of the Management Board are regulated by the Law On Pensions in the Republic of Kazakhstan (the Law). The Company acts as an agent for mandatory pension contributions and transfers a statutory percentage of the earned income to the Unified Accumulative Pension Fund. If the Chairman or a member of the Management Board terminate their employment contracts due to retirement, he/she shall be paid allowance as established by the Collective Bargaining Agreement.

In 2024, the total amount of all remuneration payments to the members of the Management Board and independent directors of the BoD of Kazatomprom amounted to KZT 818.8 million before taxes and other mandatory payments. Of this amount, KZT 671.9 million accounted for remuneration of the Management Board members, and KZT 146.9 million – for remuneration of the independent directors of the Board. These amounts include all types of remuneration in accordance with the Company's internal regulations.

Total remuneration paid to members of the Management Board, KZT billion

	2022	2023	2024
	0.76	0.73	0.67

Total remuneration paid to independent directors of BoD, KZT billion

	2022	2023	2024
	0.22	0.18	0.15

5.6. Risk Management

Kazatomprom's risk management system is an integral part of its business model and contributes to minimising risks for all stakeholders in achieving strategic objectives and generating sustainable value. The Company continuously monitors market volatility and macroeconomic conditions, production-related risks, environmental factors, geopolitical developments and regulatory changes to assess their impact on the current risk profile. Additionally, the Company applies appropriate strategies and mitigation measures to manage these risks.

Key international standards and best practices in risk management and internal control applied by the Company include:

- COSO "Internal Control – Integrated Framework";
- COSO "Enterprise Risk Management – Integrated Framework";
- COSO "Enterprise Risk Management: Integrating with Strategy and Performance – Compendium of Examples";
- ISO 31000:2018 "Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines";
- ISO 9001: "Quality Management Systems";
- Risk management and internal control regulations of the Sovereign Wealth Fund.

In 2024, Kazatomprom continued the development of its risk management system:

- A competency/awareness and training program on risk management and internal control was approved;
- Master classes and training sessions were conducted, including participant assessments;
- Risk and compliance officer competencies at subsidiaries were assessed;
- The corporate risk register was updated on a quarterly basis;
- Quarterly and annual risk management reports were approved;
- A diagnostic review of the risk management system in subsidiaries was conducted, with development recommendations provided.

The Company has implemented a business continuity management system, which includes regular testing of business continuity plans. In addition, an investment risk analysis system has been introduced to ensure oversight of critical decision-making processes.

5.6.1. Approach to Risk Management

Risk management is a non-linear, multi-level and cyclical process in which all elements are interconnected and mutually influential. This process is continuous and dynamic, ensuring the constant flow of information and communication among participants within the risk management system.

The functioning of the risk management system includes the following stages:

- Risk identification;
- Risk assessment;
- Development and implementation of risk mitigation measures;
- Control activities;
- Information sharing;
- Monitoring.

For more details, see the Risk Management Policy available on the Company's website.

Risk Appetite

Risk appetite defines the acceptable level of risk and is approved annually by the Board of Directors.

The Company adheres to the following core principles of risk appetite:

- Strategic alignment – integration with strategic planning;

- Comprehensive approach – consideration of all risk categories;
- Risk-return balance – minimisation of potential losses;
- Flexibility – revision in response to external environment changes;
- Transparency – communication of principles at all levels;
- Control and monitoring – regular analysis;
- Regulatory compliance – alignment with legal and regulatory requirements.

Risk appetite is expressed both qualitatively (through management surveys) and quantitatively (based on financial benchmarks, stress limits and investment decision analysis).

Monitoring and Updating of the Risk Register

The Risk Management Department conducts quarterly monitoring of the Company's risk exposure as part of the consolidated risk management reporting process. The analysis is based on information provided by risk owners, including:

- report on realized risks;
- report on the implementation of preventive measures, with supporting documentation;
- report on newly identified (emerging) risks;
- information on training activities conducted by risk owners in the field of risk management and internal control;
- risk passport for key risks (at least once per year).

Based on the 2024 analysis, four new risks were added to the Risk Register:

- **O-5.2** – Fire safety risk;
- **O-5.3** – Nuclear and radiation safety risk;
- **F-7** – Credit risk on loans;
- **I-6** – Risk of delayed implementation of the “Horizontal Monitoring” project.

A quarterly reassessment of risks in terms of likelihood and impact is carried out, with the results reflected in the risk management report.

Risk Culture

Risk culture is an integral part of corporate culture that defines the approach to identifying, assessing and managing risks across all levels of the organisation's activities.

Principles of risk culture:

- **Tone at the Top** – Senior management incorporates risk considerations into decision-making, fostering risk-aware behavior across the organisation.
- **Corporate Governance** – Employees understand their accountability for risk management and adhere to internal standards and policies.
- **Decision-Making** – Open communication and transparency support effective risk management and informed decision-making.
- **Competence and Structure** – Risk management is built on the “Three Lines of Defense” model:
 - **First Line** – Operational units and employees responsible for managing and controlling risks.
 - **Second Line** – Risk Management Department and Compliance Function responsible for risk monitoring and oversight.

- **Third Line** – Internal Audit Function, which performs independent evaluations of the effectiveness of risk management processes.

5.6.2. Risks of NAC Kazatomprom JSC

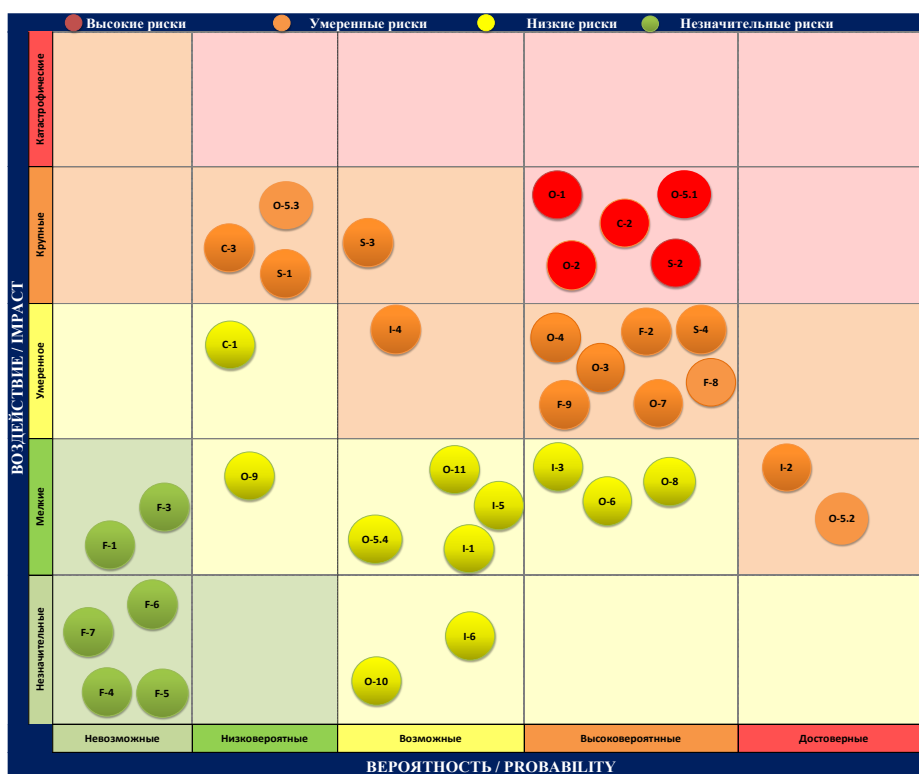
Under the COSO methodology, all of the Company's identified risks fall into five main categories: strategic, financial, operational, compliance, investment and project risks..

As of December 31, 2024, the risk register consists of 36 identified risks, of which 5 key risks are in the red zone:

- **S-2** – Higher social tensions
- **O-1** – Failure to deliver on uranium sale targets
- **O-2** – Failure to meet the planned uranium mining and/or uranium product output (UPO)
- **O-5.1** – Occupational injuries
- **C-2** – Sanction risk

Risks are assessed according to the position of each of them on the Risk Map, with risk zones defined according to the potential damage taking into account the risk appetite.

Risks and mitigation measures



Risk Code	Risk Title	Risk Description	2024 Update	Risk Mitigation Measures
S-1	Decline in uranium selling price below forecast	Strategic risk	Probability rating reduced to 2/4 (previously 3/4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversification of the contract portfolio and counterparty geography. • Assessment of the feasibility of uranium price hedging. • Timely and accurate preparation of contracts. • Market analysis and forecasting uranium price trends. • Monitoring of nuclear energy-related media. • Oversight of uranium production volumes by the Company's subsidiaries.
S-2	Increase in social tensions	Strategic risk	No change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocation of funds for socio-economic development in operating regions under subsoil use contracts. • Engagement with local executive authorities. • Conduct of explanatory sessions with employees. • Implementation of social partnership activities, internal communications and enhancement of social stability at enterprises. • Improvement of employees' financial literacy.
S-3	Reputational risk	Strategic risk	No change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional and timely management of communications and information disclosure. • Development of effective internal communication channels. • Establishment and maintenance of relations with local and international media. • Media and social media monitoring. • Actions in line with the Crisis Communications Plan.
S-4	Risk of non-fulfillment of subsoil use contractual obligations	Strategic risk	Probability rating reduced to 4/3 (previously 5/3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of Kazakhstan's legal and regulatory framework. • Verification of all required permits (licenses) for subsoil use in subsidiaries. • Participation in legislative discussions and reviews.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of compliance with subsoil use license and contractual terms. • Monitoring of expiration dates for subsoil use contracts.
O-1	Failure to meet uranium product sales plan	Operational Risk	No changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of uranium market conditions and demand. • Execution of long-term, mid-term and short-term contracts for finished product sales. • Oversight of contractual compliance by counterparties. • Cargo insurance coverage. • Monitoring of sanctions/counter-sanctions affecting the uranium sector. • Evaluation of alternative transportation methods for uranium products, etc.
O-2	Failure to achieve planned uranium mining and/or uranium production output (UPO) volumes	Operational Risk	No changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with licensing and contractual obligations in subsoil use. • Oversight of planned well construction and extraction volumes. • Implementation of the Exploration Program for replenishment of the mineral resource base (2016–2027). • Monitoring sulfuric acid supply volumes. • Quality control of uranium product output against applicable quality standards. • Control over well drilling techniques, mining preparation and extraction processes and technological procedures. • Supervision of the timely commissioning of deposits, sites and blocks. • Preparatory activities for seasonal transitions (spring-autumn, winter) and flood prevention measures, etc.
O-3	Increase in production and service cost beyond the planned level	Operational Risk	Impact rating reduced to 4/3 (previously 4/4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of specific consumption rates for chemical reagents, materials and energy.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of procurement prices for key chemicals, materials and energy inputs. • Enhancement of production energy efficiency. • Optimisation of production technologies. • Application of new scientific developments. • Timely diagnostics and maintenance of critical equipment, etc.
O-4	Shortage of qualified personnel or insufficient qualifications	Operational Risk	No changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective recruitment of candidates meeting qualification, professional, business and personal requirements. • Development of competencies and enhancement of employee knowledge levels. • Compliance with the terms of the Collective Agreement between the employer and employees of the Company, etc.
O-5.1	Occupational safety risk – Occupational injuries	Operational Risk	Probability rating reduced to 4/4 (previously 5/4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled inspections of subsidiaries for compliance with occupational safety regulations. • Training personnel in basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). • Provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) and workwear to subsidiary employees. • Periodic dosimetric monitoring of subsidiary personnel. • Pre-shift medical examinations and safety briefings. • Workplace certification based on working conditions. • Conduct and analysis of Behavioral Safety Audits (BSA), identification of Unsafe Conditions (UC), Unsafe Acts (UA) and Near Miss incidents. • Continuous monitoring of occupational safety performance, etc.
O-5.2	Occupational safety risk – Fire safety risk	Operational Risk	New risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire prevention and control using surveillance systems. • Engagement and increased employee awareness in fire safety practices.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auditing fire protection systems and automation, including fire drills and training. • Timely budget planning for fire prevention and fire safety assurance, etc.
O-5.3	Occupational safety risk – Nuclear and radiation safety risk	Operational Risk	New risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auditing the individual dose monitoring system in subsidiaries. • Evaluation of personnel competencies in subsidiaries. • Monitoring of equipment calibration deadlines. • Assessment of ventilation system performance. • Nuclear safety expertise in accordance with regulatory requirements; review of nuclear safety reports. • Conducting emergency drills for potential radiation incidents in subsidiaries, etc.
O-5.4	Occupational safety risk – Environmental risk	Operational Risk	No changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculation of emission limits and timely acquisition of permits from regulatory authorities. • Environmental protection system audits. • Compliance with emission limits into the environment. • Adherence to waste management systems. • Compliance with transport regulations for sulfuric acid. • Observance of sanitary rules and radiation safety standards. • Environmental risk insurance, etc.
O-6	Deliberate infliction of damage to the Group's enterprises	Operational Risk	Risk impact rating reduced to 4/2 (previously 4/4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal investigations and inspections based on identified violations. • Comprehensive assessments to identify threats to economic security (analysis of financial and operational reporting, monitoring and analytical support of project implementation, evaluation of audit findings, stakeholder conflict reviews, monitoring of social stability and assessment of audit necessity). • Measures to prevent theft within subsidiaries.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting to shareholders and management on corruption and fraud-related risks. • Business continuity measures for crisis situations. • Prevention and containment of labour conflicts. • Oversight and accounting for storage and movement of radioactive substances and nuclear materials. • Monitoring and verification of physical protection and security alarm systems, etc.
O-7	Information security risk	Operational Risk	Risk probability rating reduced to 4/3 (previously 5/3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employee training and awareness in cybersecurity through briefings and testing; informational bulletins. • Testing of the Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Plan for IT systems. • Review of IT security status across the Company and subsidiaries. • Penetration testing and development of mitigation plans to eliminate identified cybersecurity vulnerabilities. • Implementation of tools to ensure and enhance the maturity of information security, etc.
O-8	Failure to meet the planned output of beryllium, tantalum and niobium products by UMZ	Operational Risk	Risk probability rating reduced to 4/2 (previously 5/2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring compliance with the Finished Products Production Plan. • Preventive maintenance and capital repairs of equipment. • Supplier negotiations for raw materials (beryllium, tantalum). • Monitoring inventory levels to maintain normative stock of raw materials. • Oversight of product sales in line with the approved plan. • Market analysis of beryllium, tantalum and niobium by segments, regions, products, competitors and customers. • Ensuring timely supply of raw materials, reagents and consumables, etc.

O-9	Pandemic risk	Operational Risk	Risk probability rating increased to 2/2 (previously 1/2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readiness of emergency response teams. • Preparedness of subsidiaries for deployment of anti-epidemic measures and isolation protocols including autonomous site operation. • Monitoring of epidemiological developments globally and in neighboring countries. • Implementation of preventive and epidemic control measures, etc.
O-10	Legal risk	Operational Risk	Operational Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing monitoring of the regulatory framework in the Republic of Kazakhstan relevant to the Company's activities. • Control over availability of all required permits and licenses under the Law on the Use of Atomic Energy. • Monitoring legislative changes in counterpart countries that impact Kazakhstan's uranium market. • Participation in legislative review and amendments; preparation of proposals for regulatory changes. • Oversight of compliance with procurement procedures (including use of the electronic procurement system). • Monitoring of waste generation standards methodology to reduce waste. • Verification of implemented management systems. • Scheduled inspections in subsidiaries. • Monitoring compliance with labour legislation in subsidiaries, etc.
O-11	Climate risk	Operational Risk	No changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring uninterrupted communication with emergency service personnel. • Implementation of fire prevention activities and increased fire safety training. • Rational energy consumption and adoption of energy-efficient measures.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative assessment of direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with international standards. • Staff training on legislative changes related to enhanced greenhouse gas reporting obligations. • Study and application of best decarbonisation practices. • Experience exchange with Kazakh and international companies, etc.
C-1	Corruption and corporate fraud risk	Compliance Risk	No changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing coordination with departments responsible for anti-corruption measures. • Cross-sharing of information regarding internal audits. • Raising stakeholder awareness on the Company's anti-corruption policy and principles. • Adherence to internal procedures for compliance due diligence of counterparties. • Periodic assessment and monitoring of corruption risks, etc.
C-2	Sanctions risk	Compliance Risk	Risk probability rating increased to 4/4 (previously 3/4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing guidance on sanctions risk management. • Preliminary approval of partnerships with counterparties for potential sanctions exposure. • Execution of contingency measures in case of sanctions designation of partners, key customers, key suppliers, or Kazakhstani banks, etc.
C-3	Listing and regulatory risk	Compliance Risk	No changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain up-to-date insider lists. • Timely notification to employees regarding closed/open trading periods. • Prompt disclosure to stock exchanges and regulators regarding PDMR transactions. • Monitoring of changes in stock exchange rules. • Notification of amendments to listing requirements. • Semi-annual monitoring of compliance with disclosure rules.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and periodic testing of employees on the Company's Code of Ethics and Compliance Policy, etc.
F-1	Liquidity risk	Financial Risk	Risk probability rating reduced to 1/2 (previously 2/2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of cash flows. • Timely provision of confirmed liquidity sources, etc.
F-2	Credit risk related to counterparty banks	Financial Risk	No changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring compliance with internal limits and the list of placement for the Centralised Treasury Pool (CTP). • Establishment of limits for second-tier banks where Group funds may be deposited. • Placement of CTP funds in alternative financial instruments. • Monitoring the financial health of counterparty banks, etc.
F-3	Risk of fulfilment of obligations under issued guarantees and obligations not legally structured as guarantees	Financial Risk	No changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring the financial condition of borrowers (quantitative and qualitative analysis). • Monitoring of contractual covenants. • Ensuring the availability of liquid funding sources. • Debt restructuring, etc.
F-4	Foreign exchange risk	Financial Risk	No changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control over foreign currency exposure levels. • Monitoring of net (open) currency position. • Assessment of the need to acquire currency hedging instruments. • Adjustment of short- and medium-term plans to optimise operational and capital expenditures, etc.
F-5	Interest rate risk	Financial Risk	No changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising debt with fixed or floating interest rates depending on current and forecasted capital market conditions. • Monitoring interest rate exposure. • Assessment of the need to acquire interest rate hedging instruments, etc.n.
F-6	Credit risk on loans received	Financial Risk	No changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring exposure to credit risk. • Monitoring compliance with financial covenants based on actual and forecasted indicators.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring availability of liquidity sources (e.g. credit lines). • Debt restructuring, etc.
F-7	Credit risk on loans issued	Financial Risk	New risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative monitoring of loans issued. • Monitoring of collateral quality and sufficiency. • Quantitative analysis of loans issued under IFRS 9. • Debt restructuring, etc..
F-8	Counterparty default risk	Financial Risk	No changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation and approval of the counterparty list. • Establishment of country limits. • Monitoring of country-specific risk. • Setting limits per counterparty. • Monitoring counterparty credit risk..
F-9	Country risk	Financial Risk	No changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of country limits. • Monitoring of country-specific risk. • Setting limits for counterparties. • Monitoring counterparty credit risk.
I-1	Failure to achieve target indicators for the fuel assembly (FA) production project in the Republic of Kazakhstan	Investment-Project Risk	No changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision of order placements and supplier compliance with contractual obligations for the supply of uranium feedstock and FA components. • Ongoing monitoring and quality control of FA production. • Supervision of FA supply contract execution. • Control over the fulfilment of transportation contract terms..
I-2	Delayed implementation of the KHD project	Инвестиционно-проектный риск	No changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly status meetings. • Development of a list of outstanding tasks. • Addressing remarks and suggestions from business users. • Integration testing with SAP information system, etc.
I-3	Failure to achieve target indicators for the “Building 600 Reconstruction: Uranium Oxide Refining Facility – JSC UMP, North Site” project	Investment-Project Risk	Risk probability downgraded to 4/2 (previously 5/2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refinement of associated project sections. • Approval of the revised project design by the State Expertise Agency.

I-4	Delayed implementation of the “Sulfuric Acid Plant (800,000 t/year)” construction project	Investment-Project Risk	Risk probability downgraded to 3/3 (previously 4/3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision of negotiations with potential sulfur suppliers and signing of offtake agreements. • Monitoring design and construction works and delivery of equipment according to approved schedules. • Oversight of external investor engagement – conclusion of the founders’ agreement among project participants, etc.
I-5	Delayed implementation of the “Construction of the Surface Processing Complex at the Zhalspak deposit with an annual capacity of 900 tonnes in Sozak District, Turkistan Region”	Investment-Project Risk	No changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely execution of tender procedures to implement the project at current market prices. • Construction and installation works according to the approved schedule. • Recruitment of qualified personnel, etc.
I-6	Delayed implementation of the “Horizontal Monitoring” project	Investment-Project Risk	New risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of services for the implementation/integration of the HM platform and HM licensing. • Engagement with the Committee of State Revenue (MoF RK) at each stage of HM implementation. • Preparation of business requirements and formal acceptance of project results by the business owner. • Status meetings with the participation of the project sponsor, etc.

5.6.3. Plans for 2025

- Enhancement of risk culture at NAC Kazatomprom JSC through continuous training within the framework of the Competency/Awareness and Risk Management and Internal Control Training Programme at NAC Kazatomprom JSC;
- Further development of the business continuity management system at NAC Kazatomprom JSC, specifically focusing on monitoring the implementation of Business Continuity Management Action Plans;
- Utilisation of analytical reports based on the Business Intelligence Platform (DWH).

5.7. Internal Control

The internal control system of NAC Kazatomprom JSC is designed to mitigate risks across three primary areas: financial reporting, regulatory compliance and operational efficiency. It is based on the COSO “Internal Control – Integrated Framework”, which encompasses five core components:

- Control environment;
- Risk assessment;
- Control activities;
- Information and communication;
- Monitoring.

The Company has adopted an Internal Control System Policy, which defines the objectives and development directions of the system. In addition, the Company has developed internal regulatory documents, including the *Rules for Management Reporting Formation* and the *Instruction on Testing of Compensating Controls within SAP GRC AC*.

The Internal Control System Policy of NAC Kazatomprom JSC is publicly available on the Company’s official website (see: [Internal Control System Policy](#)).

5.8. Internal Audit

The Company has an independent Internal Audit Service (the IAS) accountable directly to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors determines the composition of the Service, the remuneration of its staff and approves the internal audit policies and procedures, as well as the annual audit plan and budget.

IAS performance in 2024:

- The targets under the annual audit plan were 103% met.
- No facts were recorded that adversely affected the independence or individual objectivity of the internal auditors.
- The management, Audit Committee and the Board of Directors reviewed the IAS reports on a quarterly basis.
- The Chairman of the Audit Committee met regularly with the Head of the IAS without the presence of third parties..

5.9. External Audit

GRI 2-5

Every year, Kazatomprom’s Consolidated Financial Statements and the Integrated Annual Report are independently assured by an auditor. Based on the results of the audit, an Auditor’s Report and an Audit Opinion are issued, providing limited assurance regarding the reliability of the financial statements.

At the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of NAC Kazatomprom JSC held in 2022, a resolution was adopted to appoint *PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP* as the auditor of NAC Kazatomprom JSC for the fiscal years 2023 and 2024.

Cost of Audit Services

Period	Amount (KZT, incl. VAT)
2023	330,067,362
2024	349,871,404
Total	679,938,766

The selection of the audit firm to conduct the audit of Kazatomprom’s consolidated and separate financial statements, as well as non-audit services, is carried out in accordance with the Policy on Engagement of Audit Firms of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and the Procurement Procedures of the

Sovereign Wealth Fund Samruk-Kazyna JSC. The selection process includes a tender procedure, assessment of the auditor's independence, candidate agreement, approval by the Board of Directors and contract execution.

The total cost of non-audit services related to the assurance of ESG non-financial indicators rendered by *PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP* to the Company and its subsidiaries for 2024 amounted to KZT 37,642,000 (excluding VAT).

5.10. Tax Transparency

GRI 3-3, GRI 207-1

Kazatomprom places particular emphasis on compliance with tax legislation and the fulfillment of all related obligations. The Company's operations are conducted in full accordance with regulatory acts, international agreements and the recommendations of state authorities. To ensure transparency and accuracy in tax accounting, effective control mechanisms have been implemented for the calculation and timely payment of taxes.

Kazatomprom's Tax Policy is aimed at maintaining high accounting standards and managing tax risks under the oversight of the Company's management. The primary focus is on the prevention and minimisation of risks to ensure accurate and timely fulfillment of tax obligations. To align with international standards, a unified ["Taxation Principles Policy for the International Group of NAC Kazatomprom JSC"](#) has been approved.

In accordance with the Policy, the Company's tax strategy is developed by the Tax Department of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and is formally reviewed and approved by the Management Board.

The tax approach of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries is closely linked to the Company's strategic development, including in the area of sustainability. Tax planning is conducted with consideration of upcoming business activities, future transactions, and changes in tax legislation, ensuring a fair and well-founded assessment of the future tax burden. This approach supports the creation of a stable financial model that contributes to the long-term development of the business.

The participation of NAC Kazatomprom JSC's enterprises in working groups on tax legislation improvement and in conducting tax modeling – including for intra-group and international operations – enables the Company to anticipate tax implications when implementing strategic initiatives. This helps minimise tax risks and costs while ensuring full compliance of commercial activities with applicable legal requirements.

Thus, tax planning serves as a tool for supporting the Company's sustainable growth by ensuring the predictability of financial flows and the resilience of operational activities, in line with the principles of transparency, accountability, and integrity embedded in the sustainability strategy.

GRI 2-26, 207-2, 207-3

Kazatomprom fully meets its tax obligations to local authorities, actively contributing to the sustainable socio-economic development of the regions in which it operates. The Company is committed to open dialogue on taxation matters and engages with government authorities, independent associations and business groups.

Tax Risk Oversight

Tax risk oversight and control are the responsibility of the Director of the Tax Department. This role encompasses maintaining tax accounting, ensuring compliance with tax legislation, monitoring regulatory changes and developing procedures for effective tax risk management.

Kazatomprom views tax risks as a critical element of its financial sustainability framework. In cases where material tax risks arise, relevant disclosures are made in the Company's financial statements. Internally, Kazatomprom prepares quarterly tax risk reports for internal users review. In addition, the enterprises of NAC Kazatomprom JSC continuously improve the aforementioned control procedures, enhancing the effectiveness of identifying and mitigating tax risks.

One of the key risks remains the ambiguous interpretation of tax legislation, as well as issues related to transfer pricing. To mitigate these risks, the Company:

- Conducts ongoing monitoring of developments in tax regulation;

- Seeks external professional advice in complex and uncertain situations;
- Actively engages with the State Revenue Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Company has implemented a systematic approach to assessing the compliance of tax management and the existing control framework. The primary mechanism for ensuring an adequate level of compliance includes regular internal monitoring and audits conducted by the internal audit function.

Specifically, the internal audit is tasked with annually assessing the tax department's adherence to established procedures and tax governance principles. These audits allow for the timely identification of potential non-compliance issues, the evaluation of the effectiveness of existing control measures, and the adjustment of processes when necessary.

Kazatomprom actively participates in various pilot initiatives of the tax authorities aimed at fostering continuous interaction and proactive risk identification and response. The Company is currently involved in the Horizontal Monitoring pilot project, which is built on the principles of transparency and accuracy of tax accounting. Integration of the Horizontal Monitoring platform is being implemented at three of Kazatomprom's subsidiaries..

Employees regularly attend seminars and training sessions on taxation to stay informed of emerging trends and changes in tax legislation. Material tax matters are reviewed by external auditors as part of the audit of the Company's financial statements.

5.11. Corporate ethics and compliance

GRI 2-13, SASB EM-MM-510a.1.

Kazatomprom believes that doing business ethically is key to its long-term success and therefore maintains the highest standard of ethical behaviour in its daily operations, which is an essential part of its approach to doing business.

The Company's Code of Ethics and Compliance approved by the Board of Directors is a pillar for achieving strategic goals and a guide for all Company employees in building relationships with stakeholders.

In addition to the Company's Code of Ethics and Compliance, the key documents governing anticorruption compliance procedures are:

- Anti-Corruption and Anti-Fraud Policy.
- Regulations on the settlement of corporate conflicts and conflicts of interest.
- Securities Trading Policy.
- Rules for internal control over insider information management.
- Whistleblowing Policy.
- Counterparty due diligence.

5.11.1. Ethics and doing business principles

All our employees are committed to high standards of behaviour socially accepted and consistent with the responsibilities and traditions of the Company. High standards of personal conduct imply that employees of the Company adhere to the principles of honesty, integrity, impartiality and respect not only at work and in communication with colleagues, partners, suppliers, customers and other stakeholders of the Company, but also in their everyday life.

The Code of Ethics and Compliance enshrined the main norms of corporate ethics. It defines corporate values, unites employees' views and actions and contributes to the achievement of the Company's strategic goals.

GRI 2-23

Kazatomprom's corporate values

Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Safety is our habit• Each of us is personally responsible for safety• We promote the culture of safety through standards and conduct• We take care of the environment.
Professionalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• We are an industry leader• We have and share unique knowledge and practices• We achieve our goals effectively• We make informed decisions.
Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Each of us is personally responsible for his or her work product• We care about the future and take responsibility for the decisions we make• We care about our reputation• We are honest with each other, partners, suppliers and customers.

Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing ourselves, we develop the company • We pioneer innovations • Relying the best practices we have, we are developing new business areas • We improve technologies.
Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We respect other opinions and value everyone's input • We help each other • We work towards our common cause • Generational knowledge and energy help build an effective team

Every employee of the Company must adhere to the Code of Ethics and Compliance⁷⁶, regardless of their position. This Code is binding on the management and third parties engaged with the Company. All employees of the Company get familiar with the Code of Ethics and Compliance when they are hiring and when the Code is amended.

The Company together with all group companies have also introduced a Supplier and Contractor Code⁷⁷ (as an annex to a procurement contract template), which outlines Kazatomprom Group's ethical principles and obliges suppliers to follow them.

For more information about the Supplier and Contractor Code, please [visit the Company's official website](#).

5.11.2. Internal and external communications

GRI 2-26

Kazatomprom operates a robust system of internal and external communications, ensuring a multi-channel format for engagement with various stakeholders.

External Communications

The primary channel for external engagement is the Company's official website (kazatomprom.kz), which provides news updates, financial reports, sustainability data and operational information. The feedback and communication infrastructure also includes:

- The Proactive Disclosure Line of Samruk-Kazyna JSC;
- The Nysana Information System;
- The dedicated email address: nac@kazatomprom.kz;
- The Company's call center.

Internal Communications

Kazatomprom actively cultivates a corporate culture based on two-way communication through:

- Regular employee surveys, including exit interviews;
- Organised meetings with senior management;
- A continuously updated corporate portal that provides internal news and documentation

The Company's internal communications system integrates both online and offline channels, such as:

- General staff meetings and leadership briefings;
- Corporate events designed to enhance team cohesion;

⁷⁶ Approved by the resolution of the Board of Directors of NAC Kazatomprom JSC dated 24 November 2022, No. 13/22.

⁷⁷ Approved by the order of the Chair of the Management Board of NAC Kazatomprom JSC dated 22 June 2023, No. 60.

- The “Kazatomprom Rhythm” program, which informs employees about key projects and initiatives.

All inquiries from employees and external stakeholders are systematically analysed. Subsidiaries submit quarterly reports to NAC Kazatomprom JSC summarising feedback received. Based on this analysis, measures are implemented to resolve identified issues and relevant recommendations are issued.

To raise awareness among employees and stakeholders regarding the Company’s compliance and anti-corruption standards and to foster a corresponding ethical culture, various initiatives are implemented on a regular basis. In 2024, Kazatomprom’s Compliance Service organised the “Integrity Forum”, which was attended by the Company’s executive leadership, Board of Directors, Samruk-Kazyna JSC and the OECD representatives. The effectiveness of communication efforts is evaluated through targeted surveys and structured interviews.

5.11.3. Management of anti-corruption issues

GRI 3-3

Kazatomprom strictly adheres to anti-corruption legislation and is committed to implementing best practices in combating corruption in line with international standards, including ISO 37001: Anti-Bribery Management Systems.

As part of its corporate policy, the Company’s anti-corruption efforts are based on the following principles of corporate integrity:

- Zero tolerance for all forms of corruption and corporate fraud;
- Leadership commitment to compliance and anti-corruption (“tone at the top”);
- Inevitability of accountability for violations;
- Prevention of conflicts of interest;
- Exercise of due diligence in all relevant processes;
- Engagement of employees and third parties in the anti-corruption framework;
- Protection of whistleblowers, including protection from retaliation for good-faith reports of corrupt behavior.

The Compliance Service is the key function responsible for implementing and overseeing the Company’s anti-corruption policy. Its core responsibilities include:

- Development and implementation of anti-corruption and compliance initiatives;
- Cultivation of an anti-corruption culture across all levels of the organisation;
- Monitoring, control and evaluation of the effectiveness of measures to mitigate corruption risks;
- Comprehensive due diligence on counterparties;
- Development of the compliance function in subsidiaries and affiliates;
- Automation of compliance-related processes;
- Reporting and engagement with governing bodies and management

A third-party organisation has independently verified the effectiveness of Kazatomprom’s anti-corruption measures through a certification audit. As a result, the Company’s anti-bribery management system was confirmed to be fully compliant with ISO 37001 and the corresponding certification was issued.

GRI 205-2

Compliance and anti-corruption training for employees

In 2024, approximately 130 informational and awareness-raising events on compliance and anti-corruption were conducted across the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates. These training sessions engaged nearly 5,000 employees, including approximately 1,700 administrative and managerial staff (34%) and 3,300 production personnel (66%).

The events were also attended by representatives of regional divisions of authorised anti-corruption and financial monitoring authorities, thereby enhancing inter-institutional cooperation and awareness.

Development of Compliance Culture and Anti-Corruption Initiatives

Specialised Training Programs	In the reporting year, training sessions were held on the identification of corruption risks, compliance process management and insider information governance. These sessions involved participation from representatives of the Anti-Corruption Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Astana International Financial Centre (AIFC).
Conference “Responsible Business – A Key Pillar of National Sustainable Development”	On 29 November 2024, Kazatomprom, in partnership with Samruk-Kazyna JSC, hosted the conference “ <i>Responsible Business – A Key Pillar of National Sustainable Development</i> ” at the premises of the Astana International Financial Centre. The event aimed to promote integrity and business ethics in Kazakhstan’s corporate sector. Participants included representatives from Kazatomprom, Samruk-Kazyna JSC, state authorities, the international audit firm PwC Kazakhstan, the business community, the OECD Anti-Corruption Network and other institutions.
Compliance Training	From 24 to 27 December 2024, Kazatomprom’s Compliance Service conducted training sessions on compliance and anti-corruption policies. The program covered key regulatory requirements, global best practices and employee responsibilities in promoting corporate integrity. A total of 236 employees (representing 95% of Kazatomprom’s head office staff) participated
Meetings with Subsidiaries	In 2024, Kazatomprom’s Compliance Service held engagement meetings with the management teams of all subsidiaries and affiliates. The discussions focused on strengthening the compliance system and enhancing risk management practices across the Group. The meetings were attended by employees in positions exposed to corruption risks. Participants were presented with the results of internal compliance risk assessments, mitigation measures, Board resolutions and detailed explanations of liability for violations

100% of the Company's employees and members of management bodies are familiarised with the Anti-Corruption and Fraud Policy and have completed training on the Code of Ethics upon hiring and each time its provisions are updated.

GRI 205-1

In 2024, Kazatomprom and all its controlled subsidiaries and affiliates (22 enterprises) conducted internal assessments of corruption risks. Based on the results, analytical reports were prepared, outlining key findings, identified risks and specific recommendations for their mitigation. Additionally, lists of positions exposed to corruption risks were compiled.⁷⁸

⁷⁸ Contribution to UN SDG 16 - Peace, justice and effective institutions.

No cases of actualised corruption risks were recorded during the reporting period.

Counterparty Compliance Due Diligence

Kazatomprom's Compliance Service conducts comprehensive due diligence checks on counterparties and candidates for managerial positions. These checks aim to identify compliance risks, prevent potential conflicts of interest and enhance the transparency of business relationships.

In 2024, 339 counterparties were reviewed based on requests from structural units, of which 33 were flagged for compliance risks. For each of these, targeted recommendations were developed to minimise potential violations.⁷⁹

Furthermore, during the reporting year, the Company intensified its engagement with suppliers by explaining the principles of responsible business conduct and evaluating their alignment with ESG standards.

In line with ESG principles, Kazatomprom actively promotes the development and dissemination of a compliance culture among its business partners. 100% of the Group's suppliers have been informed about anti-corruption policies and procedures (3,178 suppliers).

GRI 205-3

During the reporting period, one case of corruption was identified. A criminal case was initiated in connection with unjustified payments for work that was not actually performed in 2019–2021. By a court verdict issued in the city of Konaev on July 25, 2024, an employee of a subsidiary was sentenced to seven years of imprisonment and banned from holding managerial or financially responsible positions in commercial organisations for a period of five years. It should be noted that during the course of the investigation, the employee's employment contract with the Company's subsidiary was terminated.

During the reporting period, there were no cases of dismissal or disciplinary action against employees of the Company or its subsidiaries for corruption-related offenses.

No confirmed cases of non-renewal or termination of contracts with business partners due to violations related to corruption were recorded during the reporting period.

In 2024, no public legal proceedings on corruption cases were initiated against the Company or its employees during the reporting period.

GRI 2-16, 2-24, EM-MM510a.1.

The Company operates a hotline designed to receive reports from both employees and third parties regarding instances of corruption and fraud, violations of the Code of Ethics and compliance regulations, as well as other breaches of legislation relevant to the Group's activities. Contact information for the hotline is available on the official websites of the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates.

In 2024, the Compliance Service's hotline received 38 inquiries.

To ensure effective management of anti-corruption matters, the Company applies a full set of measures and procedures. Depending on the level of decision-making, the following responsibilities and actions are defined:

Governing Body	Responsibilities
-----------------------	-------------------------

⁷⁹ Contribution to UN SDG 16 - Peace, justice and effective institutions.

Board of Directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining the compliance strategy and policy, approving internal regulations. • Annual review of the corruption risk map. • Reviewing reports on realised risks. • Oversight of the Compliance Service and assessment of its effectiveness.
Management Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of compliance procedures and enforcement of the anti-corruption policy. • Monitoring the implementation of anti-corruption measures across all divisions. • Shaping an anti-corruption culture by personal example.
Compliance Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting independent corruption risk assessments and coordinating anti-corruption activities. • Taking necessary actions to effectively mitigate identified corruption risks. • Performing due diligence checks of counterparties. • Handling reports submitted via the "Hotline".
Internal Audit Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing the effectiveness of the anti-corruption programme. • Submitting reports to the Board of Directors.

5.11.4. Plans for 2025

- Development of anti-corruption and other compliance areas (introduction of additional analytical tools and automation of compliance processes);
- Participation in initiatives to enhance business integrity and corporate governance (cooperation and implementation of joint projects with authorised government bodies and other organisations);
- Formation of compliance culture, increasing awareness and engagement of employees (conducting seminars for Company employees and third parties).

5.12. Government relations and lobbying activities

The Company's approach to stakeholder communications excludes any form of bribery or corruption and applies to relations with both private entities and government authorities.

GRI 415-1

As per the Code of Ethics and Compliance, Kazatomprom does not make any payments to political parties, organisations, or their representatives, nor does it participate in political activities. Acting privately, employees may support and make contributions to political parties.

No valuables, products, services, or benefits may be received or provided to influence decision-making, as prescribed by the Regulations on giving and receiving gifts and branded souvenirs, as well as the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan On the Civil Service of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Law On Combating Corruption.

5.13. Compliance with laws and regulations

GRI 2-27

In 2024, the total number of cases of non-compliance with laws and regulations across the Company amounted to 116, including 60 cases involving fines and 56 cases involving non-monetary sanctions. Specifically, there were 38 cases related to environmental violations, 30 cases concerning industrial safety, 11 cases related to subsoil use contract obligations, and 11 cases associated with procurement procedures.

During the reporting period, the Company paid 60 fines totaling KZT 440.2 million. The most significant instances of non-compliance involved environmental regulations and subsoil use contract obligations. The Company paid a fine of KZT 284 million for exceeding the permitted accumulation period for drilling waste and a fine of KZT 34 million for failure to properly fulfill local content requirements in goods.

The non-monetary sanctions included all individual cases of violations of laws, by-laws, and regulatory documents by the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates, as recorded by the relevant state or regulatory authorities.

Compliance with laws and regulations in 2024

Total number of cases of non-compliance with laws and regulations, including:		
	cases	116
cases involving fines	cases	60
cases involving non-monetary sanctions	cases	56
Total number of non-compliance cases with fines paid		
	cases	56
imposed in the reporting year	cases	55
imposed in previous reporting periods	cases	1
Total amount of fines paid for non-compliance with laws and regulations	KZT	440,226,694
imposed in the reporting year	KZT	440,226,694
imposed in previous reporting periods	KZT	0

5.14. Human Rights

GRI 2-23, 2-24, 2-25

NAC Kazatomprom JSC is committed to high standards in the protection of human rights, adherence to the principles of business ethics and the provision of equal opportunities for all employees. The Company operates an Ombudsman Institution, which functions as an independent mechanism for handling employee appeals related to human rights, ethics and the prevention of discrimination

Kazatomprom's corporate practices are based on recognised international human rights standards and initiative:

- the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
- the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights;
- the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work;
- the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

- the UN Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights;
- the UN Global Compact.

The Institution is represented by the Ombudsman Service and independent Ombudsmen across 23 subsidiaries and affiliates. This structure enables the prompt handling of appeals, responsive measures in cases of ethical violations, resolution of socio-labour disputes and the development of recommendations for parties involved in conflict situations.

Every employee can contact the Ombudsman through the following channels:

- Hotline numbers;
- Internal communication channels at subsidiaries;
- WhatsApp and Telegram mobile applications;
- The Ombudsman's official email address;
- Information channels of Samruk-Kazyna JSC (IS "Nysana", hotline).

Information on the activities of the Ombudsman is displayed on information boards and digital screens at subsidiary enterprises, including contact details and instructions for submitting appeals.

To formalise the Company's human rights obligations and ensure their enforcement, the Human Rights Policy has been approved⁸⁰. This document is mandatory for all employees and applies to all structural units. Responsibility for its implementation lies with the Ombudsman Service and the Compliance Service.

Activities of the Ombudsman Institution in 2024

GRI 2-25

In 2024, the Ombudsman Institution of NAC Kazatomprom JSC continued its efforts to protect employee rights, foster a favourable moral and ethical environment and resolve labour disputes. Key focus areas included corporate environment monitoring, employee counselling, training initiatives and international cooperation on mediation issues.

Monitoring of the moral and ethical climate and engagement with employees

To assess the level of trust and employee engagement, an anonymous survey was conducted among 12,000 employees across 23 subsidiaries and affiliates. The survey allowed respondents to freely assess interpersonal relations within the Company, levels of trust and mutual respect, occupational safety, fairness of rewards and promotions, awareness of available reporting channels and understanding of the Code of Ethics and Compliance, among other areas. The results demonstrated a high level of trust, while also identifying several problem areas requiring additional corrective measures. Recommendations were issued by the heads of certain subsidiaries for the development of measures to address these gaps and further strengthen a positive working environment.⁸¹

During field visits to subsidiaries (Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP, Karatau LLP, JV Inkai LLP, among others), the Ombudsman held one-on-one consultations with employees and reviewed issues such as occupational health and safety, provision of personal protective equipment, food services and rest conditions for personnel. These visits enabled the collection of direct feedback and facilitated dialogue with management on possible improvements, including those based on SRS research data.

Training activities and human rights awareness-building

⁸⁰ Approved by the Board of Directors of NAC Kazatomprom JSC on June 16, 2022.

⁸¹ Contribution to UN SDG 10 - Reducing inequalities.

GRI 2-24

In 2024, Kazatomprom commenced employee training in the fields of human rights and their protection, corporate ethics and conflict resolution. A total of 5,714 employees of NAC Kazatomprom JSC completed training on human rights and protection methods during Q3 and Q4 of 2024.

Key initiatives included:

- Organisation of a “Human Rights Internal Speaker Training” session at the Kazakhstan Nuclear University with participation from ombudsmen and HR professionals;
- Development by the Ombudsman Service of a training and methodological manual on human rights and protection mechanisms for employees, peer-reviewed by members of the Scientific Advisory Council under the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Coordinating Council under the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Republic of Kazakhstan, with recommendations for further use in the corporate environment;
- Delivery of demonstration training sessions on “Human Rights and Protection Mechanisms” at mining sites and subsidiaries, including JV Akbastau JSC and Volkovgeology JSC;
- A seminar held at Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP with a corporate psychologist, focused on stress prevention and resolution of interpersonal conflicts among rotational shift workers.

Furthermore, Kazatomprom actively engaged with peer companies to discuss corporate mediation and ESG standards. In 2024, two key events took place:

- A meeting of the Ombudsmen’ Council of Samruk-Kazyna JSC portfolio companies, focused on feedback mechanisms and mediation case studies;
- A session hosted by KEGOC JSC, where ESG initiatives and employees’ legal awareness were discussed.

International and national initiatives

In July 2024, the Ombudsman of Kazatomprom participated in a session of the Association of Mediators of the Turkic World, where a case of successful labour dispute resolution at Kazpost JSC was presented – achieved through internal mediators of the Company. In December, the Ombudsman was officially invited by the Turkish side to attend the First Congress of Mediators of Turkic-Speaking Countries in Ankara. Kazatomprom became the first company in Kazakhstan to implement this approach for internal conflict resolution.

Additionally, at the invitation of the Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kazatomprom Ombudsman took part in the national scientific-practical conference “Protection of Human Rights in Kazakhstan: Challenges and Prospects”. An agreement was reached on cooperation with the National Human Rights Centre regarding experience exchange and participation of Kazatomprom’s human rights representatives in the National Preventive Mechanism project for the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment in the Republic of Kazakhstan.⁸²

GRI 2-16

Handling of appeals

In 2024, the Ombudsman *Institution* registered 38 inquiries related to ethical standards, employee rights, and labour legislation, received through the following channels:⁸³

Inquiry Channel	Number of Inquiries
Samruk-Kazyna Fund “Hotline”	15
“Nysana” Information System	6

⁸² Contribution to UN SDG 10 - Reducing inequalities.

⁸³ Contribution to UN SDG 16 - Peace, justice and effective institutions.

Corporate email of the Ombudsman	8
In-person appointments	3
Company's general correspondence office (Chancellery)	5
Telegram chat	1

The main topics of the inquiries were distributed as follows:

- Issues related to labour legislation violations – 17 inquiries;
- Issues related to ethical standards violations – 11 inquiries;
- Labour organisation issues – 4 inquiries;
- Recruitment-related issues – 5 inquiries
- Request for arranging an in-person meeting – 1 inquiry.

GRI 406-1, 408-1, 409-1

In 2024, the Company recorded no cases of discrimination or other human rights violations. There were also no recorded instances of forced or compulsory labour. Kazatomprom maintains a strict prohibition on the use of child labour.

Plans for 2025

- Engage and cooperate with the National Centre for Human Rights of the Republic of Kazakhstan on matters related to the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms;
- Conduct training events for Kazatomprom employees on the subject of human rights and methods of their protection, with a targeted coverage increase to 50% (from 31% in 2024);
- Hold seminars involving a corporate psychologist for the management of mining operations in Turkistan and Kyzylorda regions, aimed at the prevention and effective resolution of conflicts at early stages;
- Organise an anonymous employee survey to monitor the moral and ethical climate, identify potential cases of discrimination and assess compliance with the Company's Code of Ethics and Compliance;
- Deliver a training course titled "The Role and Functions of the Corporate Ombudsman Amid Rising Social Tension in Labour Collectives" at the Kazakhstan Nuclear University, followed by a results discussion during a meeting of the Kazatomprom Ombudsman's Council;
- Develop practical guidelines for the application of mediation in conflict situations arising from joint activities and shared living conditions, specifically for Ombudsmen of subsidiaries;
- Organise visits to the labour collectives of subsidiaries, including inspections of production sites, living quarters, canteens and recreational areas to assess social stability, employee wellbeing and prevent protest sentiments.

6. ANNEXES

6.1 About the Report

6.1.1. General Information

GRI 2-3

This Integrated Annual Report of NAC Kazatomprom JSC for 2024 (the Report) is the thirteenth in succession and discloses information on the Company's thirteenth report, disclosing information on financial, operational, and strategic performance, as well as the Company's sustainability achievements in the regions of its operations for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2024. The previous Report was published in April 2024. Electronic versions of past reports are available on the official Company website.

This Report was published in April 2025.

The Report has been prepared in accordance with the GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards 2021 and, SASB Metals&Mining standards and TCFD recommendations on climate-related financial disclosures.

The Report presents key data in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Company's internal regulations and requirements and international corporate governance practices. The following documents were taken into account during Report preparation:

- Rules on disclosure of information by issuers, content requirements for information subject to disclosure by issuers and disclosure deadlines on the Financial Statements Depository's web portal, as approved by the Management Board of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Kazatomprom JSC Information Disclosure Rules;
- Corporate Governance Code of NAC Kazatomprom JSC, approved by the resolution of the Sole Shareholder dated 27 May 2015 (resolution No. 22/15 of the Management Board of Samruk-Kazyna JSC);
- Regulatory requirements of the London Stock Exchange (LSE) and Astana International Exchange (AIX);
- Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) of the Financial Stability Board (partial disclosure);
- AA1000SES Stakeholder Engagement Standard;
- 10 Principles of the UN Global Compact;
- UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) until 2030;
- ISO 26000:2010 Guidelines on Social Responsibility.

In 2024, there were no material changes in the scope or boundary of the Report compared to the previous year.

The following designations are used throughout the Report:

- NAC Kazatomprom JSC, Kazatomprom, the Company – when referring to the head office;
- S&A – when referring to subsidiaries and affiliates;
- Consolidated – refers to NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates collectively.

The Report also includes material facts beyond the reporting period that are directly related to it, as well as plans of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates for 2025.

6.1.2. Principles for defining report quality

The key principles of the GRI Standards ensure the quality of the Report:

Principles	Description
------------	-------------

Balance	The Report discloses both positive (implementation of plans, achievement of goals) and negative (e.g. fines, accidents) performance. We do not exaggerate our achievements or hide the difficulties we have encountered, trying to show our results as objectively as possible.
Comparability	The information in the Report allows stakeholders to evaluate the Company's operations and performance over time.
Transparency	The Report is written in plain language understandable to a wide audience and contains a glossary.
Reliability	All data in the Report are provided by the relevant divisions of the Group and verified for accuracy. The Report text provides links to data sources.
Accuracy	Information on all material topics is presented in detail and allows stakeholders to assess the performance of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates. All data are officially recognised by NAC Kazatomprom JSC, confirmed by internal and public documents.
Timeliness	The Report presents information for the 2024 calendar year and will be published in 2025.
Sustainability context	The Report provides information on the Company's contribution in terms of economic, environmental and social aspects. Information on the degree of contribution of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates to the priority Sustainable Development Goals by the end of 2024 is disclosed.
Completeness	The Report covers topics that show the economic, environmental and social impact of the Company's operations in the reporting period.

6.1.3. Information perimeter

GRI 2-2

Kazatomprom annually prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, audited by an independent auditor. The boundaries of this Report are aligned with the corresponding list of business units. *For more details, see the Annex "Subsidiaries, joint ventures, joint operations and associates."*

Certain sections of the Report are tailored to a limited group of enterprises, based on the degree of their impact and relevance to the topics under consideration. Kazatomprom is consistently developing its sustainability performance measurement system and aims to fully align the scope of non-financial disclosures with that of financial reporting in the near future.

		Sections of the Report				
Enterprise	Sustainable Development Management Support local communities in the regions of its operations Corporate ethics and compliance	HR Management	Staff development and training	Occupation Health and Safety Compliance with laws and regulations	Supply chain	Climate change and energy efficiency Environmental sustainability
NAC Kazatomprom JSC						
Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP						
Taiqonyr Qyshqyl Zauyty LLP						
RU-6 LLP						
Appak LLP						
JV Inkai LLP						
Baiken-U LLP						
ME ORTALYK LLP						
Turanium LLP						
JV Budenovskoye LLP						
Semizbai-U LLP						
JV Akbastau JSC						
Karatau LLP						
JV Katco LLP						
JV South Mining Chemical Company LLP						

JV Zarechnoye JSC						
Kyzylkum LLP						
Zhanakorgan-Transit LLP						
Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC						
ULBA-CHINA Co Ltd						
Mashzavod LLP						
Ulba-FA LLP						
Kazakatom TH AG						
KAP Technology LLP						
KAP Logistics LLP						
Volkovgeologia JSC						
Rusburmash-Kazakhstan LLP						
Qorgan-Security LLP						
SKZ-U LLP						
Uranenergo LLP						
SSAP LLP						
Institute of High Technologies LLP						
Energy Asia (BVI) Limited						
JV UKR TVS CJSC ⁸⁴						

⁸⁴ On June 22, 2022, the Commercial Court of the city of Kyiv declared JV UKR TVS CJSC bankrupt and initiated liquidation proceedings. The court subsequently extended the duration of the bankruptcy procedure. As a result, information from JV UKR TVS CJSC was not included in the consolidation for the preparation of this report.

6.1.4 Identification of material topics

GRI 3-1

The identification and assessment of material topics for the Company are conducted on an annual basis. In 2024, the materiality assessment was conducted using a three-stage methodology.

The Company analysed its business processes and stakeholder interactions to identify actual and potential impacts on the environment, society, economy and human rights. Based on this analysis, a list of such impacts was compiled.

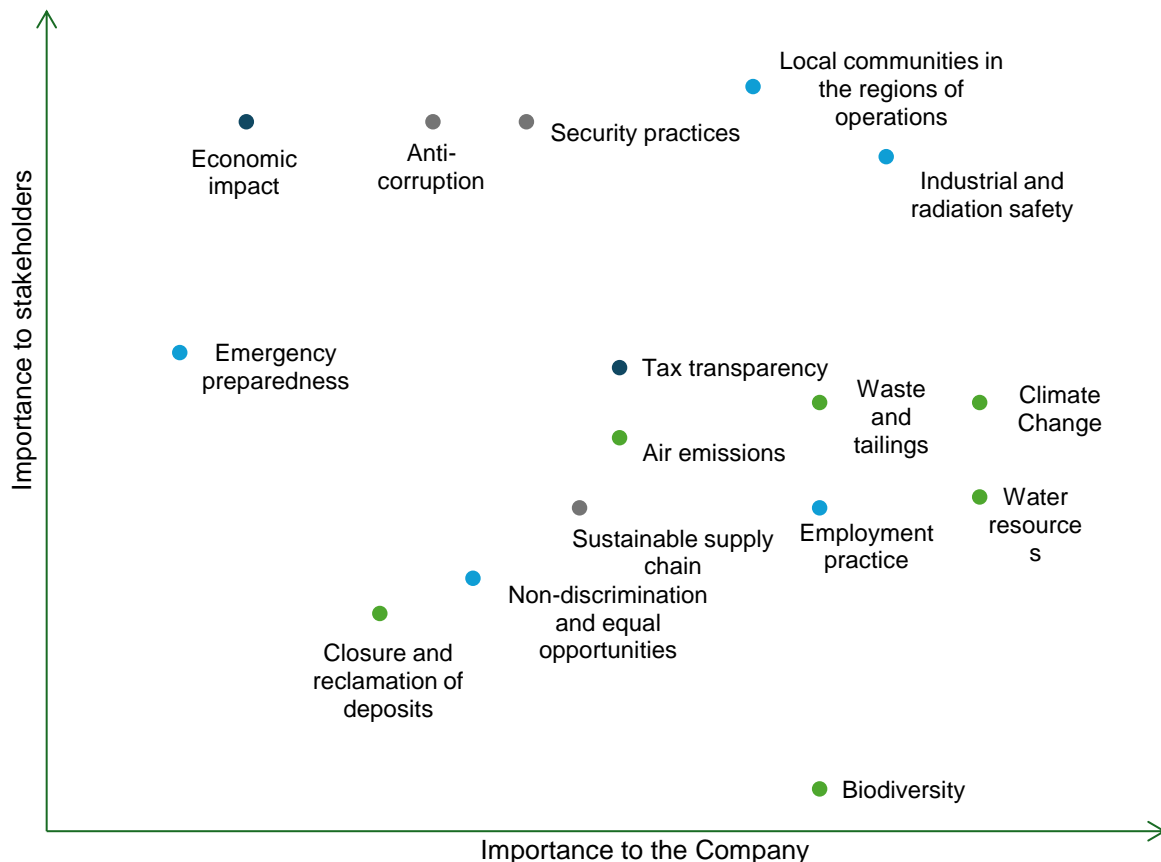
In the second stage, 20 topics were prioritised taking into account the guidance of GRI 14: Mining Sector. Their relevance to stakeholders was determined based on the average score received in a five-point scale survey. In 2024, the survey involved 42 representatives of internal and external stakeholders.⁸⁵

Process for identifying material topics	
Context analysis and impact identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review of international standards (GRI Standards, including GRI 14: Mining Sector)• Benchmarking of material topics across leading companies in the nuclear and mining sectors and portfolio companies of Samruk-Kazyna JSC• Review of material topics identified by independent international ESG rating agencies
Impact assessment and topic prioritization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stakeholder survey on perceived impacts• Evaluation and alignment of material topics
Approval of material topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development of a materiality matrix based on impact assessment• Approval of the final list of material topics

As a result of aligning the Company's impact assessment with stakeholder survey findings, the final Materiality Matrix was developed and approved.

⁸⁵ The list of stakeholders included: government agencies, the Company's SDCs, partners, business communities and the Company's employees.

Materiality Matrix



In 2024, the list of sustainable development themes was amended by clarifying the wording, merging some indicators and adding new aspects. The list of topics includes “Sustainable Supply Chain”, “Climate Change” and “Local Communities in the regions of its operations”. At the same time, the topics “Indirect Economic Impacts”, “Energy” and “Training and Education” were reformulated.

6.1.5. List of material topics and impacts

Material Topic	Impact	
	Economic aspect	
	Positive Impact	Negative Impact
Economic impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced attractiveness of the Company for the investment community, partners and customers; Investment in infrastructure projects in regions of operation; Increased contributions to local and national budgets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decline in investment appeal of the Company and its operating regions; Potential shortfall in the distributed economic value for stakeholders.
Anti-corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention and mitigation of corruption and fraud; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential violation of business ethics principles and anti-corruption legislation;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement with stakeholders to identify cases of corruption, fraud, corporate conflicts and theft; Mature due diligence procedures for counterparties (as an element of anti-corruption measures). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of trust among stakeholders, including market participants, business partners, employees and local communities; Reputational risk.
Tax transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax contributions to the state and local budgets in regions of operation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fines for late or incomplete tax payments; Improper execution of tax policies by the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates ; Potential Company exit from regions and subsequent budget shortfalls leading to socio-economic degradation.
Sustainable supply Chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement from local suppliers; Support for domestic businesses; Monitoring supplier compliance with ESG criteria. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential signing of contracts with unscrupulous counterparties; Supply chain disruptions.
Security practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict access control to Company and subsidiary facilities; Cooperation with public and private security service providers; Ensuring cybersecurity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unauthorised third-party access and theft of property; Risk of nuclear terrorism; Cyberattacks and data breaches.
Environmental aspect		
Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The approved Decarbonisation and Carbon Neutrality Strategy includes solutions such as investments in energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources, which, in turn, lead to cost reductions, enhance energy supply security and reduce the negative environmental impact resulting from energy use. Additionally, an energy-saving culture is being fostered among the Company's employees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company's consumption of electric and thermal energy from energy-producing organisations, whose generation of electricity and heat is based on these components, directly affects the Company's Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions.
Water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased use of associated water (stormwater and domestic wastewater). Reuse of water in closed-loop water circulation systems. Construction of treatment facilities using stations. Monitoring of discharged water quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water use leads to the depletion of water resource reserves. Discharge of pollutants
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of biodiversity conditions within the area of influence of facilities. Reforestation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company's potential adverse impact includes environmental risks arising during production activities, which are associated with the disturbance of soil and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land reclamation following the elimination of subsoil use impacts 	<p>vegetation cover and the displacement of animals from their natural habitats.</p>
Air emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emissions from the thermal processing of finished products are mandatorily routed through dust and gas capture units; the use of filters helps prevent pollutants from entering the atmosphere. Hydrocarbon feedstock is used exclusively for heating administrative and residential premises, as well as for vehicle operation. Monitoring of air quality and pollution levels in the area of influence of the enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of petroleum products for boiler units, compressors and diesel generators affects Scope 1 emissions, while the consumption of electric and thermal energy impacts Scope 2 emissions. To minimise these emissions, a transition to gas-based heating is advisable. The Company plans to reduce emissions by increasing the share of renewable energy sources, using offset mechanisms, upgrading the vehicle fleet (or procuring electric-powered transport) and organically reducing carbon intensity.
Waste and tailings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company applies the ISR method, which is the most environmentally friendly among all existing uranium mining methods (compared to open-pit and underground mining), as it eliminates the generation of overburden and waste rock. The hydrometallurgical processing of uranium-bearing solutions is carried out entirely within a closed cycle, thereby eliminating any discharges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reach the ore horizon, drilling operations must be conducted, resulting in drilling waste in the form of drill cuttings with elevated levels of radioactivity. Such waste is subject to mandatory disposal.
Closure and reclamation of deposits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of environmental impact. Implementation of a set of measures for the reclamation of depleted deposits. Employment programmes are carried out for workers from depleted deposits in other subsidiaries of the Company. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution of disturbed land Social grievances
Social aspect		
Employment practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring decent working conditions and a fair remuneration system, along with the development of corporate culture. Comprehensive social benefits package for employees, improvement of living conditions and infrastructure. Job creation in the regions of operation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Violations of labour legislation and the social and labour rights of employees Employment in the nuclear industry involves certain health and safety risks for personnel. Improper handling of radioactive materials or insufficient compliance with safety measures may lead to accidents or illnesses among staff

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of opportunities for employee training and professional development. • Formation of a succession pool. • Educational projects and career guidance activities for schoolchildren and students. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working in an industry with high technological requirements and strict regulations may cause elevated levels of stress and psychological pressure
Non-discrimination and equal opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kazatomprom actively promotes a policy of equal opportunities and diversity in the workplace, ensuring fair conditions for employment and career advancement for all its employees, regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, or other characteristics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential discriminatory attributes on any basis. • Work organisation and industry specifics as a barrier to employment of women and persons with disabilities
Local communities in the regions of its operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment of the local population • Partnership with local authorities for the implementation of infrastructure and other socially significant investment projects • Charitable and sponsorship projects in the regions of operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential non-fulfilment of obligations under socio-economic cooperation agreements and subsoil use contracts • Negative environmental impact of the Company affecting the health of the local population and access to natural resources
Industrial and radiation safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of safety culture and prevention of injuries • Training and awareness-raising in occupational health and industrial safety • The “7 Golden Rules” of the “Zero Injury” concept are in place; personal safety and occupational health commitments have been signed by the top executives of the Company's enterprises and cascaded across the organisation, contributing to improved workplace safety and health • Mandatory social insurance is provided for personnel, along with accident insurance for incidents occurring in the course of their professional duties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational injuries and accidents • Occupational diseases associated with exposure to radioactive substances
Emergency preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of emergencies • Implementation and maintenance of an effective emergency response system • Training and drills for employees on actions to be taken in case of emergencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential pollution of air, soil and water, degradation of ecosystems and habitats, as well as the death of animals as a result of industrial accidents • Potential harm to the health of employees, contractors and/or the local population due to industrial accidents

6.1.6 Independent assurance

GRI 2-5

The procedure for the external audit of the Company's financial statements was conducted by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. The audit opinion is presented in the Annexes to the Report.

The proper disclosure of non-financial information prepared in accordance with the GRI Standards has been assured in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised), the International Standard for Assurance Engagements Other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

6.1.7. Forward-Looking statements

The statements in the Report are considered to be forward-looking. To describe the future, the terminology is used that includes words such as "believes", "evaluates", "expects", "forecasts", "intends", "plans", "assesses", "will" or "may", or in each case, comparable words and terms of similar or comparable terminology, or references to discussions, plans, goals, objectives, future events or intentions are designed to identify statements regarding the future. All the statements in the Report, other than statements on historical facts, are considered to be forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements regarding the intentions, opinions and expectations of the Company concerning, among other things, the results of operations, financial state, liquidity, prospects, growth, potential acquisitions, strategies and sectors in which the Company operates.

By their very nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties because they relate to future events and circumstances that may or may not occur. Forward-looking statements do not guarantee future or actual performance. The actual results of the activity, the financial situation and liquidity of the Company and the development of the country and industries in which the Company operates can differ significantly from those options that are described in this document or are assumed in accordance with the statements contained in this document.

The Company does not plan and does not assume the obligation to update any information regarding the industry or any forward-looking statements contained herein, whether as a result of the obtaining new information or the occurrence of future events or any other circumstances. The Company makes no representations, provides no assurances and publishes no forecasts as to whether the outcomes described in such forward-looking statements will be achieved.

6.2. Key ESG indicators, 2022-2024.

6.2.1. Corporate social responsibility

Kazatomprom and its S&A headcount and staff composition, employees

GRI 2-7, 2-8, 405-1, SASB EM-MM-000.B

	2022	2023	2024
Total headcount at the end of the reporting period	20,813	21,554	22,174
Total number of employees (incl. headcount, civil contracts, and outsourcing)	21,682	22,564	22,974

Under 30 years old	2,830	3,078	2,962
30 to 50	12,219	12,608	13,431
Over 50	5,764	5,868	5,718
Average age of employees, years	40	40	40
Long-term contract	18,350	19,371	21,040
Men	15,183	16,188	17,635
Women	3,167	3,183	3,405
Fixed-term contracts	2,463	2,183	1,134
men	2,011	1,664	799
women	452	519	335
Full-time employment	20,799	21,541	22,159
men	17,186	17,841	18,422
women	3,613	3,700	3,737
Part-time employment	14	13	15
men	8	10	12
women	6	3	3
ICA	744	777	414
men	449	594	322
women	295	183	92
Outstaffing contracts	125	233	386
men	102	180	287
women	23	53	99

Kazatomprom and its S&A headcount, broken down by region and gender, people

GRI 2-7, SASB EM-MM-000.B

Region	men	women
Abay region	0	0
Akmola region	413	92
Aktobe region	0	0
Almaty region	150	48
Atyrau region	0	0
West Kazakhstan region	0	0
Zhambyl region	32	8
Zhetysu region	0	0

Karaganda region	0	0
Kostanay region	0	0
Kyzylorda region	4,193	303
Mangistau region	0	0
Pavlodar region	0	0
North Kazakhstan region	70	0
Turkestan region	9,680	915
Ulytau region	0	0
East Kazakhstan region	2,818	1,463
Astana	439	368
Almaty	269	283
Shymkent	363	253
Outside of the Republic of Kazakhstan	7	7
Total	18,434	3,740

Permanent employees of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and S&As, broken down by region and gender, people

GRI 2-7, SASB EM-MM-000.B

Region	Men	Women
Abay region	0	0
Akmola region	412	88
Aktobe region	0	0
Almaty region	150	46
Atyrau region	0	0
West Kazakhstan region	0	0
Zhambyl region	32	8
Zhetysu region	0	0
Karaganda region	0	0
Kostanay region	0	0
Kyzylorda region	4,155	285
Mangistau region	0	0
Pavlodar region	0	0
North Kazakhstan region	70	0
Turkestan region	9,208	851
Ulytau region	0	0

East Kazakhstan region	2,566	1,280
Astana	419	337
Almaty	267	268
Shymkent	349	235
Outside of the Republic of Kazakhstan	7	7
Total	17,635	3,405

Temporary employees of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and S&As, broken down by region and gender, people

GRI 2-7, SASB EM-MM-000.B

Region	Men	Women
Abay region	0	0
Akmola region	1	4
Aktobe region	0	0
Almaty region	0	2
Atyrau region	0	0
West Kazakhstan region	0	0
Zhambyl region	0	0
Zhetysu region	0	0
Karaganda region	0	0
Kostanay region	0	0
Kyzylorda region	38	18
Mangistau region	0	0
Pavlodar region	0	0
North Kazakhstan region	0	0
Turkestan region	472	64
Ulytau region	0	0
East Kazakhstan region	252	183
Astana	20	31
Almaty	2	15
Shymkent	14	18
Outside of the Republic of Kazakhstan	0	0
Total	799	335

Full-time employees of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and S&As, broken down by region and gender, people

GRI 2-7, SASB EM-MM-000.B

Region	Men	Women
---------------	------------	--------------

Abay region	0	0
Akmola region	413	92
Aktobe region	0	0
Almaty region	150	48
Atyrau region	0	0
West Kazakhstan region	0	0
Zhambyl region	32	8
Zhetysu region	0	0
Karaganda region	0	0
Kostanay region	0	0
Kyzylorda region	4,190	303
Mangistau region	0	0
Pavlodar region	0	0
North Kazakhstan region	70	0
Turkestan region	9,680	915
Ulytau region	0	0
East Kazakhstan region	2,814	1,463
Astana	439	366
Almaty	265	282
Shymkent	362	253
Outside of the Republic of Kazakhstan	7	7
Total	18,422	3,737

Part-time employees of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and S&As, broken down by region and gender, people

GRI 2-7, SASB EM-MM-000.B

Region	Men	Women
Abay region	0	0
Akmola region	0	0
Aktobe region	0	0
Almaty region	0	0
Atyrau region	0	0
West Kazakhstan region	0	0
Zhambyl region	0	0
Zhetysu region	0	0
Karaganda region	0	0
Kostanay region	0	0

Kyzylorda region	3	0
Mangistau region	0	0
Pavlodar region	0	0
North Kazakhstan region	0	0
Turkestan region	0	0
Ulytau region	0	0
East Kazakhstan region	4	0
Astana	0	2
Almaty	4	1
Shymkent	1	0
Outside of the Republic of Kazakhstan	0	0
Total	12	3

Composition of employees of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its S&A, broken down by gender and age, people

GRI 405-1

Indicator	2024	
	Administrative and management personnel	Production personnel
Men	888	17,546
Women	893	2,847
Under 30 years old	160	2,802
30 to 50	1,319	12,112
Over 50	302	5,479

Number of hired employees in NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its S&A, broken down by region and gender, people

GRI 401-1

Region	Men	Women
Abay region	0	0
Akmola region	113	37
Aktobe region	0	0
Almaty region	39	31
Atyrau region	0	0
West Kazakhstan region	0	0
Zhambyl region	6	2
		206

Zhetysu region	0	0
Karaganda region	0	0
Kostanay region	0	0
Kyzylorda region	464	27
Mangistau region	0	0
Pavlodar region	0	0
North Kazakhstan region	7	0
Turkestan region	1,982	103
Ulytau region	0	0
East Kazakhstan region	364	183
Astana	116	51
Almaty	60	42
Shymkent	148	74
Outside of the Republic of Kazakhstan	3	0
Total	3,302	550

Number of hired personnel in NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its S&A, broken down by gender and age, people

GRI 401-1

Age group	Men	Women
under 30 years old	1,055	113
30-50	1,803	329
over 50	444	108

	Men		Women		Total	
	people	%	people	%	people	%
GRI 401-1. Number of hired employees, including:	3,302	14.9%	550	2.5%	3,852	17.4%
Republic of Kazakhstan	3,299	14.9%	550	2.5%	3,849	17.4%
Abay region	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Akmola region	113	0.5%	37	0.2%	150	0.7%
Aktobe region	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Almaty region	39	0.2%	31	0.1%	70	0.3%
Atyrau region	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
West Kazakhstan region	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Zhambyl region	6	0.0%	2	0.0%	8	0.0%
Zhetysu region	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Karaganda region	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kostanay region	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kyzylorda region	464	2.1%	27	0.1%	491	2.2%
Mangistau region	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Pavlodar region	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
North Kazakhstan region	7	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	0.0%
Turkestan region	1,982	8.9%	103	0.5%	2,085	9.4%
Ulytau region	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
East Kazakhstan region	364	1.6%	183	0.8%	547	2.5%
Astana	116	0.5%	51	0.2%	167	0.8%
Almaty	60	0.3%	42	0.2%	102	0.5%
Shymkent	148	0.7%	74	0.3%	222	1.0%
Outside of the Republic of Kazakhstan	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%

GRI 401-1. Number of hired employees by age

under 30 years old	1,055	4.8%	113	0.5%	1,168	5%
30-50	1,803	8.1%	329	1.5%	2,132	10%
over 50	444	2.0%	108	0.5%	552	2%

Number of employees dismissed at NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its S&A, broken down by region and gender, people

GRI 401-1

Region	Men	Women
Abay region	0	0
Akmola region	102	49
Aktobe region	0	0
Almaty region	27	11
Atyrau region	0	0
West Kazakhstan region	0	0
Zhambyl region	2	5
Zhetysu region	0	0
Karaganda region	0	0
Kostanay region	0	0
Kyzylorda region	352	28
Mangistau region	0	0
Pavlodar region	0	0
North Kazakhstan region	9	0
Turkestan region	1,516	136
Ulytau region	0	0
East Kazakhstan region	422	182
Astana	80	49
Almaty	69	25
Shymkent	108	57
Outside of the Republic of Kazakhstan	1	0
Total	2,688	542

Number of employees dismissed at NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its S&A, broken down by gender and age, people

GRI 401-1

Age group	Men	Women
under 30 years old	440	57
30-50	1,389	260
over 50	859	225

Staff turnover in NAC Kazatomprom JSC and S&A, broken down by region and gender, %

GRI 401-1

Region	Men	Women
Abay region	0.0	0.0
Akmola region	24.7	53.3
Aktobe region	0.0	0.0
Almaty region	18.0	22.9
Atyrau region	0.0	0.0
West Kazakhstan region	0.0	0.0
Zhambyl region	6.3	62.5
Zhetysu region	0.0	0.0
Karaganda region	0.0	0.0
Kostanay region	0.0	0.0
Kyzylorda region	8.4	9.2
Mangistau region	0.0	0.0
Pavlodar region	0.0	0.0
North Kazakhstan region	12.9	0.0
Turkestan region	15.7	14.9
Ulytau region	0.0	0.0
East Kazakhstan region	15.0	12.4
Astana	18.2	13.3
Almaty	25.7	8.8
Shymkent	29.8	22.5
Outside of the Republic of Kazakhstan	14.3	0.0
Total	14.6	14.5

Staff turnover in NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its S&A, broken down by gender and age, %

GRI 401-1

Age group	Men	Women
under 30 years old	16.7	17.1

30-50	12.5	11.3
over 50	18.4	20.3

Number of employees who returned after parental leave in NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its S&A, people

GRI 401-3

Indicator	2022	2023	2024
Total number of employees who took parental leave	377	351	321
Men	67	64	72
Women	310	287	249
Total number of employees who returned to work after parental leave	158	120	131
Men	25	19	30
Women	133	101	101
Total number of employees expected to return from parental leave during the reporting year	97	65	107
Men	21	11	30
Women	76	54	77
Total number of employees that returned to work after parental leave ended that were still employed 12 months after their return to work	87	68	80
Men	10	14	14
Women	77	54	66
Return to work rate	0.42	0.34	0.41
Men	0.37	0.30	0.42
Women	0.43	0.35	0.41
Retention rate	0.71	0.46	0.75
Men	0.53	0.61	0.47
Women	0.74	0.44	0.86

Payroll fund of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its S&A, KZT

Indicator	2022	2023	2024	Change 2023-2024
Average monthly salary of production personnel ⁸⁶	454,648	547,867	651,584	19%
Payroll fund, KZT million ⁸⁷	99,395	129,846	158,970	22%

Ratio of entry-level wage to minimum wage at NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its S&A, KZT

GRI 202-1

Indicator	2022		2023		2024	
	M	W	M	W	M	W

⁸⁶ The indicator is calculated as Wage Fund of production personnel according to the labor report (Statistical Reporting) / actual number of production personnel.

⁸⁷ The amount of accrued salary includes all related taxes and contributions (pension contributions and personal income tax).

Minimum wage in the Republic of Kazakhstan	60,000	60,000	70,000	70,000	85,000	85,000
Wage of entry-level employee in the Company and its S&A ⁸⁸	60,000	60,000	70,000	70,000	85,000	85,000
Ratio	1	1	1	1	1	1

Average number of training hours per employee

GRI 404-1

Indicator	2024
By gender	
Women	43
Men	41
Total	41
By personnel category	
Administrative and management personnel	57
Production personnel	40
Total	41

6.2.2. Environmental protection

Volume of direct (scope 1) and indirect (scope 2) greenhouse gas emissions, tons CO2-eq.

GRI 305-1, 305-2, SASB EM-MM-110a.1.

Indicator	2022	2023	2024	Change 2023-2024
Volume of direct greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1)	97,256	120,618	119,820	(0.66) %
Volume of net indirect energy-related greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 2)	841,887	777,625	634,875	(18.35)%

Structure and sources of air pollutant emissions, tonnes

GRI 305-7, SASB EM-MM-120a.1

Air Pollutant Emissions	2022	2023	2024
NOx emissions	197	227	260
SOx emissions	756	809	694
Particulate matter emissions	086	225	290
CO emissions	176	306	349
Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)	051	140	161
Class 1 hazardous substances	2	0,1	0.004

Total water withdrawal by sources, thousand m³

⁸⁸ Basic tariff rate of a production worker of the 1st category.

GRI 303-3, SASB EM-MM-140a.1

Source	2022	2023	2024
Surface water	6.5	6.5	6.3
Groundwater	8,573.5	7,877.6	8,564.4
Municipal and other water supply systems	608.9	1,197.4	792.6
Total	9,188.9	9,081.4	9,363.3

Total waste and tailings by type, thousand tonnes**GRI 306-3, EM-MM-150a.7**

Type of waste and tailings	2022	2023	2024
Hazardous waste	n/a	1.6	1.4
Non-hazardous waste	n/a	379.5	1 069.2
Solid radioactive waste	5.1	19.9	25.8
Liquid radioactive waste	148.2	141.6	129.8
Beryllium production sludge	125.3	119.5	122.6
Total	-	662.1	1,348.18

Electricity generation from photovoltaic stations, thousand MW*h

Indicator	2022	2023	2024
Amount of energy generated	3.01	3.02	3.09

Inventory table of tailings storage facilities

Facility name	Location	Ownership status	Operational status	Construction method	Maximum permitted storage volume, m³	Stored tailings volume, m³	Impact classification	Date of the last independent technical survey	Key findings	Mitigation measures	Contingency plan
Map No. 1	Kazakhstan, Ust-Kamenogorsk	UMP JSC	operating	bulkheaded, open-type, half-excavation-half-embankment construction	945,268.4	559,373	considerable	Conclusion No. 0168-23 dd 02.05.2023	N/A	yes	yes
Map No. 2	Kazakhstan, Ust-Kamenogorsk	UMP JSC	natural drainage	bulkheaded, open-type, half-excavation-half-embankment construction	2,447,504	1,947,678	considerable	Conclusion No. 0168-23 dd 02.05.2023	N/A	yes	yes
Map No. 3	Kazakhstan, Ust-Kamenogorsk	UMP JSC	operating	bulkheaded, open-type, half-excavation-half-embankment construction	4,451,565.1	3,951,064	considerable	Conclusion No. 0168-23 dd 02.05.2023	N/A	yes	yes
Map No. 1-3 (section 1)	Kazakhstan, Ust-Kamenogorsk	UMP JSC	operating	bulkheaded, open-type, half-excavation-half-embankment construction	722,549.9	627,743	considerable	Conclusion No. 0168-23 dd 02.05.2023	N/A	yes	yes
No. 5 (1 phase)	Kazakhstan, Ust-Kamenogorsk	UMP JSC	operating	bulkheaded, open-type, half-excavation-half-embankment construction	3,362,163.5	1,291,308	considerable	Conclusion No. 0168-23 dd 02.05.2023	N/A	yes	yes

No. 5 (2 phase)	Kazakhstan, Ust-Kamenogorsk	UMP JSC	operating	bulkheaded, open-type, half-excavation-half-embankment construction	778,682.4	12,388	considerable	Conclusion No. 0168-23 dd 02.05.2023	N/A	yes	yes
Map No. 1-3 (section 2)	Kazakhstan, Ust-Kamenogorsk	UMP JSC	operating	open-type, half-excavation-half-embankment construction	300,000	20,320	low	-	N/A	yes	no
Facility No. 734	Kazakhstan, Ust-Kamenogorsk	UMP JSC	operating	underground reinforced concrete structure	4,676	4,110	low	-	N/A	yes	no
Facility No.498B	Kazakhstan, Ust-Kamenogorsk	UMP JSC	operating	underground reinforced concrete structure	2,000	496,359	low	-	N/A	yes	no
Facility for Ionising Radiation Sources	Kazakhstan, Ust-Kamenogorsk	UMP JSC	operating	stainless steel capsule at a depth of 8 meters	0.238	0.0749	low	-	N/A	yes	no
Facility No. 718	Kazakhstan, Ust-Kamenogorsk	UMP JSC	not used	underground reinforced concrete structure	1,000	-	low	-	N/A	yes	no

6.2.3. Occupational health and safety

Occupational health and safety costs of NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its S&A, KZT billion⁸⁹

Indicator	2022	2023	2024
Health and safety costs	8.08	12.47	12.95

Occupational injuries at Kazatomprom and its S&A ⁹⁰

GRI 403-9, SASB EM-MM-320a.1.

Indicator	2022	2023	2024
For all Group employees			
Number of occupational fatalities	1	0	0
Total number of high-impact occupational injuries (excluding fatalities)	1	1	3
Total occupational accidents ⁹¹	3	5	3
LTIFR (per 1,000,000 hours worked)	0.11	0.15	0.09
Unsafe conditions, unsafe acts, near-miss reporting	37,581	36,145	33,434
Number of hours worked ⁹²	28,542,184	33,116,808	34,424,077
Near misses	121	42	53
Incident frequency rate without NMFR (per 200,000 hours worked as recommended by SASB standards)	0.848	0.254	0.308
LTIFR (per 200,000 hours worked as recommended by SASB standards)	0.021	0.03	0.017
Fatalities rate (per 200,000 hours worked as recommended by SASB standards)	0.007	0	0

Radiation safety indicators at NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates, mSv/year

Indicator	2022	2023	2024
Average radiation dose received by personnel	1.36	1.40	1.36

⁸⁹ Includes fire safety costs.

⁹⁰ As per the Labour Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Unified Occupational Safety Management System standard, ST NAC 5.0.6-2021.

⁹¹ It is established as the impact of a harmful and/or dangerous production factor on an employee during his/her work or performance of the employer's assignments, with the impact resulting in an occupational injury, sudden deterioration in employee's health or poisoning that lead to temporary or permanent disability or death. The total number of recorded occupational injuries in 2023 was 5.

⁹² All employees of subsidiaries and affiliates.

Average natural background radiation level at Group enterprise sites	0.72-1.19	0.69-1.22	0.69-1.22
Maximum annual effective dose for Group A personnel at Group enterprises	5.2	4.86	5.2

6.2.4. Socio-economic contribution

Taxes paid in other jurisdictions in 2024

GRI 207-4

Indicator	Switzerland	China	Kazakhstan
Name of entity ⁹³	Kazakatom TH AG	ULBA-CHINA Co, Ltd	Residents
Primary activity (as per charter)	Marketing of uranium; trade, including raw materials; investment and administration of financial assets, goods and rights	Storage and distribution of products from warehouse; after-sales support for metallurgical and related products in the free trade zone; international and transit trade; trade representation services; import/export of goods and equipment; basic commercial processing and consulting within the free trade zone	As per company charters, including but not limited to: exploration, extraction and sale of uranium and its compounds, beryllium, tantalum and niobium products, international freight transport, etc.
Headcount (as of 31.12.2024)	3	9	22,162
Revenue from third parties (product and service sales), KZT thousand	24,195,454	17,990,931	1,771,166,013
Revenue from intra-group transactions with another tax jurisdiction, KZT thousand	0		18,149,190
Profit/loss before tax, KZT thousand	289,912	23,966	1,228,939,491

⁹³ Information about Energy Asia (BVI) Limited, registered in the British Virgin Islands, is not included in the disclosure, as the entity does not have a material impact on the tax system of that jurisdiction.

Tangible assets excluding cash and equivalents, thousand KZT	58,867,457	1,835,369	859,000,230
CIT paid (cash basis), thousand KZT	1,123,988	63,119	229,503,953
CIT accrued on profit/loss, thousand ⁹⁴	24,863	20,302	247,245,345

Contributions to the local budget for socio-economic and infrastructure development of regions of operations, KZT million

Company	2022	2023	2024
Turkestan region			
NAC Kazatomprom JSC	56.5	47.0	99.3
Appak LLP	72.3	96.2	140.4
JV Akbastau JSC	231.3	69.5	261.8
JV South Mining Chemical Company LLP	76.7	75.1	76.0
Volkovgeologia JSC	3.1	3.5	3.7
JV Zarechnoye JSC	21.2	22.3	283.1
JV Inkai LLP	69.3	67.1	475.3
Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP	461.2	392.0	456.6
Karatau LLP	60.8	65.0	63.2
JV Ortalyk LLP	646.7	56.6	143.1
JV Katco LLP	371.3	655.4	1,235.8
JV Budenovskoe LLP	152.1	114.7	82.0
Kyzylorda region			
Baiken-U LLP	44.3	138.4	155.0
RU-6 LLP	117.4	211.9	247.2
Semizbay-U LLP	30.4	32.5	31.7
Kyzylkum LLP	130.3	134.5	132.8
JV South Mining Chemical Company LLP	28.6	28.0	28.3
East Kazakhstan region			

⁹⁴ No difference between CIT accrued and CIT payable.

Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC	7.9	0.9	0.9
Abay region			
Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC	-	6.8	7.7
North Kazakhstan region			
Semizbay-U LLP	21.7	23.2	22.6
Akmola region			
Semizbay-U LLP	21.7	23.2	22.6
Total	2,625.0	2,263.9	3,969.9

6.3. Management Assurances

In accordance with the Company's Corporate Governance Code, the Board of Directors and the Management Board are responsible for the accuracy of the Annual Report and the Company's financial statements.

Pursuant to the Disclosure and Transparency Rules in the Handbook of the Financial Conduct Authority (UK), each member of the Board of Directors, based on the information available to them, confirms that:

- the financial statements, prepared in accordance with IFRS, provide a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and results of operations of the Company, including the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries;
- the Management Board's report contains accurate information on the development, performance and financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates as a whole, as well as a description of the principal risks and uncertainties they face.

As of the date of preparation of this report, none of the members of the Board of Directors or the Management Board has, within the past five years:

- been convicted of any offence involving fraud;
- served as a member of the administrative, management, or supervisory bodies of any company, or as a partner in any partnership, at the time of or preceding any bankruptcy, receivership, insolvency or liquidation proceedings;
- been the subject of any official public accusations or sanctions by a governmental authority or regulatory body (including any professional body), nor has been disqualified by a court from acting as a member of the administrative, management, or supervisory bodies of a company or from participating in the management or conduct of its affairs.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

**Arman Argingazin,
Chairman of the Board of Directors,
NAC Kazatomprom JSC**

On behalf of the Management Board:

**Meirzhan Yussupov,
Chairman of the Management Board,
NAC Kazatomprom JSC**

6.4. Subsidiaries, joint ventures, joint operations and associates

GRI 2-2

The Group's ownership⁹⁵ share in these entities corresponds to its voting rights in all cases, except for Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC and Volkovgeology JSC, in which the Group holds 100% of the voting rights. In ANU Energy OIEC Ltd ("ANU Energy"), the Group has no representation on the Board of Directors, no voting rights and does not participate in strategic decision-making processes of ANU Energy.

Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures, Joint Operations and Associates of the Holding as of 31 December 2024

Treatment	Name	Share (%)
Uranium Mining and Processing		
Subsidiaries	Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP	100.00%
	RU-6 LLP	100.00%
	APPAK LLP	65.00%
	JV Inkai LLP	60.00%
	Baiken-U LLP ⁹⁶	52.50%
	MC Ortalyk LLP	51.00%
	JV Turanium LLP ⁹⁷	50.00%
	JV Budenovskoye LLP ⁹⁸	51.00%
Joint Ventures	Semizbay-U LLP	51.00%
Joint Operations	JV Akbastau JSC	50.00%
	Karatau LLP	50.00%
	Energy Asia (BVI) Limited ⁸⁸	50.00%
Associates	JV Katco LLP	49.00%
	JV South Mining Chemical Company LLP	30.00%

⁹⁵ In this section, "the Group" refers to the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries, i.e. companies that the Group controls by having (i) the power to direct their relevant activities that significantly affect their returns, (ii) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with these entities, and (iii) the ability to use its power over these entities to affect the amount of the Group's returns. The existence and effect of substantive rights, including substantive potential voting rights, are considered when assessing whether the Group has power over another entity.

⁹⁶ The Company holds 50% (direct ownership) in Energy Asia (BVI) Limited. Energy Asia (BVI) Limited holds 40% (direct ownership) in "Kyzylkum" LLP and 95% (direct ownership) in "Baiken-U" LLP.

⁹⁷ By resolution of the General Meeting of Participants of JV Khorasan-U LLP (Khorasan-U) No. 1 dated 20 January 2025, the company's legal name was changed to Turanium LLP.

⁹⁸ As of 1 January 2024, the Group has been consolidating JV Budenovskoye LLP as a subsidiary by virtue of majority voting rights and representation on the Supervisory Board, while maintaining its unchanged ownership interest of 51%.

	JV Zarechnoye JSC	49,98%
	Kyzylkum LLP ⁸⁸	50.00%
	Zhanakorgan-Transit LLP ⁹⁹	60.00%
Nuclear Fuel Cycle and Metallurgy		
Subsidiaries	Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC	94.33%
	ULBA-CHINA Co Ltd ⁹¹	100.00%
	Mashzavod JSC ⁹¹	100.00%
Joint Ventures	Ulba-FA LLP ⁹¹	51.00%
Nuclear Fuel Cycle		
Investments ¹⁰⁰	International Uranium Enrichment Centre JSC	10.00%
Ancillary Operations		
Subsidiaries	High Technology Institute LLP	100.00%
	Kazatom TH AG or THK	100.00%
	KAP-Technology LLP	100.00%
	KAP Logistics LLP ¹⁰¹	99.99%
	Volkovgeologia JSC	99.78%
	Rusburmash-Kazakhstan LLP ⁹¹	49.00%
	Qorgan-Security LLP	100.00%
Joint Ventures	Uranenergo LLP	79.23%
	SSAP LLP	49.00%
	Taiqonyr Qyshqyl Zauyty LLP ^{(91) 102}	40.00%

⁹⁹ These companies represent third-tier entities in relation to the Company, in which the Company holds an indirect interest through its equity stakes in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates listed in the table above. The corresponding ownership interests are held by second-tier entities, not directly by the Company.

¹⁰⁰ As of the reporting date, the Group classifies one share in Uranium Enrichment Center JSC (UEC) as other investments. In March 2022, the Group invested KZT12,368 million (\$24.25 million) in ANU Energy, representing a 32.7% share of the joint investment made by the investors of ANU Energy. The Group does not exercise significant influence over the management or operational activities of ANU Energy and, therefore, recognises this investment at fair value through profit or loss. As of the reporting date, the Group classifies ANU Energy as "other investments" within other financial assets in the consolidated financial statements.

¹⁰¹ On 20 September 2022, Trading and Transport Company LLP was re-registered as KAP Logistics LLP.

¹⁰² On 29 March 2023, Taiqonyr Qyshqyl Zauyty LLP (TQZ) was registered. It was established to implement the sulfuric acid plant construction project in the Sozak district of Turkestan Region. The founders of TQZ were Kazatomprom (49%) and its subsidiaries RU-6 LLP (25%) and Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP (26%). In January 2024, as part of a restructuring aimed at simplifying and optimising the ownership structure, Kazatomprom sold its 49% stake in TQZ to Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP. Subsequently, Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP sold 60% of its stake in TQZ to its partner Ballestra in the Republic of Kazakhstan, reducing Kazatomprom's indirect ownership in TQZ to 40%.

Associates

SSAP LLP

9,89%

The following asset is currently subject to liquidation:

Treatment	Name	Share (%)
Nuclear Fuel Cycle		
Joint Ventures	JV UKR TVS Closed Joint Stock Company ¹⁰³	33.33%

¹⁰³ On June 22, 2022, the Commercial Court of the city of Kyiv declared UKR TVS CJSC bankrupt and initiated liquidation proceedings. The Commercial Court of the city of Kyiv extended the bankruptcy procedure of UKR TVS CJSC.

6.5. GRI Index

General Disclosures	Kazatomprom has reported in accordance with the GRI Standards for the period 1 January 2024 – 31 December 2024
GRI 1 used	GRI 1: Foundation 2021

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Location	Omission				
			Requirement(s) omitted	Reason	Explanation		
GRI 2 General Disclosures 2021	1. The organisation and its reporting practices						
	2-1 Organisational details	Company Profile. Company's asset structure. Strategic Review. Uranium products and competitive environment					
	2-2 Entities included in the organisation's sustainability reporting	Annexes. Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures, Joint Operations and Associates					
	2-3 Reporting period, frequency and contact point	Annexes. About the Report. Contact Information					
	2-4 Restatements of information	ESG and sustainable business. Climate Change and energy efficiency. Annexes. About the Report					
	2-5 External assurance	Annexes. About the Report; Annexes. Independent auditor's report					
	2. Company's activities and employees						

2-6 Activities, value chain and other business relationships	Company Profile. Business Model. Company Profile. Analysis of performance dynamics ESG and sustainable business.			
2-7 Employees	ESG and sustainable business. HR Management. Annexes. Key ESG Indicators for 2022–2024			
2-8 Non -employees	ESG and sustainable business. HR Management. Annexes. Key ESG Indicators for 2022–2024.	Partially disclosed.	The Company does not track or disclose information on the number of contractor employees.	
3. Governance				
2-9 Governance structure and composition	ESG and sustainable business. Sustainable Development Management Corporate Governance. Corporate Governance System. Board of Directors			
2-10 Nomination and selection of the highest governance body	Corporate Governance. Board of Directors			
2-11 Chair of the highest governance body	Corporate Governance. Board of Directors			
2-12 Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	Corporate Governance. Corporate Governance System. Board of Directors			
2-13 Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	Corporate Governance. Corporate Governance System. Corporate Ethics and Compliance			
2-14 Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	Corporate Governance. Corporate Governance System. Board of Directors			

2-15 Conflicts of interest	Corporate Governance. Conflict of Interest Management. Management Board Performance Report			
2-16 Communication of critical concerns	Corporate Governance. Corporate Ethics and Compliance			In 2024, a total of 61 critical inquiries were submitted through the hotline, all of which were communicated the Board of Directors.
2-17 Collective knowledge of the highest governance body	Corporate Governance. Board of Directors			
2-18 Evaluation of the performance of the highest governance body	Corporate Governance. Board of Directors			
2-19 Remuneration policies	Corporate Governance. Remuneration System			
2-20 Process to determine remuneration	ESG and sustainable business. HR Management Corporate Governance. Remuneration System			
2-21 Annual total compensation ratio		Remuneration ratios are not disclosed.	Information shall not be disclosed to protect personal information.	
4. Strategy, policies and practices				
2-22 Statement on sustainable development strategy	Message from the Chairman of the Board of Directors.			

	Message from the Chairman of the Management Board.			
2-23 Policy commitments	ESG and sustainable business. Sustainable development management Corporate Governance. Corporate Ethics and Compliance Human Rights.			
2-24 Embedding policy commitments	ESG and sustainable business. Sustainable development management Corporate Governance. Corporate Ethics and Compliance Human Rights. Activities of the Ombudsman Institution in 2024			
2-25 Processes to remediate negative impacts	Human Rights. Activities of the Ombudsman Institution in 2024			
2-26 Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	Corporate Governance. Corporate Ethics and Compliance			
2-27 Compliance with laws and regulations	ESG and sustainable business. Environmental Sustainability Corporate Governance. Corporate Ethics and Compliance			
2-28 Membership associations	ESG and sustainable business. Sustainable Development Management			
5. Stakeholder engagement				
2-29 Approach to stakeholder engagement	ESG and sustainable business. Sustainable Development Management			
2-30 Collective bargaining agreements	ESG and sustainable business. HR Management			

GRI 3 Material Topics2021	3-1 Process to determine material topics	Annexes. Identification of Material Topics			
	3-2 List of material topics	Annexes. Identification of Material Topics			
Climate change					
GRI 3 Material topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	ESG and Sustainable Business. Climate Change and Energy Efficiency			
GRI 302: Energy2016	302-1 Energy consumption within the organisation	ESG and Sustainable Business. Climate Change and Energy Efficiency			The Company does not resell energy to third parties. The Company does not consume fuel from renewable sources. The consumption of steam and hot water is included in the volume of heating energy. The Company does not purchase cooling services. The emission factors used comply with the Methodology for the Formation of the Fuel and Energy Balance

					and the Calculation of Specific Statistical Indicators Characterising the Energy Sector.
	302-3 Energy intensity	ESG and Sustainable Business. Climate Change and Energy Efficiency.			.
	302-4 Reduction of energy consumption	ESG and Sustainable Business. Climate Change and Energy Efficiency.			The reduction is calculated in comparison with the previous reporting year. The data is recorded in accordance with Kazakhstani legislation and the Company's internal approach.
GRI 305: Emissions 2016	305-1 Direct greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1)	ESG and Sustainable Business. Climate Change and Energy Efficiency Annexes. Key ESG Indicators for 2022–2024			To estimate direct emissions, the calculation method is based on the use of calorific values and specific greenhouse gas emission factors from fuel

				<p>combustion, as well as other standardised types of activities. The gases included in the calculation of this indicator are: CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O. The Company does not generate biogenic CO₂ emissions. Both stationary and mobile sources are taken into account.</p>
	305-2 Energy indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 2)	ESG and Sustainable Business. Climate Change and Energy Efficiency Annexes. Key ESG Indicators for 2022–2024		<p>To calculate energy-related indirect greenhouse gas emissions, the emission factors provided by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories were</p>

					used. The gases included in the calculation of this indicator are: CO ₂ , CH ₄ , and N ₂ O.
	305-4 Greenhouse gas emissions intensity	ESG and Sustainable Business. Climate Change and Energy Efficiency			The gases accounted for in the calculation of this indicator are: CO ₂ , CH ₄ , and N ₂ O.
	305-5 Reduction of GHG emissions	ESG and Sustainable Business. Climate Change and Energy Efficiency			
	305-6 Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	Annexes. GRI Index			The Company does not manufacture, export or import ozone-depleting substances.
Air emissions					
GRI 3 Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	ESG and Sustainable Business. Environmental Sustainability			
GRI 305: Emissions 2016	305-7 Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx) and other significant air emissions	ESG and Sustainable Business. Environmental Sustainability Annexes. Key ESG Indicators for 2022–2024			The emission factors used for the calculations are aligned with Kazakhstan’s environmental legislation,

				<p>including applicable standards and reporting methodologies. Hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) refer to a category of chemical substances used in the United States as a basis for regulatory reporting requirements. Kazatomprom adheres to national environmental reporting requirements in accordance with the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, with reporting carried out at the level of individual substances. The Company does not</p>
--	--	--	--	--

					generate emissions of persistent organic pollutants (POPs).
Biodiversity					
GRI 3 Material topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	ESG and Sustainable Business Environmental Sustainability			
GRI 304-1: Biodiversity	304-1 Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	ESG and Sustainable Business Environmental Sustainability			There are no nature reserves or other specially protected natural areas located within the uranium deposits operated by the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates.
GRI 304-2: Biodiversity	304-2 Significant impacts of activities, products, and services on biodiversity	ESG and Sustainable Business Environmental Sustainability			

GRI 304-3: Biodiversity	304-3 Habitats protected or restored	ESG and Sustainable Business Environmental Sustainability			There are no protected or restored habitats located on the 27 sites/deposits operated by NAC Kazatomprom JSC.
GRI 304-4: Biodiversity	304-4 IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations	ESG and Sustainable Business Environmental Sustainability			
Waste and tailings					
GRI 3 Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	ESG and Sustainable Business Environmental Sustainability			
GRI 306: Waste 2020	306-1 Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	ESG and Sustainable Business Environmental Sustainability			
	306-2 Management of significant waste-related impacts	ESG and Sustainable Business Environmental Sustainability			
	306-3 Waste generated	ESG and Sustainable Business Environmental Sustainability			
Water resources					
GRI 3 Material Topics2021	3-3 Management of material topics	ESG and Sustainable Business Environmental Sustainability			

GRI 303 Water and Effluents 2018	303-1 Interactions with water as a shared resource	ESG and Sustainable Business Environmental Sustainability			
	303-2 Management of water discharge-related impacts	ESG and Sustainable Business Environmental Sustainability			
	303-3 Water withdrawal	ESG and Sustainable Business. Environmental Sustainability Annexes. Key ESG Indicators for 2022–2024			
	303-4 Water discharge	ESG and Sustainable Business. Environmental Sustainability Annexes. Key ESG Indicators for 2022–2024			
	303-5 Water consumption	ESG and Sustainable Business. Environmental Sustainability Annexes. Key ESG Indicators for 2022–2024			
Closure and reclamation of deposits					
GRI 3 Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	ESG and Sustainable Business Environmental Sustainability			
GRI 402: Labour/Management Relations 2016	402-1 Minimum notice periods regarding operational changes	ESG and Sustainable Business. HR Management			
GRI 404: Training and Education 2016	404-2 Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	ESG and Sustainable Business. HR Management			
Industrial and radiation safety					

GRI 3 Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	ESG and Sustainable Business. Occupational Health and Safety			
GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018	403-1 Occupational health and safety management system	ESG and Sustainable Business. Occupational Health and Safety			
	403-2 Hazard identification, risk assessment and incident investigation	ESG and Sustainable Business. Occupational Health and Safety			
	403-3 Occupational health services	ESG and Sustainable Business. Occupational Health and Safety			
	403-4 Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	ESG and Sustainable Business. Occupational Health and Safety			
	403-5 Worker training on occupational health and safety	ESG and Sustainable Business. Occupational Health and Safety			
	403-6 Promotion of worker health	ESG and Sustainable Business. Occupational Health and Safety			
	403-7 Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships	ESG and Sustainable Business. Occupational Health and Safety			
	403-8 Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	ESG and Sustainable Business. Occupational Health and Safety	The indicator is partially disclosed.	At present, the Company does not track the number of contractor employees covered by the occupational health and safety management system.	Internal audits of the Company's occupational health and safety management system cover 23 entities and 20,968 employees (95%); external audits cover all

					entities and 22,174 employees (100%).
	403-9 Work-related injuries	ESG and Sustainable Business. Occupational Health and Safety	The indicator is partially disclosed.	Information on tracking working hours and calculating LTIFR for contractors is maintained but is not yet ready for disclosure this year.	
Security practices					
GRI 3 Material topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	ESG and Sustainable Business. Security Practices			
GRI 410: Security Practices 2016	410-1 Security personnel trained in human rights policies or procedures	ESG and Sustainable Business. Security Practices			
Employment practices					
GRI 3 Material Topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	ESG and Sustainable Business. HR Management			
GRI 401: Employment 2016	401-1 New employee hires and employee turnover	ESG and Sustainable Business. HR Management Annexes. Key ESG Indicators for 2022–2024			
	401-2 Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	ESG and Sustainable Business. HR Management			

	401-3 Parental leave	ESG and Sustainable Business. HR Management Annexes. Key ESG Indicators for 2022–2024			
GRI 402: Labour/Management Relations 2016	402-1 Minimum notice periods regarding operational changes	ESG and Sustainable Business. HR Management			
GRI 404: Training and Education 2016	404-1 Average hours of training per year per employee	ESG and Sustainable Business. HR Management Annexes. Key ESG Indicators for 2022–2024			
	404-2 Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	ESG and Sustainable Business. HR Management			
	404-3 Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	ESG and Sustainable Business. HR Management			The following subsidiaries are not included in the assessment perimeter: TH Kazakatom AG, Rusburmash-Kazakhstan LLP, SSAP LLP, Ulba-FA LLP, JV KATCO LLP and Zhanakorgan-Transit LLP.
Non-discrimination and equal opportunities					
GRI 3 Material topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	ESG and Sustainable Business. HR Management			

<p>GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity 2016</p>	<p>405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees</p>	<p>ESG and Sustainable Business. HR Management Annexes. Key ESG Indicators for 2022–2024</p>			<p>In 2024, all members of the Management Board (100%) are in the age category from 30 to 50 years old. The gender composition of the Management Board is represented exclusively by men (100%).</p>
<p>GRI 406: Non-discrimination 2016</p>	<p>406-1 Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken</p>	<p>Human Rights. Activities of the Ombudsman Institution in 2024</p>			
<p>GRI 408: Child Labour 2016</p>	<p>408-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labour</p>	<p>Human Rights. Activities of the Ombudsman Institution in 2024</p>			<p>Kazatomprom respects children's rights and does not tolerate any form of child labor. During the reporting period, there were no recorded cases of child labour within the Company or among its suppliers.</p>

GRI 409: Forced or Compulsory Labour	409-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory Labour	Human Rights. Activities of the Ombudsman Institution in 2024			Kazatomprom strictly prohibits all forms of forced or compulsory labour. No instances of such practices were identified within the Company or among its suppliers during the reporting period.
Emergency preparedness					
GRI 3 Material topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	ESG and sustainable business. Occupational health and safety			
Local communities					
GRI 3 Material topics 2021	3-3 Management of material topics	ESG and Sustainable Business. Support for local communities in regions of its operations			
GRI 413: Local Communities 2016	413-1 Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments and development programs	ESG and Sustainable Business. Support for local communities in regions of its operations			Currently, the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates do not implement systematic

				<p>procedures for assessing social impacts, including gender aspects, and do not conduct regular public disclosure of social impact assessment results. As of the reporting date, the Company's subsidiaries disclose Environmental Impact Assessment results in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Support and engagement activities with local communities in the regions of operation are carried out by 66.7% of the Company's</p>
--	--	--	--	--

					subsidiaries and affiliates.
Economic impact					
GRI 3 Material topics2021	3-3 Management of material topics	ESG and Sustainable Business. Support for local communities in regions of operation			
GRI 201: Economic activity 2016	201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed	ESG and Sustainable Business. Support for local communities in regions of operation Annexes. Key ESG indicators for 2022-2024			Item b of GRI 201-1 is not relevant. According to our estimates the Company has a material impact only on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
GRI 202: Market Presence	202-1 Ratios of standard entry level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage	ESG and Sustainable Business. HR Management			
	202-2 Proportion of senior management hired from the local community	Corporate Governance. Board of Directors			
GRI 203: Indirect economic impacts 2016	203-1 Infrastructure investments and services supported	ESG and Sustainable Business. Support for local communities in regions of operation			

	203-2 Significant indirect economic impacts	ESG and Sustainable Business. Support for local communities in regions of operation			
GRI 415: Public Policy	415-1 Political contributions	Corporate Governance. Government relations and lobbying activities			
Sustainable value chain					
GRI 3 Material topics2021	3-3 Management of material topics	ESG and sustainable business. Supply chain			
GRI 204: Procurement Practices 2016	204-1 Proportion of spending on local suppliers	ESG and sustainable business. Supply chain			The main places of operation are the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
Anti-corruption					
GRI 3 Material topics2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Corporate Governance.			
GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016	205-1 Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	Corporate ethics and compliance			
	205-2 Communication and training on anti-corruption policies and procedures	Corporate Governance.			All 8 members of the Management Board have been familiarised with the Anti-Corruption Policy and have completed training on anti-

					corruption measures. Information on recording the number of members of the management bodies of employees, trained on issues of anti-corruption training by category and region is not maintained. All 22,174 employees completed anti-corruption training as part of the mandatory induction program upon hiring.
	205-3 Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	Corporate ethics and compliance			
Tax transparency					
GRI 3 Material topics2021	3-3 Management of material topics	Corporate governance. Tax transparency			

GRI 207: Taxes 2019	207-1 Approach to tax	Corporate governance. Tax transparency			
	207-2 Tax governance, control and risk management	Corporate governance. Tax transparency			For more information on the validation of tax information, see. CFS 2024.
	207-3 Stakeholder engagement and management of concerns related to taz	Corporate governance. Tax transparency			
	207-4 Country-by-country reporting	Annexes. Key ESG indicators for 2022-2024.			

6.6. TCFD Index

Indicator	Report sections
Governance	
a. Describe the Board’s oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	ESG and sustainable business. Climate change and energy efficiency
b. Describe Management’s role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	ESG and sustainable business. Climate change and energy efficiency
Metrics & Targets	
a. Describe metrics used by the Company to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	ESG and sustainable business. Climate change and energy efficiency
b. Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2 and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks	ESG and sustainable business. Climate change and energy efficiency. Key ESG indicators for 2022–2024.
c. Describe targets used by the Company to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	ESG and sustainable business. Climate change and energy efficiency
Strategy	
b. Describe the impact of climaterelated risks and opportunities on the organisation’s businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	ESG and sustainable business. Climate change and energy efficiency
Risk management	
a. Describe the Company’s processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks	ESG and sustainable business. Climate change and energy efficiency
b. Describe the Company’s processes for managing climate-related risks.	ESG and sustainable business. Climate change and energy efficiency
c. Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the Company’s overall risk management	ESG and sustainable business. Climate change and energy efficiency

6.7. TNFD Index

In 2024, Kazatomprom took its first steps toward disclosing information in line with the requirements of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). As part of this effort, an analysis of current disclosure practices was conducted using the LEAP methodology (Locate, Engage, Assess, Prepare), with the results presented in the table below.

Indicator	Report sections
Locate interaction with nature across its operations	ESG and sustainable business. Environmental sustainability. Biodiversity: Information on the Company's and its subsidiaries and affiliates' sites/deposits located adjacent to specially protected natural areas (reserves/wildlife area)
Engage with your dependencies and impacts on nature	ESG and sustainable business. Environmental sustainability. Biodiversity: Assessment of the Company's impact on biodiversity ESG and sustainable business.
Assess the nature-related risks and opportunities	Environmental sustainability. Governance Approach Corporate Governance. Risk Management. Management approach
Prepare to respond and disclose the information	The Company does not currently publish separate reports on nature-related issues, but is considering preparing them in the future.

6.8. SASB Index

SASB indicator	Disclosure	Report sections	Comments
EM-MM-110a.1.	Gross global Scope 1 emissions Percentage covered under emissions-limiting regulations	ESG and sustainable business. Climate change and energy efficiency Annexes. Key ESG indicators for 2022-2024.	Percentage of GHG emissions subject to emission limitation norms - 0%.
EM-MM-110a.2.	Discussion of long-term and short-term strategy or plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emissions reduction targets and an analysis of performance against those targets	ESG and sustainable business. Climate change and energy efficiency	
EM-MM- 120a.1	Air emissions of the following pollutants: (1) CO, (2) NOx (excluding N2O), (3) SOx, (4) particulate matter (PM10), (5) mercury (Hg), (6) lead (Pb), (7) volatile organic compounds (VOCs).	ESG and sustainable business. Environmental sustainability Annexes. Key ESG indicators for 2022-2024.	
EM-MM-130a.1.	(1) Total energy consumed; (2) Percentage grid electricity; (3) Percentage renewable	ESG and sustainable business. Climate change and energy efficiency	RES – 0.3% Electricity – 57.3%
EM-MM-140a.1.	(1) Total fresh water withdrawn; (2) Total fresh water consumed; (3) Percentage of each in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	ESG and sustainable business. Environmental sustainability. Annexes. 5.2. Key ESG indicators for 2022-2024.	
EM-MM-140a.2	Number of incidents of non - compliance associated with water quality permits, standards and regulations	ESG and sustainable business. Environmental Sustainability.	In 2024, there were 4 significant incidents related to water resources. The Company was issued fines in connection with these cases.

EM-MM-150a.4	Total weight of non -mineral waste generated	ESG and sustainable business. Environmental Sustainability.	The total weight of non-mineral waste is 437 thousand tonnes.
EM-MM-150a.5	Total weight of tailings produced	ESG and sustainable business. Environmental Sustainability.	
EM-MM-150a.6	Total weight of waste rock generated		Not applicable due to no waste rock generated.
EM-MM-150a.7	Total weight of hazardous waste generated		
EM-MM-150a.9	Number of significant incidents associated with hazardous materials and waste management	ESG and sustainable business. Environmental sustainability. Annexes. Key ESG indicators for 2022-2024.	In 2024, there were 28 significant incidents related to hazardous materials. The Company was issued fines in connection with these cases.
EM-MM-150a.10	Description of waste and hazardous materials management policies and procedures for active and inactive operations	ESG and sustainable business. Environmental sustainability. Occupational health and safety	
EM-MM-160a.1.	Description of environmental management policies and practices for active sites	ESG and sustainable business. Environmental Sustainability.	
EM-MM-160a.2.	Percentage of mine sites where acid rock drainage is: (1) predicted to occur, (2) actively mitigated and (3) under treatment or remediation		Not applicable due to uranium mining by in-situ borehole leaching.
EM-MM-160a.3.	Percentage of (1) proven and (2) probable reserves in or near areas of conflict Percentage of (1) proved and (2) probable reserves in or near indigenous land	ESG and sustainable business. Environmental Sustainability.	
EM-MM-210b.1.	Discussion of process to manage risks and opportunities associated with community rights and interests	ESG and sustainable business. Support for local communities in the regions where we operate	There is no information on risks related to local residents of the regions of operation.
EM-MM-210b.2.	Number and duration of non - technical delays	Financial Review. UMZ segment	No cases of technical delays were recorded in the reporting year.

EM-MM-310a.1.	Percentage of active workforce covered under collective bargaining agreements, broken down by U.S. and foreign employees	ESG and sustainable business. Personnel management	
EM-MM-310a.2.	Number and duration of strikes and lockouts		Number of strikes and lockouts - 0.

EM-MM-320a.1.	(1) MSHA all -incidence rate, (2) fatality rate, (3) near miss frequency rate (NMFR) and (4) average hours of health, safety and emergency response training for (a) full -time employees and (b) contract employees	ESG and sustainable business. Occupational health and safety. Annexes. Key ESG indicators for 2022-2024.	<p>(1) MSHA all - incidence rate – 0. 017 (per 200,000 hours worked as recommended by SASB standards)</p> <p>(2) FAR = 0 (per 200,000 hours worked as recommended by SASB standards)</p> <p>(3) Near Miss frequency rate – 0.301 (per 200,000 hours worked as recommended by SASB standards)</p> <p>(4) Not disclosed as the Company does not keep separate records of the number of hours of health & safety and emergency response training for its staff and contractors</p> <p>For all employees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of fatal accidents due to occupational injuries – 0; • number of occupational injuries with severe consequences (excluding fatalities) – 3; • number of recordable occupational injuries– 3. <p>For all workers who are not employees but whose work and/or workplace is controlled by the Company:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of fatal accidents due to occupational injuries – 0; • number of occupational injuries with severe consequences (excluding fatalities) – 3; • number of recordable occupational injuries – 4.
---------------	--	--	---

EM-MM-510a.1.	Description of the management system for prevention of corruption and bribery throughout the value chain	Corporate Governance Corporate Ethics and Compliance	
EM-MM-510a.2.	Production in countries that have the 20 lowest rankings in Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index		Not applicable. Kazakhstan is not included in the given list.
EM-MM-540a.1.	Tailings storage facility inventory table: (1) facility name, (2) location, (3) ownership status, (4) operational status, (5) construction method, (6) maximum permitted storage capacity, (7) current amount of tailings stored, (8) consequence classification, (9) date of most recent independent technical review, (10) material findings, (11) mitigation measures, (12) site-specific EPRP.	Annexes Key ESG indicators, 2022-2024.	
EM-MM-540a.2.	Summary of tailings management systems and governance structure used to monitor and maintain the stability of tailings storage facilities	ESG and Sustainable Business Environmental Sustainability	
EM-MM-540a.3.	Approach to development of Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans (EPRPs) for tailings storage facilities	ESG and Sustainable Business 3.3. Environmental Sustainability	
EM-MM-000.A	Production of (1) metal ores and (2) finished metal products	Business Profile Analysis of Performance Dynamics	

EM-MM-000.B	Total number of employees, percentage contractors	ESG and Sustainable Business. Human Resources Management. Annexes. Key ESG indicators, 2021-2023.	The Company does not currently track or report the number of contractor employees.
-------------	---	---	--

6.9. UNCTAD Index

Area		Indicators	Performance results
A	Economic area		
A.1	Revenue and/or (net) value added	A.1.1: Revenue	KZT 1,813 billion
		A.1.2: Value added	KZT 1,161 billion
		A.1.3: Net value added	KZT 1,041 billion
A.2	Payments to the Government	A.2.1: Taxes and other payments to the Government	KZT 442.4 billion
A.3	New investment/ expenditures	A.3.1: Green investment	KZT 1.09 billion was spent on environmental protection activities.
		A.3.2: Community investment	KZT 3.97 billion
		A.3.3: Total expenditures on research and development	KZT 2.4 billion
A.4	Total cost of local supplier/purchasing programmes	A.4.1: Percentage of local procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The share of domestic value added in goods reached 72%. • The share of domestic value added in works/services reached 97%
B	Environmental area		
B.1	Sustainable use of water	B.1.1: Water recycling and reuse	No data available due to revised methodology.
		B.1.2: Water use efficiency	9,363.3 thousand m ³ of water withdrawn.
		B.1.3: Water stress	Water consumption in 2024 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surface water – 6.3 thousand m³. • ground water – 8,564.4 thousand m³. • municipal and other water supply systems – 792.6 thousand m³.

B.2	Waste management	B.2.1: Reduction of waste generation	In 2024, Kazatomprom accumulated a total of 1,348.18 thousand tonnes of waste.
		B.2.2: Waste reused, remanufactured and recycled	The Company does not reuse the waste.
		B.2.3: Hazardous waste	1.4 thousand tonnes
Greenhouse gas emissions		B.3.1: Greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1)	119,8 thousand tonnes of CO ₂ eq.
		B.3.2: Greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 2)	Regional method (gross) – 787,554 tonnes of CO ₂ eq. Regional method (net) – 634,875 tonnes of CO ₂ eq.
B.4	Chemicals, including pesticides and ozone depleting substances	B.4.1: Chemicals, including pesticides and ozone depleting substances	The Company does not use ozon-depleting substances.
B.5	Energy consumption	B.5.1: Renewable energy	The annual energy generation from photovoltaic (PV) plants installed at the Company's facilities amounted to 3.09 thousand MWh.
		B.5.2: Energy efficiency	Total energy consumption amounted to 4,135 thousand GJ.
C	Social area		
C.1	Gender equality	C.1.1: Proportion of women in managerial positions	The share of women in managerial positions in 2024 amounted to 23.5%.
C.2	Human capita	C.2.1: Average hours of training per year per employee	Average number of hours spent on training of one employee was 41 hours.
		C.2.2: Expenditure on employee training per year per employee	The amount of investment allocated for employee training was KZT 4,446.44 million.
		C.2.3: Employee wages and benefits as a proportion of revenue, with breakdown by employment type and gender	KZT 158,970 million in the total payroll fund.
C.3	Employee health and safety	C.3.1: Expenditures on employee health and safety as a proportion of revenue	In 2024, expenditures on occupational health and safety, industrial safety and fire safety measures amounted to KZT 12.95 billion, which is equivalent to 0.71% of the Company's revenue.
		C.3.2: Frequency/incident rates of occupational injuries	The occupational injury frequency rate is 0.09.

C.4	Coverage by collective agreements	C.4.1 Percentage of employees covered by collective agreements	97%
D Institutional area			
D.1	Corporate governance disclosure	D.1.1: Number of board meetings and attendance rate	In 2024, the Board of Directors held 38 in-person and 2 remote meetings, during which 345 agenda items were reviewed. The average attendance rate of Board members at these meetings was 93.2%.
		D.1.2: Number and percentage of women board members	There were no women on the Board of Directors (as of year-end)
		D.1.3: Board members by age range	Board Members by age group: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under 30 – 0% • 30–50 years – 93% • Over 50 – 7%
		D.1.4: Number of meetings of audit committees and attendance rate	During the reporting year, the Audit Committee held 11 in-person meetings. Meeting attendance rate – 100%.
		D.1.5: Total compensation and compensation per member of the board of directors and management	The total remuneration of the Management Board and Board of Directors amounted to KZT 0.82 billion.
D.2	Anti-corruption practices	D.2.1: Amount of fines paid or payable in accordance with the convictions	No administrative fines for corruption-related violations were recorded during the reporting period.
		D.2.2: Average hours of training on anti-corruption issues per year per employee	Data is not available.

6.10. Independent auditor's report

GRI 2-5



Independent practitioner's limited assurance report on JSC "National Atomic Company "Kazatomprom"'s Sustainability information

To the Board of Directors of JSC "National Atomic Company "Kazatomprom":

Limited assurance conclusion

We have conducted a limited assurance engagement on the Integrated Annual report of JSC "National Atomic Company "Kazatomprom" (hereinafter – the "Company") and its selected subsidiaries as specified in the Annex 6.1.3 "Information perimeter" of this Integrated Annual report (hereinafter – the "Annual report") as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended.

The Sustainability information for the year ended 31 December 2024 is summarized in the Annex 6.5 "GRI Content Index" and Annex 6.8 "SASB Index" of the Integrated Annual report.

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Sustainability information is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards published by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) (hereinafter – the "GRI Standards"), SASB Sustainability Reporting Standards published by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) (hereinafter – the "SASB Standards") and methodology and guidelines developed by the Company and disclosed in the Annual report (together hereinafter – the "Reporting Criteria").

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (Revised), *Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information*, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion. Our responsibilities under this standard are further described in the Practitioner's responsibilities section of our report.

Our independence and quality management

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code), which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

The firm applies International Standard on Quality Management 1, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Responsibilities for the Sustainability information

Management of the Company is responsible for:

- The preparation of the Sustainability information in accordance with the Reporting Criteria in the Annual report;



- Designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the Sustainability information, in accordance with the Reporting Criteria, that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- The selection and application of appropriate sustainability reporting methods and making assumptions and estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's sustainability reporting process.

Inherent limitations in preparing the Sustainability information

Under the GRI Standards and SASB Standards there is a range of different, but acceptable, measurement and reporting techniques. The techniques can result in materially different reporting outcomes that may affect comparability with other organisations. The Sustainability information should therefore be read in conjunction of with the methodology used by management as described in the Annual report, and for which the Company is solely responsible.

Practitioner's responsibilities

Our responsibility is to plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Sustainability information is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a limited assurance report that includes our conclusion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence decisions of users taken on the basis of the Sustainability information.

As part of a limited assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the engagement. We also:

- Determine the suitability in the circumstances of the Company's use of the Reporting Criteria as the basis for the preparation of the Sustainability information.
- Perform risk assessment procedures, including obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the engagement, to identify where material misstatements are likely to arise, whether due to fraud or error, but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Design and perform procedures responsive to where material misstatements are likely to arise in the Sustainability information. 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.

Summary of the work performed

A limited assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the Sustainability information. The procedures in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on professional judgement, including the identification of where material misstatements are likely to arise in the Sustainability information, whether due to fraud or error.



In conducting our limited assurance engagement, we:

- Obtained an understanding of the Company's reporting processes relevant to the preparation of its Sustainability information;
- Evaluated whether all information identified by the process to identify the information reported in the Sustainability information is included in the Sustainability information;
- Performed inquiries of relevant personnel on Sustainability information in the Annual report;
- Conducted limited substantive testing on a sample basis on a Sustainability information to verify that the data have been properly calculated, recorded, compared and disclosed.

Restriction on distribution and use

Our report has been prepared solely for the Board of Directors of the Company in accordance with the agreement between us, to assist the Management of the Company in reporting on the Company's and its selected subsidiaries' sustainability performance and activities and in responding to their governance responsibilities by obtaining an independent limited assurance report in connection with the Sustainability information. The Sustainability information therefore may not be suitable, and is not to be used, for any other purpose.

We permit this report to be disclosed in the Annual report, which will be published on the Company's website.

The maintenance and integrity of the Company's website is the responsibility of Management; the work carried out by us does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, we accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the reported Sustainability information when presented on the Company's website.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company for our work or this report except where the respective terms are expressly agreed in writing and our prior consent in writing is obtained.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

30 April 2025
Almaty, Kazakhstan.

6.11. Consolidated financial statements

"NAC "KAZATOMPROM" JSC

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

The following statement is made with a view to distinguish the respective responsibilities of management and those of the independent auditor's in relation to the separate financial statements of JSC National Atomic Company Kazatomprom ("Company") and for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Management of the Company is responsible for the preparation of separate financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024, that presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, and the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

In preparing the separate financial statements, management is responsible for:

- properly selecting and applying accounting policies;
- presenting information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- providing additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, as well as other events and conditions on the Company's financial position and financial performance; and
- making an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management is also responsible for:

- designing, implementing and maintaining an effective and sound system of internal controls throughout the Company;
- maintaining adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company, and which enable them to ensure that the separate financial statements of the Company comply with IFRS;
- maintaining statutory accounting records in compliance with legislation and accounting standards of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- taking all reasonably possible measures to safeguard the assets of the Company; and
- preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

The separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 were authorised for issue by management of the Company on 18 March 2025.



ABDIMOLDAYEV D.K.
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER

National Atomic Company Kazatomprom JSC

**Consolidated financial statements
for the year ended December 31, 2024 and
audit report of the independent auditor**

Content

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	266
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.....	267
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	269
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity.....	270
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	271



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of National Atomic Company Kazatomprom JSC:

Our opinion

In our opinion, the separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of National Atomic Company Kazatomprom JSC (the "Company") as at 31 December 2024, and the Company's separate financial performance and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

The Company's separate financial statements comprise:

- the separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024;
- the separate statement of financial position as at the year then ended;
- the separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the separate statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the separate financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the separate financial statements in the Republic of Kazakhstan. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the ethical requirements of the Republic of Kazakhstan that are relevant to our audit of the separate financial statements.

*PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Business Centre Q2, Kabanbay Batyr Ave. 15/1, 4th floor, Astana, Kazakhstan, Z05M6H9
T: +7 (7172) 55-07-07, F: +7 (7172) 55-07-08, www.pwc.kz*



Independent auditor's report (Continued)

Page 2

Our audit approach

Overview

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| Materiality | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Overall Company materiality: Tenge 16,500 million, which represents approximately 5% of profit before tax adjusted for gain from reversal of impairment losses on accounts receivable and gain from revaluation and disposal of inventory loan. |
| Key audit matters | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Issued financial guarantee |

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

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

Materiality

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

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

Overall Company materiality	Tenge 16,500 million
------------------------------------	----------------------

How we determined it	Approximately 5% of profit before tax for the year ended 31 December 2024 adjusted for gain from reversal of impairment losses on accounts receivable and gain from revaluation and disposal of inventory loan.
-----------------------------	---

Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose profit before tax as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Company is most commonly measured by users and is a generally accepted benchmark. We further adjusted it for reversal of impairment losses on accounts receivable, and gain from revaluation and disposal of inventory loan, which are significant one-off items considered separately in our audit. We chose 5% which is consistent with quantitative materiality thresholds used for profit-oriented companies.
--	--



Independent auditor's report (Continued)

Page 3

Key audit matters

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Issued financial guarantee Notes 21 and 34 to the separate financial statements In 2024, the Company's subsidiary KAP Logistics LLP and Taiqonyr Qyshqyl Zauyty LLP concluded an offtake agreement. According to the offtake agreement, Taiqonyr Qyshqyl Zauyty LLP is a seller and KAP Logistics LLP is a buyer of all sulfuric acid produced by Taiqonyr Qyshqyl Zauyty LLP for a long-term period 2027-2043. In order to secure the fulfillment of KAP Logistics LLP's obligations, guarantee agreement was signed between KAP Logistics LLP, Taiqonyr Qyshqyl Zauyty LLP and the Company. According to the agreement the Company guarantees the fulfillment of monetary obligations of KAP Logistics LLP before Taiqonyr Qyshqyl Zauyty LLP. As of 31 December 2024 the amount of issued financial guarantee was Tenge 22,569 million based on the management's estimate of its fair value in the absence of market information. We focused on this area because the assessment of the guarantee liability involves inherent subjectivity in applying the appropriate valuation approach. Financial guarantee also has a significant impact on the separate financial statements.	 Our procedures included: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We obtained understanding of the guarantee agreement and other underlying documents, we evaluated the correctness of the guarantee accounting treatment, including recognition and classification principles, for compliance with the Company's accounting policy and IFRS accounting standards requirements.• We involved our valuation experts to assist in the evaluation of the methodology and assumptions used in the fair value estimate of the financial guarantee.• We tested the management's fair value estimate for mathematical accuracy, verified assumptions applied and judgements made and performed sensitivity analysis of key assumptions.

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

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

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

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



Independent auditor's report (Continued)

Page 4

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

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

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

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

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

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



Independent auditor's report (Continued)

Page 5


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

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

On behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Approved by:


Azamat Konratbaev
Managing Director
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
(General State License of the Ministry of
Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan
№0000005 dated 21 October 1999)

Signed by:


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

18 March 2025
Astana, Kazakhstan

National Atomic Company Kazatomprom JSC
Separate Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Note	For the year ended 31 December 2024	For the year ended 31 December 2023
Revenue	6	1,251,044	1,026,460
Cost of sales	7	(1,214,710)	(861,564)
Gross profit		36,334	164,896
Distribution expenses	8	(13,607)	(15,259)
General and administrative expenses	9	(23,296)	(22,973)
Net reversal of impairment losses/(impairment losses) on financial assets	10	14,712	(15,933)
Net (impairment losses)/reversal of impairment losses on non-financial assets		(730)	(149)
Other expenses	12	(1,209)	(43,550)
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss)	12	48,777	(13,460)
Other income	11	18,206	2,987
Finance income	14	290,129	259,237
Finance costs	14	(8,536)	(4,684)
Profit before tax		360,780	311,112
Income tax expense	15	(66,977)	(36,202)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		293,803	274,910
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		(98)	5
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(98)	5
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		293,705	274,915
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share (rounded to Tenge)	39	1,132	1,060

These separate financial statements were approved by management at 18 March 2025:



Telebayev M.D.
 First Deputy CEO
 Chief Financial Officer


 Abdumoldayev D.K.
 Financial Controller


 Jakypbekova S.J.
 Chief Accountant

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

National Atomic Company Kazatomprom JSC
Separate Statement of Financial Position

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	17	23,939	23,053
Mine development assets	18	30,191	19,252
Mineral rights	19	141,021	154,837
Exploration and evaluation assets	20	10,372	23,754
Intangible assets	16	47,635	47,054
Investments in subsidiaries	21	203,697	168,255
Investments in associates	22	15,276	15,276
Investments in joint ventures	23	15,097	26,784
Other financial assets	25	54,808	56,078
Other non-financial assets	26	13,951	11,940
		555,987	546,283
Current assets			
Accounts receivable	24	554,752	315,808
Prepaid income tax		2,926	7
VAT recoverable	26	207,287	141,014
Inventories	27	383,306	394,857
Other financial assets	25	18,093	51,552
Other non-financial assets	26	5,783	10,017
Cash and cash equivalents	28	132,701	113,465
		1,304,848	1,026,720
Assets classified as held for sale		-	372
		1,304,848	1,027,092
TOTAL ASSETS		1,860,835	1,573,375

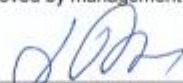
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

National Atomic Company Kazatomprom JSC
Separate Statement of Financial Position

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
EQUITY			
Share capital	29	37,051	37,051
Reserves		(1,526)	(1,526)
Retained earnings		756,267	777,211
TOTAL EQUITY		791,792	812,736
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	30	105,022	-
Provisions	31	5,589	4,182
Deferred tax liabilities	15	18,453	24,129
Employee benefits		547	406
Issued financial guarantee	34	22,569	-
Other liabilities		2,275	2,275
		154,455	30,992
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	30	457	82,746
Provisions	31	24,049	4,679
Accounts payable	32	873,750	541,457
Other tax and compulsory payments liabilities		7,391	4,012
Employee benefits		91	117
Income tax payable		4,560	2,139
Other liabilities	33	4,290	94,497
		914,588	729,647
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,069,043	760,639
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,860,835	1,573,375
Book Value per Share (rounded to Tenge)	39	2,869	2,952

These separate financial statements were approved by management at 18 March 2025:




 Abdimoldayev D.K.
 Financial Controller


 Jakypbekova S.J.
 Chief Accountant

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

National Atomic Company Kazatomprom JSC
Separate Statement of Cash Flows

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Note	For the year ended 31 December 2024	For the year ended 31 December 2023*
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash receipts from customers		1,097,307	946,395
Cash receipts under swap transactions		222,469	231,263
VAT refund		53,865	24,364
Interest received		13,835	12,422
Payments to suppliers		(1,018,307)	(820,476)
Payments under swap transactions		(229,435)	(168,748)
Payments of wages and salaries		(13,873)	(11,476)
Income tax paid		(56,826)	(38,009)
Other taxes paid		(43,296)	(32,314)
Interest paid	30	(4,163)	(3,856)
Return of restricted funds		-	14,884
Other (payments)/receipts, net		(3,031)	2,304
Cash flow from operating activities		18,545	156,753
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(5,951)	(4,281)
Proceeds from sale of long-term assets		3,430	-
Acquisition of mine development assets		(14,780)	(7,334)
Acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets		(1,363)	(1,942)
Acquisition of short-term debt securities		(266,511)	(735,666)
Acquisition of long-term debt securities		(14,364)	(3,259)
Proceeds from redemption of short-term debt securities		332,011	694,659
Proceeds from redemption of long-term debt securities		2,217	-
Issuance of loans to related parties	25	-	(7,409)
Acquisition of investments in subsidiaries		(778)	(3,626)
Proceeds from sale of investments in associate		-	1,013
Dividends received from subsidiaries	14	178,783	134,759
Dividends received from associates, joint ventures	14	91,110	87,794
Repayment of loans given to related parties	25	9,089	5,296
Other payments, net		(723)	(238)
Cash flow from investing activities		292,170	159,766
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	30	149,657	22,358
Repayment of loans and borrowings	30	(135,321)	(70,025)
Dividends paid to shareholders	29	(314,649)	(200,970)
Payments under lease	30	(361)	(22)
Cash flow from financing activities		(300,674)	(248,659)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		10,041	67,860
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	28	113,465	52,339
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		9,247	(6,732)
Change in cash and cash equivalents impairment reserve		(52)	(2)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	28	132,701	113,465

* Additional information about investing cash flows is provided in Note 3. Information about significant non-cash transactions is provided in Note 28.

These separate financial statements were approved by management at 18 March 2025:



Abdimoldayev D.K.
 Financial Controller

Jakypbekova S.J.
 Chief Accountant

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

National atomic company Kazatomprom JSC
Separate Statement of Changes in Equity

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Share capital	Reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2023	37,051	(1,526)	703,266	738,791
Profit for the year	-	-	274,910	274,910
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	5	5
Total comprehensive income	-	-	274,915	274,915
Dividends declared (Note 29)	-	-	(200,970)	(200,970)
Balance at 31 December 2023	37,051	(1,526)	777,211	812,736
Profit for the year	-	-	293,803	293,803
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(98)	(98)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	293,705	293,705
Dividends declared (Note 29)	-	-	(314,649)	(314,649)
Balance at 31 December 2024	37,051	(1,526)	756,267	791,792

These separate financial statements were approved by management at 18 March 2025:



Tulebayev D.D.
 First Deputy CEO –
 Chief Financial Officer



Abdimoldayev D.K.
 Financial Controller



Jakypbekova S.J.
 Chief Accountant

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

1 NAC Kazatomprom JSC and its operations

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards for the year ended 31 December 2024 for National Atomic Company Kazatomprom JSC (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as “the Group”).

The Company is a joint stock company set up in accordance with regulations of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Company was established pursuant to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the establishment of National Atomic Company Kazatomprom No. 3593, dated 14 July 1997, and the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on National Atomic Company Kazatomprom Issues No. 1148 dated 22 July 1997, as a closed joint stock company with a 100% government shareholding.

As at 31 December 2024, 62.99% of the Company’s shares are held by Samruk-Kazyna JSC, 12.01% are held by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan and 25% are on free float (Note 30).

The Company’s registered address is Syganak street, building 17/12, Astana city, the Republic of Kazakhstan. The principal place of business is the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Group’s principal activities include production of uranium and sale of uranium products. The Group is one of the world leading uranium producing companies. The Group is also involved in processing of rare metals, manufacture and sale of beryllium and tantalum products and scientific support of operational activities.

NAC Kazatomprom JSC is an entity representing interests of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the initial stages of the nuclear fuel cycle and production of fuel assemblies and their components. The Group is a participant in a number of associates and joint ventures, which make a significant contribution to its profit (Notes 23 and 24).

The Group’s development strategy adopts a market-driven approach within the industry, focusing on adaptation to new economic and technological realities. It also incorporates additional strategic objectives that take into account global energy trends, emerging challenges, and opportunities in the uranium market, the nuclear fuel cycle, and rare metals. The strategy is aimed at ensuring long-term value growth for all stakeholders of the Group in line with the principles of sustainable development that will be achieved through the efficient utilization of resource potential, diversification of business activities, and strengthening the Group’s position in the global market.

As at 31 December 2024, the Group and its associates and joint ventures were a party to the following contracts for production and exploration of uranium:

Entity/Mine, area	Stage	Contract date	Contract term
<i>The Company and entities under control</i>			
Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP			
Kanzhugan	Production	27 November 1996	51 years
Uvanas	Liquidation	27 November 1996	-
Mynkuduk, East block	Production	27 November 1996	31 years
Moinkum, block 1 (South) (south part)	Liquidation	26 September 2000	-
Moinkum, block 3 (Central) (north part)	Production	31 May 2010	31 years
Inkai, block 3	Production	5 June 2024	4 years
MC Ortalyk LLP			
Mynkuduk, Central block	Production	8 July 2005	28 years
Zhalpak	Production	14 December 2021	25 years
Appak LLP			
Mynkuduk, West block	Production	8 July 2005	30 years
RU-6 LLP			
North and South Karamurun	Production	15 November 1996	44 years
JV Inkai LLP			
Inkai, block 1	Production	13 July 2000	45 years
Company			
Inkai, block 2	Exploration	25 June 2018	10 years
Baiken-U LLP			
North Khorasan, block 2	Production	1 March 2006	49 years
Turanium LLP			
North Khorasan, block 1	Exploration and Production	8 May 2005	53 years
JV Budenovskoye LLP			
Budenovskoye, blocks 6, 7	Production	16 October 2020	25 years

1 NAC Kazatomprom JSC Group and its Operations (continued)

Mine/area	Stage	Contract date	Contract term
<i>Associates</i>			
JV KATCO LLP			
Southern Moinkum, Northern part and Tortkuduk	Production	3 March 2000	39 years
JV Zarechnoye JSC			
Zarechnoye	Production	23 September 2002	26 years
JV South Mining Chemical Company LLP			
Akdala	Production	28 March 2001	25 years
Inkai, block 4	Production	8 July 2005	24 years
<i>Joint Ventures</i>			
Semizbay-U LLP			
Semizbai	Production	2 June 2006	25 years
Irkol	Production	14 July 2005	25 years
<i>Joint Operations</i>			
Karatau LLP			
Budenovskoye, block 2	Production	8 July 2005	35 years
JV Akbastau JSC			
Budenovskoye, block 1	Production	20 November 2007	30 years
Budenovskoye, blocks 3, 4	Production	20 November 2007	31 years

In 2024 the Company received Exploration licenses for areas 5-1, 5-3, the Northern Budenovskoye mine and the Eastern Zhalpak area. Under these Licenses, geological exploration works are planned for 6 years.

At 31 December 2024 the Group comprises 33 entities (2023: 33), mainly located in five regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan: Turkestan region, East Kazakhstan region, Kyzylorda region, Akmola region and Almaty region. At 31 December 2024 and 2023 the aggregate number of employees of the Group is about 22 thousand people.

2 Economic environment of the Group

In November 2024 Fitch Ratings, an international rating agency, affirmed Kazakhstan's Long-Term Foreign-Currency Issuer Default Rating (IDR) at 'BBB' with a stable outlook. According to Fitch, Kazakhstan's 'BBB' IDRs reflect strong fiscal and external balance sheets that have proven resilient to external shocks, and financing flexibility underpinned by accumulated oil revenue savings. Set against these strengths are its very high dependence on commodities, high inflation that partly reflects a less developed macroeconomic policy framework relative to 'BBB' peers, and weak governance indicators. Crude oil and oil condensates continue to be the major contributors to fiscal revenues and exports, and the sector accounts for 17% of GDP, exposing the economy to external shocks arising from changing prices in those commodities. Economic diversification efforts are underway but it will take time, given challenges associated with the business environment and skills shortages.

The economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan continues to develop. Its economy is particularly sensitive to prices on oil, gas and other commodities, which constitute a major part of the country's exports. These characteristics include, but are not limited to, having a national currency that is not freely traded on the global foreign-exchange markets, not freely convertible outside of the country and little presence of Kazakhstani debt and equity securities on foreign stock exchanges. Additionally, the energy sector in the Republic of Kazakhstan is still impacted by political, legislative, fiscal and regulatory developments. Uncertainty remains in relation to the exchange rate of Tenge and commodity prices.

The economic environment has a significant impact on the Group's operations and financial position. Management is taking necessary measures to ensure sustainability of the Group's operations. However, the future effects of the current economic situation are difficult to predict, and management's current expectations and estimates could differ from actual results.

Impact of anti-Russian sanctions

As part of its ongoing risk assessment program the Group management monitors the potential impact of anti-Russian sanctions on the Group's operations. On 11 August 2024 the Prohibiting Russian Uranium Imports Act intended to reduce U.S. reliance on Russian uranium imports became effective. The act bans U.S. imports from Russia of unirradiated low-enriched uranium and natural uranium.

As part of the Group's exported products are transported through Russia, there are risks associated with transit through the territory of Russia, insurance and the delivery of cargo by sea vessels. The Group constantly monitors the potential impact of sanctions on the Group's operations, including transportation and sales of finished products. At the date of these financial statements, there are no restrictions on the Group's activities related to the supply of the Group's products to end customers.

2 Economic environment of the Group (continued)

There are also risks associated with Russian partners in the Group's subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, including reputational and corporate governance risks. On 24 February 2023, the UK included a number of key employees of the Rosatom State Corporation in the sanctions list. Also in 2024 the US Department of the Treasury included the following companies of the Rosatom State Corporation group in the sanctions list Innovation Hub LLC, Rusatom Arctic JSC, Security Code LLC, PJSC Transcontainer, IPN Stankostroenie JSC, Rusatom Machine Tools JSC, Research Institute of Devices JSC, Kirov Energomash Plant JSC, Inject Research and Production Enterprise LLC, Rosatom Microelectronisc JSC and Rosatom Digital Solutions LLC. The Group has no relations with the mentioned companies.

On 10 January 2025, the US Department of the Treasury imposed sanctions against a number of top managers of the State Corporation Rosatom. The consequences of the blocking sanctions imposed against these top managers include freezing of assets, a ban on commercial (and some non-commercial) relations with these individuals and transactions with their assets, and a ban on entry into the United States.

At the same time, as of the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements, the entities of the Rosatom State Corporation group, the partners of the Group in four uranium mining entities in Kazakhstan, are not included in the sanctions list. The Group monitors the risk of sanctions, minimizing the consequences of its implementation. Based on the initial risk assessment and subsequent updates to the sanctions programs and lists, the Group drew up an action plan to minimize possible negative consequences. This action plan is updated as new risks are identified or sanctions programs and lists are updated.

The Group's management is unable to predict the impact of future events on the Group's financial position and its results of this matter. Management will continue to monitor the potential impact of anti-Russian sanctions on the Group and will take all necessary steps to mitigate risks.

3 Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (IFRS) under the historical cost convention, as modified by financial instruments categorised at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") and at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"). The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented unless specified.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant are disclosed in the corresponding notes of these consolidated financial statements.

Presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in millions of Kazakhstani Tenge ("Tenge"), unless otherwise stated.

Consolidation

(i) Consolidated financial statements

The Group has several subsidiaries disclosed in Note 37. Unless otherwise stated, they have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares that are held directly by the Group, and the proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the Group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business.

(ii) Associates and joint ventures

The Group's associates and joint ventures are disclosed in Notes 23 and 24. The entities have share capital, which is held directly by the Group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business, and the proportion of ownership interest is the same as the proportion of voting rights held. Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence (directly or indirectly), but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Entities where the Group holds joint control by means of unanimous decision making with the second participant over relevant activities, are classified as joint ventures.

3 Basis of preparation (continued)

(iii) Joint operations

The Group is a party to joint operations as disclosed in Note 37. In accordance with requirements of the relevant agreements, participants buy output of joint operations equally in accordance with their ownership interest. If participants of the joint operations do not comply with this requirement during a period, a liability or receivable under joint operations is recognised for an amount equivalent to the corresponding gross margin. The liability/receivable is settled either when participants satisfy the parity requirements or participants mutually agree to discharge the liabilities/receivables, and a corresponding loss/gain is recognised in profit or loss statement. Receivables and payables between participants of the joint operations are presented on a gross basis in the financial statements. No revenue from joint operations is recognised in the financial statements until the Group sells the output to third parties.

Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of each of the Group's consolidated entities is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Company and its Kazakhstan subsidiaries is the national currency of Kazakhstan, Kazakhstani Tenge. Exchange restrictions and currency controls exist in relation of converting Tenge into other currencies. Currently, Tenge is not freely convertible outside of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into each entity's functional currency at the official exchange rate at the respective end of the reporting period. The official exchange rate of Kazakhstan Stock Exchange (KASE) as at 31 December 2024 was Tenge 525.11 per 1 US Dollar (2023: Tenge 454.56 per 1 US Dollar). Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of the transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities into each entity's functional currency at year-end official exchange rates are recognised in profit or loss statement as a separate line item. Note 13 provides additional information about foreign exchange gains and losses from financing activities (attributable to borrowings) and operating activities (all other foreign exchange gains and losses).

The results and financial position of the Group's foreign operation, which has financial statements with different functional currency, are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position are translated at the closing rate at the end of the respective reporting period;
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions);
- components of equity are translated at the historic rate;
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Translation at year-end does not apply to non-monetary items that are carried at historic costs.

Investing cash flows - change in presentation

Major classes of cash receipts and cash payments arising from investing and financing activities are reported on a gross basis in these consolidated financial statements. Acquisition and redemption of short-term debt securities include mainly instruments, for which the turnover is quick, the amounts are large and the maturities are short. In the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2023 such instruments were presented on the net basis, acquisition and redemption amounts were offset for the total amount of Tenge 689,389 million.

4 Adoption of new or revised standards and interpretations

The following amendments became effective from 1 January 2024, but did not have any material impact on the Group:

- Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases: Lease Liabilities under a Sale and Leaseback Agreement (issued on 22 September 2022 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024);
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current – Amendments to IAS 1 (initially issued on 23 January 2020 and subsequently amended on 15 July 2020 and 31 October 2022, ultimately effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024);
- Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Supplier Financing Arrangements (issued on 25 May 2023).

4 Adoption of new or revised standards and interpretations (continued)

Certain new standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 or later, and which the Group has not early adopted. These are:

- Amendments to IAS 21 Restricted Exchange Feature (issued on 15 August 2023 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025);
- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement Requirements for Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (issued on 30 May 2024 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026);
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (issued on 9 April 2024 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027);
- IFRSs (IFRS 19 Non-Public Subsidiaries: Disclosures (issued on 9 May 2024 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027);
- IFRS 14 Adjustment Deferral Accounts (issued on 30 January 2014, with no effective date set);
- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (issued on 11 September 2014, with no effective date set);
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs (issued in July 2024 and effective on 1 January 2026);
- Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (Issued on 18 December 2024 and effective from 1 January 2026).

The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments on its financial statements.

5 Segment information

Operating segments are components that engage in business activities that may earn revenues or incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker (CODM) and for which discrete financial information is available. The CODM is the person or group of persons who allocates resources and assesses the performance for the entity. The CODM has been identified as the Management Board of the Group headed by the CEO.

(a) Description of products and services from which each reportable segment derives its revenue

The Group is a vertically integrated business involved in the production chain of end products – from geological exploration, mining of uranium and nuclear fuel production, to marketing and auxiliary services (transportation and logistics, procurement, research and other). The Group is organised on the basis of two main business segments:

- Uranium – uranium mining and processing from the Group's mines, purchases of uranium from joint ventures and associates, external sales and marketing of produced and purchased natural uranium, sales of enriched uranium. This segment includes the Group's share in the net results of joint ventures and associates engaged in uranium production, as well as the Group's head office (NAC Kazatomprom JSC);
- UMP (Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC) – production and sales of products containing beryllium, tantalum and niobium, hydrofluoric acid and by-products, processing of uranium on tolling basis for the Group's uranium entities and production of uranium powders and pellets to external markets and its joint venture, Ulba-FA LLP.

The revenues and expenses of some of the Group's subsidiaries, which primarily provide services to the uranium segment (such as drilling, transportation, security and geological), are not allocated to the results of this operating segment. These Group's businesses are not included within reportable operating segments as their financial results do not meet the quantitative threshold. The results of these and other minor operations are included in the "Other" caption.

5 Segment information (continued)

(b) Factors that management used to identify the reportable segments

The Group's segments are strategic business units that focus on different customers. They are managed separately because of the differences in the production processes, the nature of products produced and required marketing and investment strategies. Segment financial information reviewed by the CODM includes:

- information about income and expenses by business units (segments) based on IFRS figures on a quarterly basis;
- assets and liabilities as well as capital expenditures by segment on a quarterly basis;
- operating data (such as production and inventory volumes) and revenue data (such as sales volumes per type of product, average sales price) are also reviewed by the CODM on a monthly and quarterly basis.

(c) Measurement of operating segment profit or loss, assets and liabilities

The CODM evaluates performance of each segment based on gross and net profit. Segment financial information is prepared on the basis of IFRS financial information and measured in a manner consistent with that in these consolidated financial statements. Revenues from other segments include transfers of raw materials, goods and services from one segment to another, amount is determined based on market prices for similar goods.

5 Segment information (continued)

(d) Information about reportable segment profit or loss, assets and liabilities

Segment information for the reportable segments for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 is set out below:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Uranium		UMP		Other		Eliminations		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
External revenue	1,662,725	1,275,045	71,848	123,588	78,779	36,002	-	-	1,813,352	1,434,635
Revenues from other segments	4,253	27,697	12,048	8,610	138,409	81,305	(154,710)	(117,612)	-	-
Cost of sales	(807,147)	(565,339)	(61,749)	(104,752)	(187,239)	(111,122)	124,514	109,351	(931,621)	(671,862)
Gross profit	859,831	737,403	22,147	27,446	29,949	6,185	(30,196)	(8,261)	881,731	762,773
Net (impairment losses)/reversal of impairment	13,784	(16,120)	(483)	184	26	159	104	71	13,431	(15,706)
Share of results of associates and joint ventures	163,732	90,633	(6,634)	5,677	2,465	2,075	-	-	159,563	98,385
Gain from business combination	295,719	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	295,719	-
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss)	71,716	(20,194)	2,049	(1,133)	(271)	(3)	-	-	73,494	(21,330)
Finance income	27,308	38,975	1,182	1,168	2,037	1,363	-	-	30,527	41,506
Finance costs	(17,698)	(8,223)	(600)	(1,291)	(394)	(133)	39	58	(18,653)	(9,589)
Income tax expense	(230,253)	(142,962)	(3,461)	(4,119)	(3,283)	(926)	-	-	(236,997)	(148,007)
Profit for the period	1,130,404	561,123	2,925	17,976	24,275	3,677	(25,489)	(2,441)	1,132,115	580,335
Depreciation and amortisation charge	(120,185)	(92,938)	(2,428)	(2,281)	(6,709)	(5,133)	7,205	5,190	(122,117)	(95,162)

5 Segment information (continued)

Segment information for the reportable segments for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 is set out below (continued):

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Uranium		UMP		Other		Eliminations		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Investments in associates and joint ventures	256,541	189,777	.	6,634	15,283	12,440	.	.	271,824	208,851
Total reportable segment assets	3,620,092	2,394,281	108,916	119,314	133,910	109,735	(41,037)	(24,410)	3,821,881	2,598,920
Assets of disposal groups classified as held for sale	372	.	.	.	372
Total assets	3,620,092	2,394,281	108,916	119,314	133,910	110,107	(41,037)	(24,410)	3,821,881	2,599,292
Total liabilities	787,921	552,094	21,005	25,641	41,806	34,408	(26,402)	(21,118)	824,330	591,025
Capital expenditure	185,945	96,863	4,150	4,642	15,455	10,473	(15,134)	(2,096)	190,424	109,882

Capital expenditure represents additions to non-current assets other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefits assets and rights arising under insurance contracts.

5 Segment information (continued)

(e) Analysis of revenues by products and services

The Group's revenues are analysed by products and services in Note 7. Information about finance income and costs is disclosed in Note 15.

(f) Geographical information

The Group's main assets are located in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Distribution of the Group's sales between countries on the basis of the customer's country of domicile was as follows:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
China	663,721	522,521
Kazakhstan	336,634	182,574
Russia	253,166	215,042
Canada	164,911	131,135
USA	140,855	152,462
France	110,853	82,648
United Kingdom (including Jersey and Cayman Islands)	44,725	40,633
United Arab Emirates	29,263	-
Other countries	69,224	107,620
Total consolidated revenues	1,813,352	1,434,635

Major customers

The Group has a group of customers under common control that accounts for more than 10% of the Group's consolidated revenue. This revenue of Tenge 642,942 million (2023: Tenge 526,684 million) is reported under the Uranium segment mainly.

6 Balances and transactions with related parties

Parties are generally considered to be related if the parties are under common control or if one party has the ability to control the other party or can exercise significant influence or joint control over the other party in making financial and operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, management has regard to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form. Transactions with related parties are performed at normal commercial terms unless disclosed otherwise.

Entities under common control include companies under control of SWF Samruk-Kazyna JSC. Transactions with other government owned entities are not disclosed when they are entered into in the ordinary course of business with terms consistently applied to all public and private entities, when they are not individually significant, if the Group's services are provided on standard terms available for all customers, or where there is no choice of supplier of services such as electricity transmission services and telecommunications. In accordance with IAS 24.26 the Group discloses only individually significant transactions and qualitative and quantitative indication of other collectively, but not individually significant transactions with government and state owned entities. Detailed description of such significant transactions is presented in Note 26, 34.

At 31 December 2024, the outstanding balances with related parties were as follows:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Accounts receivable and other assets	Other financial assets	Accounts payable and other liabilities	Loans and borrowings
Associates	10,754	-	117,198	-
Joint ventures	146,521	-	42,004	-
Entities under common control	501	-	1,189	-
Controlling shareholder	-	-	-	105,479
Associates of the controlling shareholder	21	28,602	2,948	-
Other government owned entities	-	25,781	-	-
Total	157,797	54,383	163,339	105,479

6 Balances and transactions with related parties (continued)

Transactions with related parties for the year ended 31 December 2024 were as follows:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Sale of goods and services	Dividends received	Purchase of goods and services	Dividends to the Shareholder	Finance and other income / (expenditures)
Associates	72,500	76,579	256,921	-	109
Joint ventures	273,581	13,503	65,296	-	2
Entities under common control	57	-	18,320	-	(3,032)
Controlling shareholder	-	-	-	235,987	(3,234)
Associates of the controlling shareholder	234	-	17,736	-	(2,026)
Other government owned entities	18	-	107	-	1,969
Total	346,390	90,082	358,380	235,987	(6,212)

The Group is a guarantor for loan obtained by Ulba-FA LLP in the amount of Tenge 12,397 million (2023: Tenge 16,096 million) (Note 35).

In 2024 the Group became a guarantor for Taiqonyr Qyshqyl Zauyty LLP (Note 24) under the underlying agreements on joint implementation of the project on sulfuric acid plant construction with a maximum exposure of Tenge 14,295 million (2023: 0) (Note 35).

In 2024 the Group transferred obligatory pension payments for its employees to the state-owned United Accumulative Pension Fund JSC in the amount of Tenge 11,511 million (2023: Tenge 9,328 million). Corporate income tax (Note 16) as well as other taxes, penalties and fines are also transferred to the state (Notes 8-10).

At 31 December 2023, the outstanding balances with related parties were as follows:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Accounts receivable and other assets	Other financial assets	Accounts payable and other liabilities	Loans and borrowings
Associates	3,657	2,502	59,037	3,506
Joint ventures	57,115	-	26,951	-
Entities under common control	274	-	1,154	-
Controlling shareholder	-	-	7	-
Associates of the controlling shareholder	-	-	1,392	-
Other government owned entities	1	9,112	-	-
Total	61,047	11,614	88,541	3,506

Transactions with related parties for the year ended 31 December 2023 were as follows:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Sale of goods and services	Dividends received	Purchase of goods and services	Dividends to the Shareholder	Finance and other income	Payments to budget
Associates	14,258	77,907	169,305	-	397	4
Joint ventures	162,318	9,959	57,601	-	-	-
Entities under common control	89	-	13,645	-	-	-
Controlling shareholder	-	-	-	150,728	-	-
Associates of the controlling shareholder	-	-	6,740	-	-	-
Other government owned entities	46	-	118	-	3,654	11,404
Total	176,711	87,866	247,409	150,728	4,051	11,408

6 Balances and transactions with related parties (continued)

Key management personnel are represented by personnel with authority and responsibility in planning, management and control of the Group's activities, directly or indirectly. Key management personnel include all members of the Management Board and the members of the Board of Directors. The table below represents remuneration of the key management personnel, paid by the Group in exchange for services provided. This remuneration includes salaries, bonuses, as well as associated taxes and payments. No remuneration is paid or payable to representatives of the Controlling shareholder in the Board of Directors.

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024		2023	
	Expense	Accrued liability	Expense	Accrued liability
Short-term benefits				
Salaries and bonuses	819	47	913	39
Total	819	47	913	39

7 Revenue

The Group's revenue arises from contracts with customers where performance obligations are satisfied mostly at a point in time.

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023*
Sales of natural uranium	1,412,466	1,180,722
Sales of enriched uranium	248,820	91,218
Sales of purchased goods	53,566	14,607
Sales of beryllium products	30,666	30,626
Sales of tantalum products	19,670	22,609
Sales of processing services	15,186	11,181
Sales of other services	11,473	10,076
Transportation services	8,101	4,701
Drilling services	7,275	8,842
Sales of uranium products	3,549	56,831
Sales of materials and other goods	2,580	3,222
Total revenue	1,813,352	1,434,635

The most significant factors that affected the Group's revenue during 2024 included:

- The Group has sales contracts with Ulba-FA LLP, fuel assemblies producing plant, according to which the Group sells enriched uranium, processing services and uranium products. The mix of such goods and services may differ depending on the client's needs. In 2024 the Group sold Tenge 248,820 million of enriched uranium and Tenge 6,248 million of processing services to Ulba-FA LLP (2023: Tenge 91,218 million of enriched uranium, Tenge 49,350 million of uranium products and Tenge 1,283 million of processing services).
- A decrease of natural uranium sales volumes by 8% compared to 2023 is in accordance with approved sales plan. Sales volumes may vary from year to year due to differences in customer delivery schedules and requests throughout the year and actual physical deliveries.
- A 26% increase in the average selling price compared to 2023 (US Dollars 69.48 versus US Dollars 55.09) due to an increase in market spot price for natural uranium. The Group's current contract portfolio pricing correlates with the spot uranium prices, however some deliveries in 2024 were made under long-term contracts, which include fixed pricing components, including price ceilings that were negotiated in a comparatively lower price environment of prior periods.
- The Group obtained control over JV Budenovskoye LLP as explained in Note 41 as a result of significant changes in Charter and Foundation agreement that became effective from 1 January 2024. Thus, the Group consolidates JV Budenovskoye LLP as a subsidiary from 1 January 2024. The acquired subsidiary contributed Tenge 62,223 million to the revenue from sales of natural uranium.
- Sales of purchased goods include raw materials and chemicals. The growth in sales of such goods is explained by the rise of uranium production volume of mining entities.

*The management decided to improve presentation of revenue items by separating sales of processing services from sales of the product itself, comparative amounts were regrouped accordingly.

7 Revenue (continued)

Material accounting policies and significant judgements

Revenue is defined as income arising in the course of the Group's ordinary activities. Revenue is recognised in the amount of transaction price. Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring control over promised goods or services to a customer, excluding the amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue is recognised net of discounts, returns and value added taxes, export duties and other similar mandatory payments.

(i) Sales of goods (uranium, tantalum, beryllium, niobium and other products)

Sales are recognised when control of the good has transferred, being when the goods are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the goods, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the goods. Delivery occurs when the goods have been delivered to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the goods in accordance with the contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

Revenue from the sales with discounts is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts, using the expected value method, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with an average credit term of 30-60 days, which is consistent with market practice. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

Delivery of uranium, tantalum and beryllium products vary depending on the individual terms of a sale contract usually in accordance with the Incoterms classification. Delivery of uranium products occurs at the date of physical delivery in accordance with Incoterms or at the date of book-transfer to an account with a converter specified by the customer. A book-transfer operation represents a transaction whereby the uranium account balance of the transferor is decreased with a simultaneous allocation of uranium to the transferee's uranium account with the same specialised conversion / reconversion entity.

(ii) Sales of services (transportation, drilling and other)

The Group may provide services under fixed-price contracts. Revenue from providing services is recognised at a point in time, drilling and other services are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered proportionately to the percentage of actually provided services. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided because the customer receives and uses the benefits simultaneously.

Swap transactions (judgements)

The Group sells part of its uranium products under swap transactions with separate agreements with the same counterparty, being for sales and purchase of the same volume of uranium for the same price at different delivery points or different timeframes. Effectively, this results in the exchange of own uranium (produced or purchased from the Group's entities) with purchased uranium.

Normally, under a swap transaction, the Group delivers physical uranium to one destination point, and purchases the same volume of uranium at a third-party converter for sale to end customers. Swap transactions are entered into primarily to reduce transportation costs for uranium delivery from Kazakhstan to end customers.

Despite the fact that swap agreements are not formally related to each other, management concluded that these transactions are in substance linked and would not have occurred on an isolated basis, driven by the existing market demand and supply forces. In management's view, supply of the same volume of homogeneous product (uranium) for the same price represents an exchange of products, which should be presented on a net basis in the consolidated financial statements, reflecting the economic substance of the transaction. Interpretation of terms and approach to the accounting for swap transactions requires judgement.

In 2024, the Group did not recognise sales revenue from swap transactions of Tenge 169,556 million (2023: Tenge 139,322 million) and related cost of sales of Tenge 158,551 million (2023: Tenge 149,209 million).

7 Revenue (continued)

Purchase and sales agreements assume cash transfers on a regular payment terms, similar to contracts with customers. The Group presents cash receipts as “receipts under swap transactions” and cash payments as “payments under swap transactions”.

Enrichment of natural uranium (judgements)

The Group purchases uranium enrichment services from Uranium Enrichment Center JSC (UEC) in Russia. The transaction is structured as two separate agreements. Group sells natural uranium and purchases enriched uranium from UEC. Despite agreements with UEC are not formally related, the management concluded that these transactions are in substance linked and would not have occurred on an isolated basis. Effectively, this results in the sales of uranium with an obligation to repurchase it in the form of enriched uranium, in accordance with IFRS 15 requirements no revenue from sales of uranium to UEC should be recognised, reflecting the economic substance of the transaction. Interpretation of terms and approach to the accounting for transactions with UEC requires judgement. The cost of enrichment services included in cost of sales of Tenge 62,612 million (2023: Tenge 40,643 million) in processing and other services line item (Note 8).

Purchase and sales agreements with UEC assumed cash transfers, starting from 2023 the Group changed the contract terms to settle cash transfers on a net basis (Note 29).

8 Cost of sales

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Materials and supplies	518,578	364,841
Depreciation and amortisation	119,922	92,824
Processing and other services	103,655	71,126
Taxes other than income tax	91,487	55,868
Payroll costs	71,346	61,886
Maintenance and repair	5,966	5,475
Transportation expenses	4,967	6,780
Utilities	2,467	1,714
Rent expenses	461	413
Other	12,772	10,935
Total cost of sales	931,621	671,862

Increase in materials and supplies is mainly explained by the growth in the spot market price and, consequently, the cost of uranium purchased from associates and joint ventures. During 2024, the average purchase price of sulfuric acid and mineral extraction tax has also affected the uranium production cost.

9 Distribution expenses

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Shipping, transportation and storage	19,291	22,408
Payroll costs	2,163	1,916
Cargo insurance	1,211	1,051
Commissions	1,125	917
Materials and supplies	179	170
Rent	110	385
Depreciation and amortisation	99	93
Other	2,038	1,911
Total distribution expenses	26,216	28,851

10 General and administrative expenses

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Payroll costs	26,567	22,199
Consulting and information services	5,167	5,382
Financial support to flood-affected regions	3,032	-
Other provisions (Note 32)	2,794	4,679
Depreciation and amortisation	1,914	2,059
Insurance	900	609
Business trip expenses	854	638
Training expenses	666	523
Communication	650	475
Rent	503	454
Fines and penalties	360	689
Compensation payment for uranium mined without license	-	11,404
Other	5,259	3,999
Total general and administrative expenses	48,666	53,110

In April 2024, the Group provided financial assistance to the flood-affected regions to support and combat the consequences of flood that hit several regions of Kazakhstan.

The PwC network of companies provided the Group with the following audit and non-audit services (net of VAT):

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Audit services	466	469
Non-audit services	38	115
Total services provided	504	584

11 Net (impairment losses)/reversal of impairment losses on financial assets

Impairment losses for the following financial assets:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Accounts receivable (Note 25)	15,323	(15,961)
Other assets	(778)	26
Net reversal of impairment losses/(impairment losses) on financial assets	14,545	(15,935)

In 2023 the Group expected difficulties with the payment from Dixitek S.A. for the sales of uranium, thus 100% provision on the overdue amount of Tenge 15,692 million was accrued. As a result of further negotiations, the main part of the payment was received as of the reporting date, thus reversal of impairment was recognised.

12 Other income

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Gain from revaluation and disposal of inventory loan (Note 34)	14,332	-
Gain from joint operations	1,990	-
Fines and penalties received from suppliers	1,158	1,503
Gain from disposal of fixed assets	519	360
Other	2,476	2,611
Total other income	20,475	4,474

13 Other expenses and net foreign exchange (loss)/gain

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Research expenses	2,303	806
Social expenses	1,856	1,299
Provisions	1,326	-
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	844	434
Loss on suspension of production	596	674
Non-recoverable VAT	403	410
Depreciation and amortisation	182	186
Revaluation of inventory loans, net (Note 34)	-	37,977
Loss from joint operations	-	3,426
Other	4,783	4,998
Total other expenses	12,293	50,210

Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain on financing activities, net	(9,204)	748
Foreign exchange gain/(loss) on operating activities, net	82,698	(22,078)
Total foreign exchange (loss)/gain, net	73,494	(21,330)

14 Payroll costs

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Wages and salaries	132,877	109,222
<i>Including Pension contributions</i>	11,511	9,328
Social tax and social payments	17,904	12,964
Total payroll costs	150,781	122,186

Payroll costs are included in cost of sales in the amount of Tenge 71,346 million (2023: Tenge 61,886 million), in general and administrative and distribution expenses in the amount of Tenge 28,730 million (2023: Tenge 24,115 million), the difference is mainly posted to mine development assets and inventory (finished goods and work-in-progress).

Material accounting policies and significant judgements

Wages, salaries, contributions to pension and social insurance funds, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Group. In this case, the Group applies the defined contribution plans scheme. In accordance with the legal requirements of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Group withholds pension contributions from employees' salary and transfers them into the United Accumulative Pension Fund JSC. Upon retirement of employees, all pension payments are administered by the United Accumulative Pension Fund JSC. The Group does not have any legal or constructive obligation to pay additional contributions other than pension contributions withheld from the salaries of the Group's employees.

15 Finance income and costs

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate		
Cash and cash equivalents	21,172	16,590
Debt securities	6,295	8,604
Loans at amortised cost	109	397
Term deposits	3	55
Other financial income		
Revaluation of other investments (Note 26)	-	13,658
Other	2,948	2,202
Total finance income	30,527	41,506
Finance costs		
Interest expense on loans and borrowings	9,273	3,753
Unwinding of discount on provisions	4,835	4,853
Revaluation of other investments (Note 26)	2,026	-
Other	2,519	983
Total finance costs	18,653	9,589

Material accounting policies

Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost, other than those at FVTPL, is recorded on an accrual basis using the effective interest method and recognised in the profit or loss as part of 'finance income'. This method defers, as part of interest income, all fee received between the parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, all other premiums or discounts. Interest income on debt instruments at FVTPL calculated at nominal interest rate is presented within 'finance income' line in profit or loss.

16 Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense

Income tax expense recorded in profit or loss comprises the following:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Current income tax	252,893	157,610
Deferred income tax	(15,896)	(9,603)
Total income tax expense	236,997	148,007

The income tax rate applicable to the majority of the Group's profits in 2024 and 2023 is 20%.

16 Income tax expense (continued)

(b) A reconciliation between the expected and the actual taxation charge is provided below:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Profit before tax	1,369,112	728,342
Theoretical tax charge at statutory tax rate of 20%	273,822	145,668
Prior periods adjustments of income tax	1,154	480
Transfer pricing adjustment	31,579	15,666
Withholding tax on dividend payments	4,448	539
Share of results of joint ventures and associates	(31,913)	(19,677)
Gain from business combination	(59,143)	-
Revaluation of fair value of an inventory loan	7,607	-
Total profit from controlled foreign company under a tax-exempt jurisdiction	3,512	14
Other items	5,931	5,317
Income tax expense	236,997	148,007

The Group assesses compliance of sales transactions with transfer pricing requirements and makes additional corporate income tax accruals on an annual basis, if necessary.

(c) Deferred taxes analysed by type of temporary difference

Differences between IFRS and statutory taxation regulations in Kazakhstan give rise to temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. The tax effect of the movements in these temporary differences is detailed below at 20%.

Management estimates that investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures will be recovered primarily through dividends. Dividends from subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are not taxable, accordingly the Group did not recognise deferred tax on undistributed earnings from investments.

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	1 January 2024	Credited/ (charged) to profit or loss	Exchange differences arising on translation of entities with foreign functional currency	Business combinations (Note 41)	31 December 2024
Tax effect of deductible/(taxable) temporary differences					
Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and mineral rights	(112,678)	10,108	-	(142,001)	(244,571)
Accounts receivable	(2,200)	2,840	-	-	640
Loans and borrowings	169	(516)	-	-	(347)
Accounts payable	3,184	(3,184)	-	-	-
Provisions	1,392	505	(129)	(18)	1,750
Accrued liabilities on vacation payments and bonuses	2,618	404	-	22	3,044
Taxes	3,376	1,407	-	-	4,783
Inventories	26,728	10,367	-	-	37,095
Other assets	(3,341)	423	-	-	(2,918)
Other liabilities	8,073	(6,464)	5	(439)	1,175
	(72,679)	15,890	(124)	(142,436)	(199,349)
Recognised deferred tax asset	33,802	6,636	5	22	40,465
Recognised deferred tax liabilities	(106,481)	9,254	(129)	(142,458)	(239,814)

16 Income tax expense (continued)

The tax effect of the movements in the temporary differences for the year ended 31 December 2023 is:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	1 January 2023	Credited/ (charged) to profit or loss	Exchange differences arising on translation of entities with foreign functional currency	31 December 2023
Tax effect of deductible/(taxable) temporary differences				
Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and mineral rights	(119,042)	6,366	(2)	(112,678)
Accounts receivable	(372)	(1,828)	-	(2,200)
Loans and borrowings	12	157	-	169
Accounts payable	-	3,184	-	3,184
Provisions	24	1,354	14	1,392
Accrued liabilities on vacation payments and bonuses	2,267	352	(1)	2,618
Taxes	1,827	1,549	-	3,376
Inventories	32,419	(5,691)	-	26,728
Other assets	247	(3,588)	-	(3,341)
Other liabilities	325	7,748	-	8,073
	(82,293)	9,603	11	(72,679)
Recognised deferred tax asset	34,515	(727)	14	33,802
Recognised deferred tax liabilities	(116,808)	10,330	(3)	(106,481)

In the context of the Group's structure, tax losses of different Group companies may not be offset against current tax liabilities and taxable profits of other Group companies and, accordingly, taxes may accrue even where there is a consolidated tax loss. Therefore, deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when they relate to the same taxable entity.

There were no unused tax loss carry forwards in 2024 (2023: Tenge 1,596 million). The tax loss carry forwards expire as follows:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2023
2030	-
2031	470
2032	804
2033	322
Total unrecognised deferred tax asset on tax losses	1,596

Material accounting policies and significant judgements

Current tax is the amount expected to be paid to, or recovered from, the taxation authorities in respect of taxable profits or losses for the current and prior periods using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment in respect of previous years. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, if there is an intention to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

The Group's uncertain tax positions are reassessed by management at the end of each reporting period. Liabilities are recorded for income tax positions that are determined by management as more likely than not to result in additional taxes being levied if the positions were to be challenged by the tax authorities.

The assessment is based on the interpretation of tax laws that have been enacted by the end of the reporting period, and any known court or other rulings on such issues.

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.

17 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to owners of the Company by the number of ordinary shares in issue during the year (Note 30). The Company has no dilutive potential ordinary shares, therefore, the diluted earnings per share equals the basic earnings per share. Earnings per share from continuing operations is calculated as follows:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Profit for the year for the year attributable to owners of the Company (in millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)	872,263	419,184
Number of ordinary shares (in thousands)	259,357	259,357
Earnings per share attributable to the owners of the Company, basic and diluted (rounded to Tenge)	3,363	1,616

Book value per share is calculated as follows:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Total assets of the Group (in millions Tenge)	3,821,881	2,599,292
Intangible assets (in millions Tenge)	(61,253)	(60,156)
Total liabilities of the Group (in millions Tenge)	(824,330)	(591,025)
	2,936,298	1,948,111
Number of ordinary shares (in thousands)	259,357	259,357
Book value of one share (Tenge per share)	11,321	7,511

Material accounting policies and significant judgements

Earnings per share are determined by dividing profit or loss attributable to the Company's shareholders by the weighted average number of participating shares outstanding during the reporting year, adjusted for stock splits.

18 Intangible assets

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Licences and patents	Software	Goodwill	Other	Total
At 1 January 2023					
Cost	3,069	11,321	54,953	4,819	74,162
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,340)	(5,967)	(6,459)	(1,237)	(15,003)
Carrying value	1,729	5,354	48,494	3,582	59,159
Additions	187	596	-	1,279	2,062
Disposals	(22)	(1,064)	-	(15)	(1,101)
Depreciation charge	(298)	(982)	-	(115)	(1,395)
Other	37	1,262	-	132	1,431
At 31 December 2023					
Cost	3,249	11,141	54,953	6,215	75,558
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,616)	(5,975)	(6,459)	(1,352)	(15,402)
Carrying value	1,633	5,166	48,494	4,863	60,156
Additions	944	275	-	1,331	2,550
Additions from business combination (Note 41)	14	-	-	-	14
Depreciation charge	(399)	(974)	-	(130)	(1,503)
Other	28	300	-	(292)	36
At 31 December 2024					
Cost	4,233	11,638	53,439	7,254	76,564
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,013)	(6,871)	(4,945)	(1,482)	(15,311)
Carrying value	2,220	4,767	48,494	5,772	61,253

MC Ortalyk LLP, JV Akbastau JSC and Karatau LLP

Goodwill relates to prior period business combinations of MC Ortalyk LLP in the amount of Tenge 5,166 million, Karatau LLP of Tenge 24,808 million and JV Akbastau JSC of Tenge 18,520 million. At least annually, goodwill is tested for impairment at the level of a corresponding cash generating unit (the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets).

The Group has identified each mine (contract territory) as a separate cash-generating unit unless several mines are technologically connected with single processing plant in which case the Group considers such mines as one cash-generating unit. The carrying value of goodwill applicable to each of the entities was allocated to their respective cash generating units, Central Mynkuduk mine (Central block) and separate blocks of Budenovskoye mine (Note 1) for MC Ortalyk LLP and Karatau LLP, JV Akbastau JSC, respectively.

The recoverable amount was determined on a value in use basis, cash flows forecasts were based on approved reserves, estimated production volumes, subsurface use contracts periods and a pre-tax discount rate in Tenge of 17.65% per annum in 2024 (2023: 18.60% per annum). Discount rate is calculated based on information from open sources, including US risk-free rate because revenue is mainly generated in US Dollars.

Production volumes are consistent with those agreed with the competent authority and independent consultant's report and are based on the production capacity of the cash-generating units. Key assumptions used in calculations include forecast sales prices, production volumes. Sales prices used in developing forecasted cash flows were based on annual spot and long-term base price projections (denominated in US Dollar per pound of uranium) published by UxC LLC in the fourth quarter of 2024.

Production costs and capital expenditures are based on approved business plans for 2025-2029 and growth of about 5% which approximates long-term average inflation rates. The estimated values in use significantly exceed the carrying amounts of the non-current assets of the three cash-generating units, including goodwill, and therefore even reasonably possible changes in key assumptions would not lead to impairment losses being recognised.

19 Property, plant and equipment

Movements in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment were as follows:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Land	Railway infrastructure	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles	Other	Construction in progress	Total
At 1 January 2023								
Cost	424	2,073	150,996	101,960	28,082	7,446	19,833	310,814
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(1,124)	(49,743)	(52,030)	(13,727)	(4,822)	(1,068)	(122,514)
Carrying amount	424	949	101,253	49,930	14,355	2,624	18,765	188,300
Additions	11	1	987	10,005	6,273	815	6,569	24,661
Transfers	-	-	1,999	3,892	151	52	(6,094)	-
Reclassification from mine development assets (Note 20)	-	-	2,803	-	-	-	-	2,803
Depreciation charge	-	(91)	(5,888)	(7,559)	(2,341)	(827)	-	(16,706)
Changes in estimate (Note 32)	-	-	(1,685)	(496)	-	-	-	(2,181)
Other	(31)	-	158	(50)	(14)	7	(1,500)	(1,430)
At 31 December 2023								
Cost	404	2,074	154,903	113,170	34,051	8,136	18,576	331,314
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(1,215)	(55,276)	(57,448)	(15,627)	(5,465)	(836)	(135,867)
Carrying amount	404	859	99,627	55,722	18,424	2,671	17,740	195,447
Additions	344	-	772	10,235	9,374	1,222	26,755	48,702
Additions from business combination (Note 41)	-	-	1,747	69	11	2	601	2,430
Transfers	-	36	5,023	4,229	295	71	(9,654)	-
Depreciation charge	-	(91)	(6,204)	(8,763)	(3,151)	(779)	-	(18,988)
Changes in estimate (Note 32)	1	-	325	(68)	-	-	-	258
Other	(29)	-	131	(313)	(20)	32	(1,218)	(1,417)
At 31 December 2024								
Cost	720	2,110	162,670	124,790	42,943	9,312	35,041	377,586
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(1,306)	(61,249)	(63,679)	(18,010)	(6,093)	(817)	(151,154)
Carrying amount	720	804	101,421	61,111	24,933	3,219	34,224	226,432

Construction in progress includes mainly costs incurred for the construction of the uranium processing plant for Tenge 11,094 million. At 31 December 2024, the Group had contractual capital expenditure commitments in respect of property, plant and equipment of Tenge 27,037 million (2023: Tenge 3,966 million).

At 31 December 2024, the gross carrying value of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment still in use was Tenge 43,375 million (2023: Tenge 38,006 million). During 2024 the amount of capitalised interest on loans in construction in progress was Tenge 537 million.

Depreciation and amortisation charged on long-term assets for the years ended 31 December are as follows:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Mine development assets	68,345	55,991
Mineral rights	37,434	28,612
Property, plant and equipment	18,988	16,706
Intangible assets	1,503	1,395
Right-of-use assets	164	16
Total accrued depreciation and amortisation	126,434	102,720

19 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation and amortisation charged to profit or loss for the years ended 31 December are as follows:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Cost of sales	119,922	92,824
General and administrative expenses	1,914	2,059
Distribution expenses	99	93
Other expenses	182	186
Total depreciation and amortisation charged to profit or loss	122,117	95,162

Material accounting policies and significant judgements

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment, where required. The individual significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment (components) with useful lives different from the useful lives of the given asset as a whole are depreciated individually, applying depreciation rates reflecting their anticipated useful lives.

(i) Depreciation

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation of items within buildings category that are used in extraction of uranium and its preliminary processing is charged on a unit-of-production (UoP) method in respect of items for which this basis best reflects the pattern of consumption. Depreciation on other items of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives:

	<u>Useful lives in years</u>
Buildings	10 to 50
Machinery and equipment	3 to 50
Vehicles	3 to 10
Other	3 to 20

Each item's estimated useful life depends on its own useful life limitations and/or term of a subsurface use contract and the present assessment of economically recoverable reserves of the mine property at which the item is located. Since 2017, the Group uses reserve reports prepared by an independent consultant (Note 21).

20 Mine development assets

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Field preparation	Site restoration costs	Ion exchange resin	Total
At 1 January 2023				
Cost	380,929	14,743	19,723	415,395
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(241,069)	(5,047)	(7,105)	(253,221)
Carrying amount	139,860	9,696	12,618	162,174
Additions	79,853	-	741	80,594
Transfer from/to property, plant and equipment	1,584	(1,633)	-	(49)
Transfer from Exploration and Evaluation Assets (Note 22)	2,716	-	-	2,716
Depreciation charge	(54,350)	(1,037)	(604)	(55,991)
Changes in accounting estimates (Note 32)	(1,811)	(417)	-	(2,228)
At 31 December 2023				
Cost	463,262	12,693	20,464	496,419
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(295,410)	(6,084)	(7,709)	(309,203)
Carrying amount	167,852	6,609	12,755	187,216
Additions	134,911	-	2,203	137,114
Additions from business combination (Note 41)	23,275	44	-	23,319
Transfer from Exploration and Evaluation Assets (Note 22)	13,423	-	-	13,423
Depreciation charge	(66,574)	(1,092)	(679)	(68,345)
Changes in accounting estimates (Note 32)	(1,282)	(737)	-	(2,019)
At 31 December 2024				
Cost	633,589	12,000	22,667	668,256
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(361,984)	(7,176)	(8,388)	(377,548)
Carrying amount	271,605	4,824	14,279	290,708

Estimated site restoration costs are capitalised when the Group recognises a provision for site restoration. The carrying value of the provision and site restoration assets is reassessed at each reporting period end (Notes 32).

Material accounting policies and significant judgements

Mine development assets are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment, where required. Mine development assets comprise reclassified exploration and evaluation costs, the capitalised costs of pump-in and pump-out well drilling, main external tying of the well with surface piping, equipment, measuring instruments, ion-exchange resin, estimated site restoration, acid costs and other development costs. Under existing production method, the wellfields are progressively established over the orebody by blocks.

Mine development assets are amortised at the mine level using the unit-of-production method based on carrying value of the asset. Unit-of-production rates are based on proved and probable reserves for reclassified exploration and evaluation assets, while capitalised development costs that are amortised based on ready for extraction volumes. Ready for extraction volumes represent a portion of proved and probable reserves that management estimates to extract from a mine as a result of available capitalised costs.

The estimate of proved and probable reserves is based on reserve reports which are an integral part of each subsoil use contract. These reserve reports are incorporated into feasibility models which are approved by the government and detail the total proven reserves and estimated scheduled extraction by year. Since 2017, the Group uses reserve reports prepared by an independent consultant (Note 21).

Impairment of non-financial assets (estimates)

Assets related to uranium mines include property, plant and equipment, mine development assets, mineral rights, exploration and evaluation assets, investments in associates, investments in joint ventures, and other investments.

20 Mine development assets (continued)

At the end of each reporting period, management assesses whether there are any impairment indicators of individual assets (or cash-generating units). If any such indicators exist, 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. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which carrying amount exceeds recoverable amount.

The calculation of value in use requires management to make estimates regarding the Group's future cash flows. The estimation of future cash flows involves significant estimates and assumptions regarding commodity prices (uranium and other products), the level of production and sales, discount rates, growth rates, operating costs and other factors. The impairment test and calculations are based on assumptions that are consistent with the Group's business plans. Due to its subjective nature, these estimates could differ from future actual results of operations and cash flows, any such difference may result in impairment in future periods which would decrease the carrying value of the respective asset.

As of 31 December 2024 management did not find any impairment indicators of assets (cash generating units) associated with the production of uranium products.

21 Mineral rights

In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge

At 1 January 2023	
Cost	649,872
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(124,732)
Carrying amount	525,140
Changes in accounting estimates (Note 32)	(279)
Depreciation for the period	(28,612)
At 31 December 2023	
Cost	649,593
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(153,344)
Carrying amount	496,249
Additions	28
Additions from business combination (Note 41)	709,797
Transfer from Exploration and Evaluation Assets (Note 22)	1,566
Depreciation for the period	(37,434)
At 31 December 2024	
Cost	1,360,984
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(190,778)
Carrying amount	1,170,206

Material accounting policies and significant judgements

Mineral rights are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment, where required. Mineral rights acquired as part of business combinations are recognised at fair value. The capitalised cost of acquisition of mineral rights comprises subscription bonus, commercial discovery bonus, the cost of subsurface use rights and capitalised historical costs. The Group is obliged to reimburse historical costs incurred by the state in respect of mining rights prior to licence or subsoil use contracts being issued. These historical costs are recognised as part of the acquisition cost with a corresponding liability equal to the present value of payments made during the licence period or subsoil use contract.

Mineral rights are amortised using unit-of-production method based upon proved and probable reserves commencing when uranium first starts to be extracted. The estimate of proved and probable reserves is based on reserve reports, which are an integral part of each subsoil use contract. These reserve reports are incorporated into feasibility models, which are approved by the government and detail the total proven reserves and estimated scheduled extraction by year. Since 2017, the Group uses reserve reports prepared by an independent consultant.

21 Mineral rights (continued)

Ore reserves (estimates)

Uranium reserves are a critical component of the Group's projected cash flow estimates that are used to assess the recoverable values of relevant assets as well as depreciation and amortisation expense. Estimates of uranium reserves also determine the life of mines, which in turn affect asset retirement obligation calculations.

On an annual basis the Group engages an independent consultant to assess the Group's ore reserves and mineral resources in accordance with the Australasian Code for reporting on geological exploration works, mineral resources and ore reserves (hereinafter - JORC Code). Independent assessment of reserves and resources was carried out as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023. The consultant reviewed all key information upon which the reported mineral resource and ore reserve statements for the mining assets of the Group are based.

The consultant's reports contain an assessment of the tons of uranium contained in ore which has the potential to be extracted by the existing and planned mining operations (the mineral resource), and also the tons of uranium contained in ore currently planned to be extracted as envisaged by the respective life-of-mine plans (the ore reserve). The Group used the ore reserves data for calculation of impairment of long-term assets, unit of production depreciation for each of the Group's mines as well as asset retirement obligation calculations.

22 Exploration and evaluation assets

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Tangible assets	Intangible assets	Total
At 1 January 2023	24,018	2,525	26,543
Additions	2,118	447	2,565
Transfer to Mine Development Assets (Note 20)	(2,716)	-	(2,716)
Changes in accounting estimates (Note 32)	(373)	-	(373)
At 31 December 2023	23,047	2,972	26,019
Additions	2,027	3	2,030
Additions from business combination (Note 41)	1,723	-	1,723
Material used	58	-	58
Transfer to Mine Development Assets (Note 20)	(13,423)	-	(13,423)
Transfers to Mineral Rights (Note 21)	-	(1,566)	(1,566)
Changes in accounting estimates (Note 32)	(49)	-	(49)
At 31 December 2024	13,383	1,409	14,792

Additions include Tenge 1,201 million of capitalized expenses of Exploration licenses for areas 5-1, 5-3, the Northern Budenovskoye mine and the Eastern Zhalspak area (Note 1).

Material accounting policies and significant judgements

Exploration and evaluation assets are measured at cost less provision for impairment, where required. The Group classifies exploration and evaluation assets as tangible or intangible according to the nature of the assets acquired.

Exploration and evaluation assets comprise the capitalised costs incurred by the Group prior to proving that viable production is possible and include geological and geophysical costs, the costs of exploratory wells and directly attributable overheads associated with exploration activities.

The decision to enter or renew a subsoil use contract after the expiration of the exploration and appraisal period is subject to the success of the exploration and appraisal of mineral resources and the Group's decision to proceed to the production (development) stage.

Tangible exploration and evaluation assets are transferred to mine development assets upon demonstration of commercial viability of uranium production and amortised using unit-of-production method based upon proved reserves. Once commercial reserves (proved or commercial reserves) are found, intangible exploration and evaluation assets are transferred to mineral rights. Accordingly, the Group does not amortise exploration and evaluation assets before

National Atomic Company Kazatomprom JSC
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements – 31 December 2024

commercial reserves (proved or commercial reserves) are found. If no commercial reserves are found, exploration and evaluation assets are expensed.

Costs associated with activities undertaken prior to exploration such as design, technical and economical assessments are expensed as incurred.

23 Investments in associates

The table below summarises the movements in the carrying amount of the Group's investment in associates:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Carrying value at 1 January	152,266	154,124
Share of results of associates	142,533	76,049
Dividends received from associates	(76,580)	(77,907)
Carrying value at 31 December	218,219	152,266

The Group's interests in its principal associates were as follows:

	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	2024		2023	
			% ownership interest held / % of voting rights	Carrying value in millions of Tenge	% ownership interest held / % of voting rights	Carrying value in millions of Tenge
JV KATCO LLP	Kazakhstan	Extraction, processing and export of uranium products	49.00%	138,146	49.00%	97,501
JV South Mining Chemical Company LLP	Kazakhstan	Extraction, processing and export of uranium products	30.00%	50,630	30.00%	29,768
JV Zarechnoye JSC	Kazakhstan	Extraction, processing and export of uranium products	49.98%	22,210	49.98%	18,671
Kyzylkum LLP	Kazakhstan	Extraction, processing and export of uranium products	50.00%	5,772	50.00%	5,351
SSAP LLP	Kazakhstan	Production of sulphuric acid	9.89%	1,083	9.89%	877
Zhanakorgan-Transit LLP	Kazakhstan	Transportation	40.00%	179	40.00%	98
JV Rusburmash Kazakhstan LLP	Kazakhstan	Geological exploration, drilling services	49.00%	199	49.00%	-
Total investments in associates				218,219		152,266

According to amendments to the Partnership Agreement, the Group also became entitled to an additional 11% of JV KATCO LLP annual profit allocation starting from 2022 and until the end of JV KATCO LLP operations, with the ownership interest being unchanged.

National Atomic Company Kazatomprom JSC
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements – 31 December 2024

23 Investments in associates (continued)

Summarised financial information for 2024 in respect of each of the Group's material associates is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the associates' financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, adjusted by the Group for equity accounting purposes.

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Kyzylkum LLP	JV KATCO LLP	JV South Mining Chemical Company LLP	JV Zarechnoye JSC	Other	Total
Current assets	2,787	110,132	194,519	43,053	6,554	357,045
<i>Including cash</i>	532	17,800	61,846	12,138	2,414	94,730
Non-current assets	14,312	221,614	60,206	28,736	13,824	338,692
Total assets	17,099	331,746	254,725	71,789	20,378	695,737
Current liabilities	(2,500)	(26,587)	(26,456)	(7,179)	(6,653)	(69,375)
<i>Including financial liabilities net of trade and other accounts payable and provisions</i>	-	(374)	(25)	-	(2,988)	(3,387)
Non-current liabilities	(1,563)	(14,464)	(29,146)	(8,258)	(1,396)	(54,827)
<i>Including financial liabilities net of trade and other accounts payable and provisions</i>	-	(842)	(18,543)	-	-	(19,385)
Total liabilities	(4,063)	(41,051)	(55,602)	(15,437)	(8,049)	(124,202)
Net assets	13,036	290,695	199,123	56,352	12,329	571,535
Group's share of net assets of associates	6,518	142,440	59,737	28,164	1,506	238,365
Unrealised profit	-	(19,567)	(9,107)	(5,996)	-	(34,670)
Additional allocation of profits	-	15,205	-	-	-	15,205
Other	(746)	-	-	42	(127)	(831)
Goodwill	-	68	-	-	82	150
Carrying value of investments in associates	5,772	138,146	50,630	22,210	1,461	218,219
Total revenue	17,706	242,535	270,503	61,338	26,846	618,928
Depreciation and amortisation	(906)	(20,502)	(13,141)	(6,487)	(846)	(41,882)
Finance income	397	1,609	1,899	766	185	4,856
Finance costs	(193)	(2,367)	(3,566)	(700)	(668)	(7,494)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	(62)	9,451	7,549	4,496	-	21,434
(Impairment losses)/reversal of impairment losses	6	(26)	(29)	(33)	-	(82)
Income tax	(215)	(28,573)	(44,026)	(7,540)	(944)	(81,298)
Profit for the year	842	138,226	168,868	29,002	6,149	343,087
Total comprehensive income	842	138,226	168,868	29,002	6,149	343,087
Unrealised profit	-	(2,687)	(2,750)	(1,086)	-	(6,523)
Share in accumulated unrecognised losses	-	-	-	-	(1,409)	(1,409)
Share of result of associates	421	80,249	47,911	13,410	542	142,533
Dividends received	-	39,604	27,048	9,870	58	76,580

National Atomic Company Kazatomprom JSC
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements – 31 December 2024

23 Investments in associates (continued)

Summarised financial information for 2023 in respect of each of the Group's material associates is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the associates' financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, adjusted by the Group for equity accounting purposes.

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Kyzylkum LLP	JV KATCO LLP	JV South Mining Chemical Company LLP	JV Zarechnoye JSC	Other	Total
Current assets	5,791	88,943	111,031	34,598	4,774	245,137
<i>Including cash</i>	819	41,771	37,133	4,913	1,043	85,679
Non-current assets	11,922	166,440	47,603	23,847	11,686	261,498
Total assets	17,713	255,383	158,634	58,445	16,460	506,635
Current liabilities	(4,146)	(14,872)	(29,370)	(5,872)	(8,833)	(63,093)
<i>Including financial liabilities net of trade and other accounts payable and provisions</i>	(2,558)	(119)	(3,208)	-	(982)	(6,867)
<i>Incl. loan from the Company</i>	(2,558)	-	-	-	-	(2,558)
Non-current liabilities	(1,328)	(22,037)	(8,850)	(5,476)	(422)	(38,113)
<i>Including financial liabilities net of trade and other accounts payable and provisions</i>	-	(559)	(24)	-	-	(583)
Total liabilities	(5,474)	(36,909)	(38,220)	(11,348)	(9,255)	(101,206)
Net assets	12,239	218,474	120,414	47,097	7,205	405,429
Group's share of net assets of associates	6,119	107,053	36,124	23,539	(346)	172,489
Unrealised profit	-	(16,881)	(6,356)	(4,910)	-	(28,147)
Additional allocation of profits	-	7,261	-	-	-	7,261
Other	(768)	-	-	42	1,239	513
Goodwill	-	68	-	-	82	150
Carrying value of investments in associates	5,351	97,501	29,768	18,671	975	152,266
Total revenue	13,587	147,448	199,667	54,796	17,790	433,288
Depreciation and amortisation	(689)	(14,614)	(9,577)	(6,604)	(387)	(31,871)
Finance income	489	1,523	582	227	109	2,930
Finance costs	(474)	(2,064)	(4,703)	(460)	(218)	(7,919)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	80	(1,546)	(4,242)	(214)	(1)	(5,923)
(Impairment losses)/reversal of impairment losses	17	34	12	3	(1)	65
Income tax	(130)	(19,984)	(30,435)	(6,422)	(380)	(57,351)
Profit for the year	668	66,006	112,699	24,685	99	204,157
Total comprehensive income	668	66,006	112,699	24,685	99	204,157
Unrealised profit	-	(6,288)	362	(4,291)	-	(10,217)
Share in accumulated unrecognised losses	-	-	-	-	889	889
Share of result of associates	334	33,315	34,171	8,046	183	76,049
Dividends received	-	49,734	20,551	7,573	49	77,907

24 Investments in joint ventures

The table below summarises the movements in the carrying amount of the Group's investment in joint ventures:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Carrying value at 1 January	56,585	44,208
Share of results of joint ventures	17,030	22,336
Additions	685	-
Disposals	(7,169)	-
Dividends received from joint ventures	(13,503)	(9,959)
Share in other comprehensive (loss)/income of joint ventures	(23)	-
Carrying value at 31 December	53,605	56,585

The Group's interests in its principal joint ventures were as follows:

	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	2024		2023	
			% ownership interest held	Carrying value in millions of Tenge	% ownership interest held	Carrying value in millions of Tenge
Semizbay-U LLP	Kazakhstan	Extraction, processing and export of uranium products	51.00%	39,763	51.00%	31,318
SKZ-U LLP	Kazakhstan	Production of sulphuric acid	49.00%	10,064	49.00%	8,377
JV Budenovskoye LLP (Note 41)	Kazakhstan	Extraction, processing and export of uranium products	-	-	51.00%	7,169
Ulba-FA LLP	Kazakhstan	Production of fuel assemblies and their components	51.00%	-	51.00%	6,634
Uranenergo LLP	Kazakhstan	Transfer and distribution of electricity, grid operations	79.23%	3,094	79.23%	3,087
Taiqonyr Qyshqyl Zauyty LLP	Kazakhstan	Production of sulphuric acid	40.00%	684	-	-
JV UKR TVS CJSC	Ukraine	Production of nuclear fuel	33.33%	-	33.33%	-
Total investments in joint ventures				53,605		56,585

Taiqonyr Qyshqyl Zauyty LLP (TQZ)

In December 2023, the Group transferred its 100% stake in TQZ to a third party under a trust management agreement. Considering that sulfuric acid production is not a core activity of the Group, a decision was made to sell a 60% stake in TQZ to an external investor. As a result, the Group's management reclassified its remaining investment in TQZ as a joint venture.

National Atomic Company Kazatomprom JSC
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements – 31 December 2024

24 Investments in joint ventures (continued)

Summarised financial information on respect of the Group's material joint ventures is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the joint ventures' financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, adjusted by the Group for equity accounting purposes.

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Semizbay-U LLP		JV Budenovskoye LLP		Ulba-FA LLP		SKZ-U LLP		Other		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Current assets	75,899	52,012	-	20,593	377,609	241,991	3,870	1,687	3,456	2,603	460,834	318,886
<i>Including cash</i>	5,034	29,571	-	11,885	52,683	739	1,003	109	840	229	59,560	42,533
Non-current assets	34,155	31,061	-	43,310	19,814	20,756	20,414	20,058	4,952	4,387	79,335	119,572
Total assets	110,054	83,073	-	63,903	397,423	262,747	24,284	21,745	8,408	6,990	540,169	438,458
Current liabilities	(16,301)	(11,512)	-	(11,936)	(387,063)	(213,927)	(1,202)	(1,955)	(2,499)	(2,140)	(407,065)	(241,470)
<i>Including financial liabilities net of trade and other accounts payable and provisions</i>	(7,952)	(3,646)	-	(6,617)	(12,616)	(11,318)	-	-	-	-	(20,568)	(21,581)
Non-current liabilities	(7,316)	(7,677)	-	(23,759)	(13,410)	(35,812)	(2,728)	(2,877)	(39)	(9)	(23,493)	(70,134)
<i>Including financial liabilities net of trade and other accounts payable and provisions</i>	(66)	-	-	(22,633)	(11,654)	(20,182)	-	-	-	-	(11,720)	(42,815)
Total liabilities	(23,617)	(19,189)	-	(35,695)	(400,473)	(249,739)	(3,930)	(4,832)	(2,538)	(2,149)	(430,558)	(311,604)
Net assets	86,437	63,884	-	28,208	(3,050)	13,008	20,354	16,913	5,870	4,841	109,611	126,854
Group's share of net assets of joint ventures	44,083	32,581	-	14,387	(1,556)	6,634	9,974	8,287	4,269	3,817	56,770	65,706
Goodwill	4,105	4,105	-	-	-	-	90	90	(1,464)	(1,464)	2,731	2,731
Share in accumulated unrecognized losses	-	-	-	-	1,556	-	-	-	-	-	1,556	-
Impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21)	(21)	(21)	(21)
Other	132	131	-	(1,258)	-	-	-	-	994	755	1,126	(372)
Unrealised gain	-	-	-	(5,960)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,960)
Unrealised profit	(8,557)	(5,499)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,557)	(5,499)
Carrying value of investments in joint ventures	39,763	31,318	-	7,169	-	6,634	10,064	8,377	3,778	3,087	53,605	56,585
Total revenue	95,508	70,757	-	8,542	163,593	114,004	15,762	13,652	4,371	3,420	279,234	210,375
Depreciation and amortisation	(7,869)	(7,994)	-	(245)	(984)	(1,160)	(1,341)	(1,090)	(403)	(359)	(10,597)	(10,848)
Finance income	752	712	-	150	6,188	1,300	167	20	34	30	7,141	2,212
Finance costs	(1,178)	(838)	-	(1,139)	(1,113)	(1,423)	(16)	(50)	(1)	(1)	(2,308)	(3,451)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	2,509	(208)	-	(176)	2,818	-	2	110	-	-	5,329	(274)
Impairment losses	(2,462)	(218)	-	10	6,354	-	(41)	(4)	3	(11)	3,854	(223)
Income tax	(12,612)	(8,506)	-	(1,164)	(1,027)	(317)	(1,017)	(1,017)	(9)	(8)	(14,665)	(11,012)
Profit/(loss) for the year	48,624	32,542	-	3,413	(16,058)	11,132	3,903	3,845	13	12	36,482	50,944
Other comprehensive loss	(38)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	(42)	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	48,586	32,542	-	3,413	(16,058)	11,132	3,903	3,845	9	12	36,440	50,944
Unrealised profit	(3,058)	(3,572)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,058)	(3,572)
Share in accumulated unrecognized losses	-	-	-	-	1,556	-	-	-	-	-	1,556	-
Share of results of joint ventures	21,741	13,025	-	1,741	(6,634)	5,677	1,912	1,884	11	9	17,030	22,336
Dividends received	13,277	9,959	-	-	-	-	226	-	-	-	13,503	9,959

25 Accounts receivable

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Trade accounts receivable	467,792	290,094
Trade accounts receivable from related parties	156,213	57,917
Total gross trade accounts receivable	624,005	348,011
Provision for impairment of trade receivables (Note 11)	(706)	(15,901)
Provision for impairment of trade receivables from related parties	(339)	(74)
Total trade accounts receivable	622,960	332,036
Other accounts receivable	54,808	98,374
Other accounts receivable from related parties	228	115
Total gross other accounts receivable	55,036	98,489
Provision for impairment of other receivables	(1,835)	(206)
Total other accounts receivable	53,201	98,283
Total accounts receivable	676,161	430,319

Material accounting policies and significant judgements

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due within 12 months period and are therefore all classified as current. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional. The Group holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Those are mainly current receivables other than those for goods sold or services performed. As of 31 December 2023 other receivables include amounts from swap operations for Tenge 72,978 million (Note 7), no amounts for 2024.

Information on the Group's exposure to credit and currency risks and provision for impairment for accounts receivable is disclosed in Note 38.

26 Other financial assets

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Non-current assets		
Restricted cash	39,746	30,588
Investment in ANU Energy	28,602	30,667
Long-term debt securities	17,374	12,257
Other	492	2,361
Total other non-current assets	86,214	75,873
Current assets		
Short-term debt securities	18,626	46,276
Term deposit	28	8
Loans to related parties	-	2,502
Other	1,767	621
Total other current assets	20,421	49,407

26 Other financial assets (continued)

Restricted cash

In accordance with the terms of its subsoil use contracts, the Group transfers cash to long-term bank deposits to finance future site restoration activities. As at 31 December 2024 the balance of restricted cash held in long-term bank deposits related to financing of future site restoration activities was Tenge 39,746 million (2023: Tenge 30,588 million).

Investments in ANU Energy

On 22 November 2021 the Group invested US Dollar 24.25 million (equivalent to Tenge 12,368 million) in shares of ANU Energy OEIC Ltd together with other state-owned entities and entities under common control of SWF Samruk-Kazyna JSC in equal ownership shares of 32.7%. The purpose of ANU Energy OEIC Ltd. is to store physical uranium as a long-term investment. Management of ANU Energy OEIC Ltd. is performed by a third party in accordance with trust management agreement. It was initially planned that ANU Energy OEIC Ltd. carried out an additional public or private offering as a second stage of its development with the timing and details to be determined by market conditions, which has not occurred as of the date, as a result the Group is currently considering its future plans with the investment.

The Group recognises investment at fair value through profit or loss. The fair value is determined based on the fair value of uranium spot prices (Note 39). The Group has recognised loss from revaluation of other investments of Tenge 2,026 million (2023: gain from revaluation of other investments of Tenge 13,658 million, Note 15). As of 31 December 2024 the fair value of investment in ANU Energy OEIC Ltd. was Tenge 28,602 million (2023: Tenge 30,667 million).

Debt securities

On 12 May 2022 in order to diversify its treasury portfolio, the Group invested in bonds issued by Development Bank of Kazakhstan JSC, in the amount of US dollars 19.9 million, or Tenge 8,804 million with a maturity of 3 years and a coupon rate of 5.75%. Given that the maturity date is May 2025, the Group reclassified these bonds to current assets.

On 8 December 2023 the Group invested in bonds issued by the Eurasian Development Bank in the amount of US dollars 7.1 million or Tenge 3,259 million with a maturity of 3 years and a coupon rate of 5.72%. However, following the news of the withdrawal of the credit rating of the Eurasian Development Bank by S&P Global Ratings, the Group put the issuer's bonds up for sale in open trading mode on the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange JSC. As of reporting date, the Group sold bonds in the amount of US dollars 2.4 million or Tenge 1,105 million. Bonds are valued at amortised cost. On 8 February 2024 the Group invested in bonds issued by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development in the amount of Tenge 5,000 million with a maturity of 3 years and a floating coupon rate, indexed to TONIA.

Also, during 2024 the Group invested in bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which included investments in the amount of Tenge 485 million maturing in 2026 and a coupon rate of 10.5%, Tenge 1,951 million maturing in 2029 and a coupon rate of 10.55%, Tenge 1,859 million maturing in 2030 and a coupon rate of 12% and US dollars 10 million or Tenge 4,864 million maturing in 2035 and a coupon rate of 4.71%.

As at 31 December 2024 the amount of long-term investments is Tenge 17,374 million including foreign exchange differences (2023: Tenge 12,257 million).

During 2024 the Group also invested in short-term debt securities with a maturity of 30-180 days issued by the US Department of the Treasury (US Treasury), the Societe Generale Group, the Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc. and the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan. As at 31 December 2024 the amount of short-term debt securities include investment in US Treasury bills of US dollars 10 million or Tenge 5,349 million with 120 days duration and notes of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the amount of Tenge 2,832 million with 30 days duration and Eurobonds of Development Bank of Kazakhstan JSC in the amount of US dollars 19.9 million or Tenge 10,445 million, including exchange rate differences.

As at 31 December 2024 the amount of short-term investments is Tenge 18,626 million including foreign exchange differences (2023: Tenge 46,276 million of investments in US Treasury bills with 84 days duration).

27 Other non-financial assets

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Non-current		
Long-term inventories	13,075	12,226
VAT recoverable	12,745	6,253
Advances for non-current assets	4,889	3,397
Investment property	1,976	2,010
Prepaid expenses	508	692
Other assets to related parties	-	291
Other assets	255	102
Total other non-current assets	33,448	24,971
Current		
Advances for goods and services	7,585	11,722
Prepaid expenses	4,932	2,618
Prepaid insurance	1,082	623
Prepaid taxes other than income tax	316	221
Other assets to related parties	1,672	2,774
Other assets	2,648	1,440
Total other current assets	18,235	19,398

As at 31 December 2024, VAT recoverable by the Group amounted to Tenge 219,672 million (2023: Tenge 146,450 million). The Group expects that this amount will be confirmed for return by tax authorities during 2025. VAT confirmed by tax audits is subject to refund from the budget by transfer to a current account or by offset.

Recoverable VAT is classified as non-current if its settlement is not expected within one year after the reporting period. Non-current VAT is not discounted.

Material accounting policies and significant judgements

Value added tax (VAT) related to sales is payable to the tax authorities when goods are shipped, or services are rendered. Purchase VAT can be offset against sales VAT upon the receipt of a tax invoice from a supplier. Tax legislation allows the settlement of VAT on a net basis. Accordingly, VAT related to sales and purchases unsettled at the reporting date is stated in the consolidated statements of financial position on a net basis separately for each consolidated entity. Advances are carried at cost less provision for impairment. Advances are classified as non-current when the goods or services relating to the prepayment are expected to be obtained after one year, or when the advances relate to an asset which will itself be classified as non-current upon initial recognition. Advances for assets are transferred to the carrying amount of the asset once the Group has obtained control of the asset and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group.

Other advances are written off to profit or loss when the goods or services relating to the prepayments are received. If there is an indication that the assets, goods or services relating to an advance will not be received, the carrying value of the advance is written down accordingly and a corresponding impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss for the year. Non-current advances are not discounted.

28 Inventories

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Finished goods and goods for resale	317,727	331,494
<i>Including uranium products</i>	<i>314,367</i>	<i>328,015</i>
Work-in-process	36,712	62,496
Raw materials	30,549	26,451
Other materials	3,582	2,793
Spare parts	1,283	1,233
Fuel	974	1,800
Provision for obsolescence and write-down to net realisable value	(2,670)	(2,953)
Total inventories	388,157	423,314

27 Inventories (continued)

Movements in the provision for obsolescence are as follows:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Balance at 1 January	(2,953)	(3,022)
Reversal of provision during the year	738	302
Inventory write off during the year	83	534
Accrual of provision during the year	(538)	(767)
Balance at 31 December	(2,670)	(2,953)

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventory is determined on the weighted average basis.

29 Cash and cash equivalents

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Demand deposits	280,404	108,717
Cash in the form of reverse repurchase transactions	13,958	9,506
Current bank accounts	721	93,701
Cash in hand	3	4
Provision for impairment	(701)	(16)
Total cash and cash equivalents	294,385	211,912

As at 31 December 2024, demand deposits include a deposit of US dollars 18.9 million or Tenge 9,911 million, established for the accumulation of funds for the future increase of the Group's liquidation fund.

Significant non-cash transactions include settlement of accounts receivable and accounts payable with Uranium Enrichment Center JSC for Tenge 197,941 million (2023: Tenge 47,862 million) (Note 7) and offset of value added tax (VAT recoverable) and income tax for Tenge 16,000 million.

Material accounting policies and significant judgements

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and bank deposits with original maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost because: (i) they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI, and (ii) they are not designated at FVTPL. Restricted balances are excluded from cash and cash equivalents. Balances restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period are included in other non-current assets.

Cash and cash equivalents also include transactions under reverse repurchase transaction with highly liquid government securities received as a pledge with the agreement to sell them within 1 to 30 days. Reverse repo transactions are readily convertible to cash and cash equivalents and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

30 Share capital

At 31 December 2024 the total number of authorised and paid ordinary shares is 259,356,608 (30 September 2023: 259,356,608) of which 62.99336549% is owned by Samruk-Kazyna JSC, 12,00663451% is owned by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan and 25% of the shares/GDRs are freely floated with listing on the Astana International Exchange (AIX) and the London Stock Exchange (LSE). One GDR represents a share in one share. Each ordinary share carries the right to one vote. Registered Share capital is Tenge 37,051 million.

Dividends declared and paid during the year were as follows:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Dividends payable at 1 January	-	-
Dividends declared during the year	314,649	200,970
Dividends paid during the year	(314,649)	(200,970)
Dividends payable at 31 December	-	-
Dividends declared during the year per share, in Tenge	1,213	775

Material accounting policies and significant judgements

Ordinary shares are classified 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 recorded as share premium in equity. Additional paid-in capital primarily represents capital contributions made by non-controlling interests in excess of their ownership.

31 Loans and borrowings

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Non-current		
Bonds	105,022	-
Bank loans	1,379	-
Total non-current loans and borrowings	106,401	-
Current		
Non-bank loans	42,240	-
Bank loans	609	-
Bonds	457	82,746
Promissory notes issued	-	3,506
Total current loans and borrowings	43,306	86,252
Total loans and borrowings	149,707	86,252

31 Loans and borrowings (continued)

Information about the Group's loans and borrowings is presented as follows:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Currency	Maturity	2024	2023
Bank loans				
Bank of China Kazakhstan	Tenge	2026	1,988	-
Total bank loans			1,988	-
Bonds				
Bonds	US Dollar	2026-2027	105,479	-
Bonds	US Dollar	2024	-	82,746
Total bonds			105,479	82,746
Non-bank loans and promissory notes issued				
Stepnogorsk Mining and Chemical Complex LLP	Tenge	2025	37,515	-
Stepnogorsk Mining and Chemical Complex LLP	Euro	2025	4,725	-
Kyzylkum LLP	Tenge	on demand	-	3,506
Total Non-bank loans and promissory notes issued			42,240	3,506

On 28 October 2024 the Company repaid the bonds placed in 2019 on Kazakhstan Stock Exchange (KASE) in the amount of Tenge 87,792 million, including the final coupon interest of Tenge 292 million.

On 2 December 2024 the Company made a new private placement of bonds according to the rules of Astana International Exchange (AIX) with a coupon of SOFR + 1%. The nominal value of one bond is US dollars 100 thousand, total volume is 2,000. Partial redemption date for US dollars 100,000 thousand is 18 months after the issue date, maturity date for the remaining part is 2 December 2027. The placement was made through a targeted purchase and sale transaction of bonds between the Company as the «Seller» and Samruk-Kazyna JSC as the «Buyer». The purpose of this bond issue is to replenish working capital.

During 2022 and 2023 JV Budenovskoye LLP (Note 41) entered into agreements with Stepnogorsk Mining and Chemical Complex LLP, the second participant for provision of a long-term loans in the total amount of Tenge 34,980 million with repayment periods until 31 December 2024, which were repaid in January 2025 (Note 42), and 31 December 2025. One of the loans in the amount of Tenge 3,700 million is subject to Euro/Tenge exchange rate indexation. Fair value of loans at initial recognition was determined by discounting cash flows using interest rate for the similar bank loans. The difference between the amount received and fair value of loans was recognised in equity as a transaction with parent company (before control was obtained by the Group).

The purpose of all loans of JV Budenovskoye LLP is to finance construction of processing facilities, mining, operating activities, as well as the development and approval of design estimates for the construction of a mining complex.

During 2024 the Group also received several new loans:

- Tenge 2,298 million under a non-revolving loan agreement with Bank of China Kazakhstan with repayment period of 60 months,
- Tenge 2,324 million short-term US Dollar loan under the existing revolving credit line in Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC, which was repaid fully repaid by the end of the year,
- Tenge 45,089 million short-term US Dollar loan from Eurasian Development Bank, which was repaid fully repaid by the end of the year,
- Tenge 7,700 million non-bank loan due on 31 December 2025 from the second participant of JV Budenovskoye LLP.

31 Loans and borrowings (continued)

Reconciliation of debt

The table below shows an analysis of the debt amount and changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities for each of the periods presented:

<i>In millions Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Loans and borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total
Debt at 31 December 2022	138,271	173	138,444
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	22,358	103	22,461
Foreign currency translation	(749)	(4)	(753)
Interest accrued	3,753	17	3,770
Repayment	(73,525)	(42)	(73,567)
Interest paid	(3,856)	(17)	(3,873)
Other non-cash changes	-	(105)	(105)
Debt at 31 December 2023	86,252	125	86,377
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	159,655	963	160,618
Foreign currency translation	9,206	9	9,215
Interest accrued	8,100	41	8,141
Repayment	(139,166)	(851)	(140,017)
Interest paid	(4,423)	(41)	(4,464)
Additions from business combination (Note 41)	29,118	-	29,118
Other non-cash changes	965	-	965
Debt at 31 December 2024	149,707	246	149,953

Material accounting policies and significant judgements

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

32 Provisions

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Compensation for occupational diseases	Environment protection	Site restoration	Other	Total
At 1 January 2023					
Non-current	133	9,268	34,074	-	43,475
Current	66	123	4,042	275	4,506
Total	199	9,391	38,116	275	47,981
Provision for the year	17	204	-	16,228	16,449
Transfers	-	-	-	2,380	2,380
Unwinding of discount	23	946	3,884	-	4,853
Provision used	(63)	(47)	(265)	(11,564)	(11,939)
Change in estimates	-	(1,768)	(3,635)	(278)	(5,681)
At 31 December 2023					
Non-current	110	8,604	33,886	2,100	44,700
Current	66	122	4,214	4,941	9,343
Total	176	8,726	38,100	7,041	54,043
Provision for the year	74	62	-	3,754	3,890
Additions from business combination	-	-	106	333	439
Unwinding of discount	21	507	4,307	-	4,835
Provision used	(108)	(554)	(974)	(357)	(1,993)
Change in estimates	-	(4,416)	3,123	-	(1,293)
At 31 December 2024					
Non-current	100	4,325	40,901	2,101	47,427
Current	63	-	3,761	8,670	12,494
Total	163	4,325	44,662	10,771	59,921

The nominal cost of site restoration provision as at 31 December 2024 is Tenge 117,945 million (2023: Tenge 100,955 million). The amount of provision for restoration of mine sites was calculated using current prices (the prices effective at the reporting date) for expenditures to be incurred and then inflated using the forecast inflation rate effective for the period until the settlement of restoration.

The increase in provision is explained by the updated estimate of buildings dismantlement cost and the cost of radioactive waste disposal as a result of tests performed across all Group mines on pumping and production wells. Management believes that such approach gives a more precise information.

The amount of the provision for environment protection is mainly associated with Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC in accordance with Ecological Code. The nominal cost of restoration of liquidation facilities as at 31 December 2024 is Tenge 58,082 million (2023: Tenge 138,724 million). The change in provision is driven by the changes in the legislation as explained below in significant judgements.

As a result of the assessment of liabilities, non-mining enterprises of categories II-IV did not have significant obligations as at the reporting date.

Material accounting policies and significant judgements

In accordance with environmental legislation and the subsoil use contracts, the Group has a legal obligation to remediate damage caused to the environment from its operations and to decommission its mining assets and landfills and restore landfill sites after closure of mining activities. Provision is made based upon the net present values of estimated site restoration and retirement costs as soon as the obligation arises from past mining activities. The Group estimates the site restoration costs for each mine operated. Estimate provision is charged to the cost of corresponding asset (mine development assets or property, plant and equipment) in the reporting period when an obligation arises from past operating activity performed.

32 Provisions (continued)

Provisions for asset retirement obligations do not include any additional obligations which are expected to arise from future disturbances. The cost estimates are calculated annually during the course of the operations to reflect known developments, including updated cost estimates revised subsoil use terms and estimated lives of operations, and are subject to formal reviews on a regular basis. The amortisation or “unwinding” of the discount applied in establishing the net present value of provisions is charged to profit and loss in each reporting period. The amortisation of the discount is disclosed as finance costs. In view of the long-term nature of provisions, there is uncertainty concerning the actual amount of expenses that will be incurred in performing site restoration activities for each mine. Changes in estimates occur due to annual revision of costs for site liquidation including newly drilled wells, sand traps and other facilities subject to subsequent liquidation.

Provision for asset retirement obligations (estimates)

Site restoration

The provision for asset retirement obligations is estimated based upon the Group’s interpretation of current environmental legislation in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Group’s related programme for liquidation of subsurface use consequences on the contracted territory and other operations supported by the feasibility study and engineering research in accordance with the applicable restoration and retirement standards and techniques.

Provisions for asset retirement obligations are subject to potential changes in environmental regulatory requirements and the interpretation of the legislation. Provisions are recognised when there is a certainty of incurring of such liabilities and when it is possible to measure the amounts reliably. The scope of work stipulated by the legislation and included in the calculations of the asset retirement obligations contains the dismantling of facilities and infrastructure (pumping, injection and observation wells, technological units for acidification and distribution of solutions, pipelines, access roads, technological sites, landfills, buildings and other facilities) and subsequent restoration of land.

The calculation of the provision for production assets retirement as of 31 December 2024 was performed by the Group’s internal specialists and reviewed by an independent consultant.

Principal assumptions used in the estimations include:

- the discount rate that reflects the current market estimates of the time value of money is based on a risk-free rate determined by reference to the interest rate on government bonds with maturity matching the period of the Group’s each subsoil use contract, range of 12.33% - 12.65% (2023: average 11.7% - 13.3%), risks related to the liability are reflected in the best estimate of nominal costs;
- long-term inflation rate applied to the nominal costs calculated at current prices of 4.06% - 7.51% in 2024 (2023: average 4.01% - 6.39%);
- discounting period in accordance with the estimated life of mines and reserves depletion period;
- low radioactive waste management program assumes removal and disposal at special landfills owned by the Group.

Sensitivity analysis of the principal assumptions as at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	(Decrease)/Increase of assumptions	(Decrease)/Increase of decommissioning provisions
Inflation rate	-1%	(5,258)
	+1%	4,544
Discount rate	-1%	4,935
	+1%	(4,233)

32 Provisions (continued)

Sensitivity analysis of the principal assumptions as at 31 December 2023 is as follows:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	(Decrease)/Increase of assumptions	(Decrease)/Increase of decommissioning provisions
Inflation rate	-1%	(4,640)
	+1%	3,993
Discount rate	-1%	4,348
	+1%	(3,714)

Provision for environment protection

The liability for decommissioning, dismantling and reclamation was assessed and recognised in relation to the facilities classified as category I (facilities that have a significant negative impact on the environment) of Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC site in Ust-Kamenogorsk, as well as assets technologically related to them and located on the territory of the industrial site. Provision was accrued in accordance with the requirements of the Ecological Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (the Ecological Code).

Principal assumptions used in the estimations include:

- current prices are inflated using the expected long-term inflation rate of 6.47% for assets with liquidation term until 2027, 4.66% for assets with liquidation term until 2042, 3.97% for assets with liquidation term after 2044 (2023: 6.39% for assets with liquidation term until 2027, 4.49% for assets with liquidation term until 2042, 3.76% for assets with liquidation term after 2044), and subsequently discounted;
- the discount rate for calculation of the provision as of 31 December 2024 is 12.28% for assets with liquidation term until 2027, 12.51% for assets with liquidation term until 2042, 11.45% for assets with liquidation term after 2044. (31 December 2023: 13.3% for assets with liquidation term until 2027, 12.15% for assets with liquidation term until 2042, 10.36% for assets with liquidation term after 2044);
- the discounting period equates to the remaining useful life of buildings and constructions, of not more than 50 years. All buildings and constructions are subject to annual technical reviews to determine required capital and operating expenditure requirements.

Sensitivity analysis of the principal assumptions As at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	(Decrease)/Increase of assumptions	(Decrease)/Increase of decommissioning provisions
Inflation rate	-1%	(987)
	+1%	1,462
Discount rate	-1%	1,358
	+1%	(925)
Liquidation period	-10%	1,085
	+10%	(805)

In order to finance future works to eliminate the consequences of operations, the Group is also required to provide financial security before 1 July 2029.

Following the changes introduced into Ecological code in 2024 the Group reassessed the regulatory requirements and concluded that certain assets should be excluded from asset retirement obligations as at 31 December 2024: assets that will not have a negative impact on the environment after the operation is completed and as well as facilities that can be repurposed (administrative buildings, warehouses, catering facilities, buildings and facilities for power and mechanical equipment, buildings and facilities for the production of gas mixtures for the food industries). This judgement is based on the following:

- assets excluded from the calculation of asset retirement provision were determined based on the guidance of the Ecological code for the financial security that Group should collect until 1 July 2029;
- assets excluded from the calculation of asset retirement provision should be supported by repurposing plans that management expects to approve until 2029;
- production processes involving these assets do not lead to consequences that would require dismantlement and recultivation works to mitigate the negative environmental impact.

32 Provisions (continued)

As the requirements of the Ecological Code are relatively new, there is no practice of applying these requirements and there are ambiguities in the legislation, management has applied significant judgment in terms of assessing liabilities and their amounts. In case of changes in environmental legislation, its interpretation and practice of its application, as well as in the judgments and in the Group's estimates, such liabilities may be revised in the future.

33 Accounts payable

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Trade accounts payable to related parties	162,991	83,857
Trade accounts payable	117,832	91,532
Total trade accounts payable	280,823	175,389
Other accounts payable	833	622
Other accounts payable to related parties	16	-
Total other accounts payable	849	622
Total accounts payable	281,672	176,011

The Group's exposure to currency and liquidity risk related to trade and other payables is disclosed in Note 38.

Material accounting policies and significant judgements

Trade payables are accrued when the counterparty performs its obligations under the contract and are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

34 Other liabilities

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Non-current		
Liabilities under contracts with customers	3,117	2,698
Advances received	2,314	2,275
Deferred income from subsidies received	1,620	1,725
Issued financial guarantees	355	484
Other	367	365
Total non-current other liabilities	7,773	7,547
Current		
Accrued unused vacation payments and bonuses	15,292	13,175
Wages and salaries payable	3,275	2,719
Social contributions payable	2,948	2,135
Tender participation guarantee	2,791	2,748
Issued financial guarantees	991	863
Liabilities under inventory loan agreements	-	91,151
Liabilities under contracts with customers from related parties	-	2,818
Other	2,404	812
Total current other liabilities	27,701	116,421

34 Other liabilities (continued)

Liabilities under inventory loan agreements

In June 2023 the Group borrowed 886 tons of natural uranium from ANU Energy OEIC Ltd. due for return at 31 December 2023. In December 2023 the Group has returned 38 tones and extended the due date of agreement until the end of March 2024. As of 31 December 2023 the fair value of liability under inventory loan agreement was Tenge 91,151 million. In March 2024 the Group returned the remaining 848 tons of natural uranium. The fair value of inventory loan amounted to Tenge 86,391 million at the date of return, which was greater than the cost of inventory returned by Tenge 9,572 million. Gain from revaluation of uranium loans to fair value for Tenge 4,760 million as well as net gain from disposal of the loan returned to ANU Energy OEIC Ltd. are recognised as other income (Note 12).

Uranium loans are part of the Group's normal inventory management policy, required to mitigate logistical risks that could affect the timely delivery of Kazakhstani uranium to Western conversion enterprises due to heightened geopolitical instability.

The Group enters into inventory loan agreements, according to which one party (the lender) undertakes to provide the other party (the borrower) with products, and the borrower obliges to return to the lender an identical amount of uranium products. The Group obtains inventory loans to facilitate the performance of its uranium supply obligations. The Group classifies inventory loans received as a non-financial liability.

Upon receipt of the inventory loan, the Group accounts for the inventory at the contracted cost. Liability arising from inventory loan are recognised as part of other liabilities at the fair value of the uranium products at the reporting date. Subsequent revaluation of the inventory loan is carried out through profit or loss as part of other income/expenses in accordance with changes in the fair value of uranium products.

35 Contingencies and commitments

Compliance with Kazakhstan legislation

Periodically, the Group's operations are subject to inspections by various state authorities, which is considered a standard practice. The Group did not receive any pretensions or claims under the current inspections, which would require significant disclosures or provisions in the financial statements. The management will continue to monitor the situation and additional disclosure may be required in the future.

The tax environment in the Republic of Kazakhstan is subject to change and inconsistent application and interpretations. Kazakhstani tax legislation and practice is in a state of continuous development, and therefore is subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes, which may be retroactive. Tax periods remain open to retroactive review by the Kazakhstan tax authorities for five years. The Group's management believes that its interpretation of the relevant legislation is appropriate and the Group's tax positions will be sustained. In the opinion of the Group's management, no material losses will be incurred in respect of existing and potential tax claims in excess of provision or disclosures that have been made in these consolidated financial statements.

Compliance with subsoil use contractual obligations

In accordance with the terms of the subsoil use contracts, the Group mining entities are required to comply with the obligations specified therein. Failure to comply with the conditions stipulated by subsoil use contracts may lead to negative consequences, including termination of contracts, fines and penalties. Under current subsoil use legislation, the payment of penalty does not relieve subsurface user from fulfillment of obligations under subsoil use contracts.

As at December 31, 2024, at some enterprises, the underproduction of uranium exceeds the legally allowed threshold of 20% which is associated with a lag in the construction of ground infrastructure and delays in the supply of strategic materials. In addition, some mining enterprises failed to meet their financial obligations under subsoil use contracts, which could result in penalties of average 10% of the defaulted obligation in 2024, or Tenge 552 million. The Group has not recognised any additional liabilities as it plans to settle financial liabilities in future periods in accordance with the revised work programs.

Insurance

The Kazakhstani insurance industry is in development stage, and many forms of insurance protection common in other countries are not yet available. Since 2021, the Corporate Property Insurance Program of the Company's enterprises has been implemented against the "risks" of death, loss or damage as a result of accidental and unforeseen direct physical impact (excluding equipment breakdown/failure and interruption in production).

35 Contingencies and commitments (continued)

The Group does not have full insurance coverage for risks related to mining activities and production facilities, including for damages caused by the stoppage of production or obligations incurred to third parties in connection with damages caused to the property or the environment resulting from accidents or operations.

The Group provides directors and officers liability insurance, which covers for the Company’s managers to protect them from claims that may arise from decisions and actions taken (“alleged wrongful acts”) within the scope of their regular duties. The terms of the policy prohibit disclosure of the amount of the insurance coverage.

Financial security

Under the current version of the Ecological Code, the Group has an obligation to provide financial security to eliminate the consequences of Category I facilities by July 1, 2029. Ecological code provides the guidance to determine the amount of financial security, for capital construction facilities (buildings, structures, complexes) not included in the cost of work to eliminate the consequences of operation of the facilities, plans must be developed for their repurposing and (or) other operation in accordance with the methodology approved by the authorized body in the field of environmental protection. Financial support is provided in the form of a guarantee, pledge of a bank deposit, pledge of property, insurance.

The amount of financial support is determined in accordance with the methodology approved by the authorised body in the field of environmental protection, based on the estimated cost of work to eliminate the consequences of operating a category I facility, and is subject to recalculation every seven years.

Guarantees

Guarantees are irrevocable assurances that the Group will make payments in the event that another party cannot meet its obligations. The maximum exposure to credit risk under financial guarantees provided to secure financing of certain related parties at 31 December 2024 is Tenge 26,692 million (2023: Tenge 16,096 million) (Note 6).

36 Non-controlling interest

The following table provides information about subsidiaries that have a non-controlling interest as at 31 December 2024:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Country of incorporation and principal place of business	Ownership rights held by non-controlling interest	Profit or loss attributable to non-controlling interest	Accumulated non-controlling interest
Name				
JV Inkai LLP	Kazakhstan	40.00%	90,955	187,422
Turanium LLP (former JV Khorasan-U LLP)	Kazakhstan	50.00%	62,800	210,053
Baiken-U LLP	Kazakhstan	47.50%	29,612	103,310
MC Ortalyk LLP	Kazakhstan	49.00%	47,009	71,326
Appak LLP	Kazakhstan	35.00%	14,757	25,314
Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC	Kazakhstan	5.67%	543	8,403
JV Budenovskoye LLP	Kazakhstan	49.00%	14,129	305,139
Volkovgeologiya JSC	Kazakhstan	0.21%	47	191
Total			259,852	911,158

36 Non-controlling interest (continued)

The following table provides information about subsidiaries that have a non-controlling interest as at 31 December 2023:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Country of incorporation and principal place of business	Ownership rights held by non-controlling interest	Profit or loss attributable to non- controlling interest	Accumulated non- controlling interest
Name				
JV Inkai LLP	Kazakhstan	40%	70,774	160,880
Turanium LLP (former JV Khorasan- U LLP)	Kazakhstan	50%	34,668	147,252
Baiken-U LLP	Kazakhstan	47.5%	17,217	94,769
MC Ortalyk LLP	Kazakhstan	49%	28,053	49,826
Appak LLP	Kazakhstan	35%	9,774	19,076
Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC	Kazakhstan	5.67%	678	8,410
Volkovgeologiya JSC	Kazakhstan	0.66%	(13)	145
Total			161,151	480,358

National Atomic Company Kazatomprom JSC
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements – 31 December 2024

36 Non-controlling interest (continued)

The summarised financial information of these subsidiaries is as follows:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Uiba Metallurgical Plant JSC		Appak LLP		JV Inkai LLP		Baiken-U LLP	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Current assets	70,550	71,489	47,059	33,040	271,522	201,730	145,453	123,197
Non-current assets	38,365	47,929	36,265	30,467	208,421	208,787	97,891	99,501
Current liabilities	(12,093)	(12,315)	(7,123)	(5,114)	(15,467)	(14,068)	(8,101)	(6,103)
Non-current liabilities	(8,912)	(13,326)	(3,716)	(3,730)	(29,753)	(31,055)	(17,631)	(16,918)
Equity, incl.	87,910	93,777	72,485	54,663	434,723	365,394	217,612	199,677
Equity attributable to the Group	79,507	85,367	47,171	35,587	247,301	204,514	114,302	104,908
Non-controlling interest	8,403	8,410	25,314	19,076	187,422	160,880	103,310	94,769
Revenue	83,912	132,198	79,028	58,056	323,056	240,176	112,359	79,891
Depreciation and amortisation	(2,428)	(2,281)	(7,512)	(6,240)	(22,689)	(15,858)	(11,793)	(15,667)
<i>Including depreciation and amortisation at fair value arising from business combinations</i>	-	-	-	-	(2,620)	(1,986)	(5,208)	(10,141)
Finance income	1,182	1,168	507	250	1,026	453	600	455
Finance costs	(600)	(1,291)	(362)	(368)	(245)	(363)	(463)	(456)
Income tax expense	(3,461)	(4,119)	(10,670)	(7,023)	(49,640)	(35,323)	(15,947)	(9,067)
<i>Including tax effect of depreciation and amortisation of adjustments to fair value</i>	-	-	-	-	524	398	1,044	2,024
Net foreign exchange gain	2,284	(839)	784	(10)	5,491	(2,165)	922	(404)
(Impairment losses)/reversal of impairment losses	(143)	(153)	52	127	(1)	(1)	(27)	13
Profit for the year	2,940	17,639	42,164	27,925	198,154	141,548	62,342	36,247
Profit attributable to the owners of the Company	2,397	16,961	27,407	18,151	107,199	70,774	32,730	19,030
Profit attributable to non-controlling interest	543	678	14,757	9,774	90,955	70,774	29,612	17,217
Profit/(loss) for the year	2,940	17,639	42,164	27,925	198,154	141,548	62,342	36,247
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	(40)	8	(9)	(3)	-	-	(45)	(14)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	2,900	17,647	42,155	27,922	198,154	141,548	62,297	36,233
Dividends declared to non-controlling interest	547	358	8,517	6,145	64,412	39,784	21,072	-
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from:								
- operating activities	2,058	12,761	36,399	30,424	153,683	96,367	66,570	(8,211)
- investing activities	(3,814)	(3,504)	(11,340)	(10,477)	(17,233)	(13,657)	(9,162)	(7,579)
Including:								
Sale of non-current assets	10	36	4	-	-	-	3	2
Acquisition of non-current assets	(3,730)	(3,493)	(11,006)	(10,111)	(17,539)	(13,657)	(8,987)	(8,647)
- financing activities	(8,780)	(7,207)	(24,757)	(17,557)	(128,825)	(79,569)	(44,362)	-
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	(10,536)	2,050	302	2,390	7,625	3,141	13,046	(15,790)

National Atomic Company Kazatomprom JSC
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements – 31 December 2024

36 Non-controlling interest (continued)

The summarised financial information of these subsidiaries is as follows:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Turanium LLP		MC Ortalyk LLP		Volkovgeologiya JSC		JV Budenovskoye LLP		2023
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024		
Current assets	284,419	157,369	96,265	62,834	20,018	18,434	37,659	-	
Non-current assets	177,696	179,207	70,527	52,807	20,042	15,689	782,007	-	
Current liabilities	(13,417)	(11,571)	(13,399)	(8,074)	(16,556)	(20,609)	(68,317)	-	
Non-current liabilities	(28,429)	(30,337)	(7,831)	(5,882)	(2,204)	(5,518)	(140,301)	-	
Equity, incl.	420,269	294,668	145,562	101,685	21,300	7,996	611,048	-	
Equity attributable to the Group	210,216	147,416	74,236	51,859	21,109	7,851	305,908	-	
Non-controlling interest	210,053	147,252	71,326	49,826	191	145	305,140	-	
Revenue	205,052	130,789	177,470	125,743	68,311	42,355	62,223	-	
Depreciation and amortisation	(21,172)	(18,617)	(11,085)	(9,063)	(2,694)	(1,764)	(6,473)	-	
<i>Including depreciation and amortisation at fair value arising from business combinations</i>	(10,270)	(11,020)	-	-	-	-	(4,163)	-	
Finance income	1,875	526	694	399	833	107	1,125	-	
Finance costs	(196)	(199)	(707)	(434)	(2,062)	(745)	(5,179)	-	
Income tax expense	(31,367)	(16,061)	(24,920)	(17,378)	(1,408)	(162)	(7,258)	-	
<i>Including tax effect of depreciation and amortisation of adjustments to fair value</i>	2,054	2,204	-	-	-	-	2,198	-	
Net foreign exchange gain	8,545	(1,437)	2,483	(919)	(3)	2	2,857	-	
(Impairment losses)/reversal of impairment losses	(86)	(48)	4	(40)	(157)	(120)	(87)	-	
Profit for the year	125,600	69,337	95,936	57,251	12,542	(1,979)	28,833	-	
Profit attributable to the owners of the Company	62,800	34,669	48,927	29,198	12,495	(1,966)	14,704	-	
Profit attributable to non-controlling interest	62,800	34,668	47,009	28,053	47	(13)	14,129	-	
Profit/(loss) for the year	125,600	69,337	95,936	57,251	12,542	(1,979)	28,833	-	
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	(27)	(4)	(14)	-	2	-	
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	125,600	69,337	95,909	57,247	12,528	(1,979)	28,835	-	
Dividends declared to non-controlling interest	-	-	25,496	20,956	1	1	-	-	
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from:									
- operating activities	68,891	(3,861)	77,301	61,431	10,895	1,606	20,347	-	
- investing activities	(20,111)	(13,295)	(24,374)	(23,990)	(5,890)	(6,060)	(39,443)	-	
Including:									
Sale of non-current assets	-	-	-	-	1	61	-	-	
Acquisition of non-current assets	(18,482)	(13,061)	(23,729)	(23,990)	(5,886)	(6,408)	(39,182)	-	
- financing activities	(3,500)	(3,500)	(52,036)	(42,773)	(5,954)	9,194	7,654	-	
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	45,280	(20,656)	891	(5,332)	(949)	4,740	(11,442)	-	

36 Non-controlling interest (continued)

Sales schedule of individual subsidiaries depends to a large extent on the sales plans and inventory needs of the Group and may vary during the year.

Allocation of profit between the non-controlling interest of JV Inkai LLP and the Company is impacted by the production volumes and assigned dividends. In 2023 the dividends declared by JV Inkai LLP were allocated in the proportion of 50% and 50% respectively, and not by reference to the ownership interests. According to the additional agreement between the second participant and the Company, concluded in 2024, the percentage of distribution of dividends of JV Inkai LLP for 2024 between the second participant and the Company are 45.9% and 54.1%, respectively.

37 Principal subsidiaries

These consolidated financial statements include the following subsidiaries:

	Principal activity	Ownership	
		2024	2023
KAP Technology JSC	Communication services	100%	100%
Qorgan-Security LLP	Security services	100%	100%
Appak LLP	Exploration, production, processing and sale of uranium products	65%	65%
Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC	Production and processing of uranium materials, production of rare metals and semiconductor materials	94.33%	94.33%
Volkovgeologiya JSC	Exploration and research of uranium reserves, drilling services, monitoring of radiation level and environment conditions	99.78%	99.34%
High Technology Institute LLP	Research, project, development and engineering consulting services	100%	100%
MC Ortalyk LLP	Exploration, production, processing and sale of uranium products	51%	51%
RU-6 LLP	Exploration, production, processing and sale of uranium products	100%	100%
Kazatomprom-SaUran LLP	Exploration, production, processing and sale of uranium products	100%	100%
KAP Logistics LLP	Procurement and transportation services	99.9999%	99.9999%
TH Kazakatom AG	Marketing function for sale of uranium, investment and administration of finances, goods and rights	100%	100%
JV Inkai LLP	Exploration, production, processing and sale of uranium products	60%	60%
Baiken-U LLP	Exploration, production, processing and sale of uranium products	52.5%	52.5%
Taiqonyr Qyshqyl Zauyty LLP (Note 24)	Sulfuric acid production	-	100%
JV Budenovskoye LLP (Note 41)	Exploration, production, processing and sale of uranium products	51%	-
Turanium LLP (former JV Khorasan-U LLP)	Exploration, production, processing and sale of uranium products	50%	50%

These consolidated financial statements include the following joint operations:

	Principal activity	Ownership	
		2024	2023
Karatau LLP	Exploration, production, processing and sale of uranium products	50%	50%
JV Akbastau JSC	Exploration, production, processing and sale of uranium products	50%	50%
Energy Asia (BVI) Limited (EAL)	Commercial and investment activities	50%	50%

All entities are incorporated and operate on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, except for TH Kazakatom AG, which is incorporated in Switzerland and EAL that is registered in the British Virgin Islands.

38 Financial risk management

Accounting policies and disclosures in respect of financial instruments are applied to the following classes of financial instruments net of provisions:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Note	2024	2023
Financial assets			
Trade accounts receivable	25	622,960	332,036
Demand deposits	29	279,703	108,717
Other accounts receivable	25	53,201	98,283
Restricted cash	26	39,746	30,779
Investments in debt securities	26	36,000	58,533
Investment in ANU Energy	26	28,602	30,667
Reverse repurchase transaction	29	13,958	9,506
Current bank accounts	29	721	93,685
Loans to related parties	26	-	2,502
Other		2,443	2,803
Total financial assets		1,077,334	767,511
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other accounts payable	33	281,672	176,011
Bonds	31	105,479	82,746
Non-bank loans	31	42,240	-
Bank loans	31	1,988	-
Issued financial guarantees	34	1,346	1,347
Preferred shares		265	265
Lease liabilities	31	246	125
Dividends payable to other participants		53	260
Promissory note issued	31	-	3,506
Total financial liabilities		433,289	264,260

Financial risks are monitored by the Group's risk management function and comprise market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The objectives of the Group's financial risk management policy are to establish risk limits, and then ensure that exposure to risks stays within these limits. Risk management policies and systems risk management function are regularly analysed for the need of revision due to changes in market conditions and the Group operations. The Group's monitors compliance with approved policies and procedures.

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Group's policy for management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Management Board has established a Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the Management Board and the Board of Directors on its activities.

Credit risk

The Group has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Exposure to credit risk arises as a result of the Group's sales of products on credit terms and other transactions with counterparties giving rise to financial assets. Financial assets, which potentially expose the Group to credit risk, consist mainly of trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, term deposits, investments in securities and loans to related parties.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk by class of assets is reflected in the carrying amounts of financial assets in the statements of financial position and the nominal amount of financial guarantees (Note 34).

38 Financial risk management (continued)

The table below shows quality of Group's financial instruments (credit ratings of banks and other counterparties, where available) as at 31 December 2024:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Rated Standard & Poor's AAA to A-	Rated Standard & Poor's BBB+ to BBB-	Rated Standard & Poor's BB+ to B-	Total
Demand deposits	96,522	106,668	76,513	279,703
Restricted cash	2,284	36,957	505	39,746
Investment in debt securities	15,794	20,206	-	36,000
Reverse repo transaction	-	13,958	-	13,958
Current bank accounts	540	171	10	721
Term deposits	-	8	20	28
Total	115,140	177,968	77,048	370,156

The table below shows quality of Group's financial instruments (credit ratings of banks and other counterparties, where available) as at 31 December 2023:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Rated Standard & Poor's AAA to A-	Rated Standard & Poor's BBB+ to BBB-	Rated Standard & Poor's BB+ to B-	Total
Demand deposits	8	1,498	107,211	108,717
Current bank accounts	88,360	3,443	1,882	93,685
Investment in debt securities	46,276	12,257	-	58,533
Restricted cash	2,288	13,578	14,913	30,779
Reverse repo transaction	-	9,506	-	9,506
Term deposits	-	-	8	8
Total	136,932	40,282	124,014	301,228

The Group applies the simplified approach permitted in IFRS 9 to measure expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 24 month before 31 December 2024 or 31 December 2023 respectively and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are not adjusted to reflect forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors because those factors do not significantly affect the risk profile.

The credit loss allowance for trade receivables is determined according to provision matrix presented in the table below. The provision matrix is based the number of days that an asset is past due. The information as of 31 December 2024 is presented below:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Lifetime ECL
2024			
Trade receivables			
- current	0.16%	614,228	(1,004)
- less than 30 days overdue	0.10%	9,746	(10)
- 30 to 90 days overdue	-	-	-
- 90 to 180 days overdue	100%	31	(31)
Total trade receivables (gross carrying amount)		624,005	
Credit loss allowance			(1,045)
Total trade receivables from contracts with customers (carrying amount)		622,960	

38 Financial risk management (continued)

The information as of 31 December 2023 is presented below:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Lifetime ECL
2023			
Trade receivables			
- current	0.08%	303,425	(242)
- less than 30 days overdue	0.02%	28,834	(6)
- 30 to 90 days overdue	3.85%	26	(1)
- 90 to 180 days overdue	100%	34	(34)
Individually impaired trade receivable (Note 11)	100%	15,692	(15,692)
Total trade receivables (gross carrying amount)		348,011	
Credit loss allowance			(15,975)
Total trade receivables from contracts with customers (carrying amount)		332,036	

The following table explains the changes in the credit loss allowance for trade and other receivables between the beginning and the end of 2024 as well as impairment provision for trade and other receivables during 2023:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Trade accounts receivable	Other accounts receivable
Provision at 1 January 2023	90	180
Change in estimates	(16)	16
Provision for the year	15,936	70
Reversal	(23)	-
Amounts written-off	(12)	(39)
Provision at 31 December 2023	15,975	227
Provision for the year	413	1,672
Reversal (Note 11)	(15,324)	-
Amounts written-off	(19)	(7)
Provision at 31 December 2024	1,045	1,892

The Group's exposure to credit risk in respect of trade accounts receivable is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the Group's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country, in which customers operate, has no significant influence on credit risk. The Group is exposed to concentrations of credit risk. Approximately 75% of the Group's revenue for 2024 (84% of trade receivables as at 31 December 2024) is attributable to sales transactions with eleven main customers (2023: 75% of Group's revenues and 84% of trade receivables attributable to seven customers). The Group defines counterparties as having similar characteristics if they are related entities.

The Group applies a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered.

The Group does not require collateral in respect of trade and other receivables.

38 Financial risk management (continued)

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the reporting date by geographic region was:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Kazakhstan	159,758	58,614
Russia	168,483	45,940
Canada	110,122	99,217
China	77,571	65,555
Romania	52,213	14,751
USA	27,213	22,514
United Kingdom	26,216	24,414
European Union	1,057	469
Japan	246	420
Argentina	79	142
Turkey	2	-
Total	622,960	332,036

Expected Credit Loss (ECL) measurement

Measurement of ECLs is an estimate that involves determination methodology, models and data inputs. The following components have a major impact on credit loss allowance: definition of default, SICR, probability of default (“PD”), exposure at default (“EAD”), and loss given default (“LGD”), as well as models of macro-economic scenarios. The Group regularly reviews and validates the models and inputs to the models to reduce any differences between expected credit loss estimates and actual credit loss experience of issued loans and guarantees.

The Group used supportable forward-looking information for measurement of ECL, primarily an outcome of its own macro-economic forecasting model. Several assumptions that are easily interpretable can be selected for analysis: GDP growth rate, inflation rate, exchange rate, crude oil price and current economic indicator. Final macroeconomic scenario includes only historically observed values of the inflation rate and the share of overdue loans. Forward-looking information is included in parameters of PD within the horizon of the next year after the reporting date. In addition, to calculate credit losses, the corporate average cumulative default probabilities are updated annually according to S&P’s Annual Global Corporate Default Study and Rating.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Group is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources. Liquidity risk is managed by the treasury department of the Group. Management monitors monthly rolling forecasts of the Group’s cash flows.

The Group seeks to maintain a stable funding base primarily consisting of borrowings, trade and other payables and debt securities. The Group’s approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities as they fall due, under both normal and stressful conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group’s reputation. The Group invests available cash funds in diversified portfolios of liquid assets, in order to be able to respond quickly to unforeseen liquidity requirements.

The Group ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expense or financial obligations which excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

38 Financial risk management (continued)

Below is a summary of the Group's undrawn borrowing facilities and available cash and cash equivalents, including current term deposits, which are the important instruments in managing the liquidity risk:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Current term deposits	279,731	108,725
Undrawn borrowing facilities	101,346	115,004
Reverse repo transaction	13,958	9,506
Current bank accounts	721	93,685
Total	395,756	326,920

The table below shows liabilities at the reporting date by their remaining contractual maturity. The amounts disclosed in the maturity table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Such undiscounted cash flows differ from the amount included in the statements of financial position because the statement of financial position amount is based on discounted cash flows.

When the amount payable is not fixed, the amount disclosed is determined by reference to the conditions existing at the end of the reporting period. Foreign currency payments are translated using the spot exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities at 31 December 2024:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Carrying value	Contractual cash flows	On demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Trade and other accounts payable	281,672	281,672	-	281,672	-	-	-
Bonds	105,479	117,546	-	-	2,836	114,710	-
Non-bank loans	42,240	46,790	-	6,658	40,132	-	-
Bank loans	1,988	1,988	-	150	345	1,493	-
Issued financial guarantees	1,346	26,692	12,397	-	-	14,295	-
Preferred shares	265	265	-	-	-	265	-
Lease liabilities	246	333	-	45	136	118	34
Dividends payable to other participants	53	53	-	-	53	-	-
Total	433,289	475,339	12,397	288,525	43,502	130,881	34

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities at 31 December 2023:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Carrying value	Contractual cash flows	On demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Trade and other accounts payable	176,011	176,011	-	176,011	-	-	-
Bonds	82,746	85,440	-	-	85,440	-	-
Promissory notes issued	3,506	3,506	-	3,506	-	-	-
Issued financial guarantees	1,347	16,096	16,096	-	-	-	-
Preferred shares	265	265	-	-	-	265	-
Dividends payable to other participants	260	260	-	-	260	-	-
Lease liabilities	125	202	-	11	32	127	32
Total	264,260	281,780	16,096	179,528	85,732	392	32

Market risk

The Group has exposure to market risks. Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices will have a negative impact on the Group's income or the value of its financial instrument holdings. Market risks arise from open positions in (a) foreign currencies, (b) interest bearing assets and liabilities and (c) equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The objective of market risk management is to monitor and control market risk exposures within acceptable limits, while optimising the return on investments. Management sets limits on the value of risk that may be accepted, which is monitored on a daily basis. However, the use of this approach does not prevent losses outside of these limits in the event of more significant market movements.

38 Financial risk management (continued)

Sensitivities to market risks included below are based on a change in a factor while holding all other factors constant. In practice this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the factors may be correlated – for example, changes in interest rate and changes in foreign currency rates.

Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings which are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency. Borrowings are denominated in currencies that match the cash flows generated by operating entities in the Group. Therefore, in most cases, economic hedging is achieved without derivatives. In respect of other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the Group ensures that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by planning future expenses taking into consideration the currency of payment. The Group is mainly exposed to the risk of US Dollars currency fluctuations.

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

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Denominated in US Dollars, unless stated otherwise		
Trade accounts receivable	431,128	210,774
Demand deposits	175,998	52,287
Other investments	45,976	42,986
Current bank accounts	314	88,168
Other accounts receivable	10	23,304
Loans to related parties*	-	2,502
Other assets	2,386	855
Total assets	655,812	420,876
Bonds*	(105,479)	(82,746)
Trade and other accounts payable	(8,303)	(19,666)
Bank and non-bank loans (EUR)	(4,725)	-
Issued financial guarantees	(1,033)	(1,347)
Total liabilities	(119,540)	(103,759)
Net exposure to currency risk	536,272	317,117

**In 2024 bonds are nominated in US Dollars. In 2023: loan given to Kyzyilkum LLP and bonds are nominated in Tenge but are subject to indexation for changes in US Dollar/Tenge exchange rate.*

A 9% weakening and 9% strengthening of Tenge against US Dollar as at 31 December 2024 (2023: 14% weakening and 14% strengthening) would increase/(decrease) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below.

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
US Dollar strengthening by 9% (2023: 14%)	38,983	35,898
US Dollar weakening by 9% (2023: 14%)	(38,983)	(35,898)

Movements of Tenge against US Dollar above represent reasonably possible changes in market risk estimated by analysing annual standard deviations based on the historical market data for 2024 and 2023.

Price risk on uranium products

The Group is exposed to the effect of fluctuations in the price of uranium, which is quoted in US Dollar on the international markets. The Group prepares an annual budget based on future uranium prices.

38 Financial risk management (continued)

Uranium prices historically fluctuate and are affected by numerous factors outside of the Group's control, including, but not limited to:

- demand for uranium used as fuel by nuclear power stations;
- depleting levels of secondary sources such as recycling and blended down highly enriched stocks available to close the gap of the excess demand over supply;
- impact of regulations by the International Agency on Nuclear Energy;
- other factors related specifically to uranium industry.

At the end of the reporting period there was no significant impact of commodity price risk on the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities except for investments in ANU Energy OEIC Ltd. (Note 26).

A 20% weakening and 20% strengthening of Tenge against spot price as at 31 December 2024 would increase/(decrease) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below.

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Spot price increase by 20%	5,770	6,224
Spot price decrease by 20%	(5,770)	(6,224)

Interest rate risk

At the time of raising new loans or borrowings, management uses its judgement to decide whether it believes that a fixed or a floating rate would be more favourable to the Group over the expected period until maturity. As at 31 December 2024 73% of the Groups borrowings have a floating interest rate (2023: 100% fixed). At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Fixed rate instruments		
Demand deposits	280,404	108,717
Restricted cash	39,746	30,779
Investment in debt securities	30,902	58,533
Reverse repurchase transaction (reverse repo)	13,958	9,506
Term deposits	28	8
Non-bank loans	(42,240)	-
Loans to related parties	-	2,502
Bonds	-	(82,746)
Promissory notes issued	-	(3,506)
Net position for fixed rate instruments	322,798	123,793
Floating rate instruments		
Investment in debt securities	5,098	-
Bonds	(105,479)	-
Bank loans	(1,988)	-
Net position for floating rate instruments	(102,369)	-

The Group assessed the impact on profit or loss for the period and equity of reasonably possible changes in the interest rate. As at 31 December 2024, if interest rate at the date had been 100 basis points lower with all other variables held constant, profit would have been Tenge 860 million higher, mainly as a result of lower interest rate expense on floating rate instruments.

38 Financial risk management (continued)

Capital management

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence, to provide returns for shareholders, to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital, and to sustain future development of the business. Capital includes all capital and reserves of the Group as recorded in the consolidated statements of financial position.

The Group may sell uranium for non-military purposes and only to customers residing in countries which signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and are members of the International Agency on Nuclear Energy. In addition, the Group must maintain certain internal qualitative capital management targets based on the Group's consolidated financial information, such as total shareholder return, free cash flow, EBITDA margin.

The Group applies the Policy on borrowings and financial sustainability management, which is aimed to manage financial risks by adopting common principles and rules of debt management and financial sustainability for non-financial organisations.

39 Fair value disclosures

Fair value measurements are analysed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows: (i) level one are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, (ii) level two measurements are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices), and (iii) level three measurements are valuations not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs). Management applies judgement in categorising financial instruments using the fair value hierarchy. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. The significance of a valuation input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

Estimate of all financial assets carried at amortised cost is Level 3 measurement, except for cash and cash equivalents, which is in Level 2. The estimated fair value of fixed interest rate instruments is based on estimated future cash flows expected to be received discounted at current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risks and remaining maturities. Discount rates used depend on the credit risk of the counterparty.

All financial assets of the Group as at the end of the reporting period are carried at amortised cost except as disclosed below.

Financial assets carried at FVTPL

Financial assets carried at FVTPL include investment in ANU Energy OEIC Ltd. (Note 26) that is recognised at fair value through profit and loss. The Group estimates fair value of investment in ANU Energy OEIC Ltd. as a percentage of Group's owned share multiplied by the fair value of uranium held by the entity as at the date. Fair value measurement falls in Level 2 category. The main inputs used in fair value estimation are spot prices for uranium published by UxConsulting LLP and TradeTech LLP independent nuclear industry's market research and analysis companies.

Liabilities carried at amortised cost

Fair values of other liabilities were determined using valuation techniques. The estimated fair value of fixed interest rate instruments with stated maturities was estimated based on expected cash flows discounted at current interest rates for new instruments with similar credit risks and remaining maturities. The fair value of liabilities repayable on demand or after a notice period ("demandable liabilities") is estimated as the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date on which the amount could be required to be paid. The weighted average discount rate is 7.54% p.a (2023: 6.83%).

39 Fair value disclosures (continued)

Fair values versus carrying amounts

The Group believes that the carrying values of financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values.

In assessing fair values, management uses the following major methods and assumptions: (a) for interest free financial liabilities and financial liabilities with fixed interest rate, financial liabilities were discounted at effective interest rate which approximates the market rate; (b) for financial liabilities with floating interest rate, the fair value is not materially different from the carrying amount because the effect of the time value of money is immaterial.

40 Presentation of financial instruments by measurement category

For the purposes of measurement, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments classifies financial assets into the following categories: (a) financial assets at FVTPL; (b) debt instruments at FVOCI, (c) financial assets at AC. Financial assets at FVTPL have two sub-categories: (i) assets mandatorily measured at FVTPL, and (ii) assets designated as such upon initial recognition or subsequently. All of the Group's financial assets as at the end of reporting period fell into the category AC, except for the financial derivative asset and investment in ANU Energy OEIC Ltd. (Note 26), classified as FVTPL upon initial recognition. All of the Group's financial liabilities were carried at amortised cost.

41 Business combination

JV Budenovskoye LLP

The Group obtained control over JV Budenovskoye LLP through having majority of the voting rights and representation in the Supervisory Board at 1 January 2024 without any change in the ownership share of 51% in accordance with the decision of participants. JV Budenovskoye LLP is a strategically important asset with estimated reserves of 114 thousand tones of uranium as of 1 January 2024. As a result of this acquisition transaction, there will be an increase in the Group's share of uranium production and expected improvement in the profitability of operations through increased production and sales. The Group did not make any cash payments to gain control.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any non-controlling interest. The Group recognized non-controlling interest as the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of net assets of JV Budenovskoye LLP measured at fair value.

The difference between the fair value of investment in the joint venture over its carrying value is termed *gain from business combination*, as presented in the table below, which was recognised immediately in profit or loss for the period less the deferred tax effect:

In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge

Fair value of investment in joint venture at date of acquisition	302,888
Less: carrying value of the investment in joint venture at date of acquisition	(7,169)
Net gain from business combination	295,719

41 Business combination (continued)

The acquisition date fair value of the total purchase consideration and its components are as follows:

In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge

Cash consideration paid	-
Settlement of net liabilities from pre-existing relationship	(5,390)
Total purchase consideration	(5,390)
Fair value of investment in joint venture prior to the acquisition	302,888
Total purchase consideration and fair value of previously held interest in the joint venture	297,498

Liabilities from pre-existing relationship represent receivables of JV Budenovskoye LLP from the Group, mainly for sale of uranium.

The valuation of identifiable assets and liabilities was performed by an independent professional appraiser. Based on the valuation, the assets' value increased by Tenge 707,113 million to fair value, mainly due to valuation of the subsoil use (mineral) right, resulting in an increase of carrying value from Tenge 11,693 million to Tenge 709,797 million. The value of finished goods inventory increased from Tenge 1,653 million to Tenge 8,432 million. Deferred tax of Tenge 141,423 million was recorded on the excess of the fair value over the carrying value.

The acquired subsidiary contributed revenue of Tenge 62,223 million and profit of Tenge 28,279 million to the Group for the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024. (Note 36).

In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge

	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	11,885
Accounts receivable	6,970
Inventories	8,432
Property, plant and equipment	2,430
Exploration and evaluation assets	1,723
Mine development assets	23,319
Mineral rights	709,797
Other assets	6,460
Loans and borrowings	(29,118)
Accounts payable	(4,019)
Deferred tax liability	(142,437)
Other liabilities	(1,544)
Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired (before elimination of intra-group balances)	593,898
Less: elimination of intra-group balances	(5,390)
Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	588,508
Less: non-controlling interest	(291,010)
Total purchase consideration and previously held interest in the acquiree	297,498
Less: non-cash consideration	(297,498)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents of subsidiary acquired	11,885
Inflow of cash and cash equivalents on acquisition	11,885

41 Business combination (continued)

Control over JV Budenovskoye LLP (judgement)

Sales activities of JV Budenovskoye LLP are governed by the Agreement on production distribution. The Group has unilateral decision-making power in determining annual production volumes within predetermined range by simple majority vote. The predetermined range is a 20% deviation from the approved production plan in accordance with the subsoil use agreement and legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The specific situation when unanimous consent would be required from both participants to change production volume within 10%-20% limit depending on profitability is remote and thus is viewed rather as a protective right.

Given that all production volumes are committed to be purchased by the Group and the second participant (or a parent company of the second participant) based upon market prices, production volumes and costs have the most significant impact on financial results and therefore are considered to be relevant activities for the purpose of the control assessment. Based on these facts, the Group management has concluded that the Group gained control over JV Budenovskoye LLP.

Fair value measurement for business combination (estimates)

In accordance with IFRS 3 Business Combinations, the Group measures the identifiable assets and the liabilities acquired through a business combination at their acquisition-date fair value. Fair value is determined on the basis of external appraisal report (unless the accounting for the business combination is not complete at the end of the reporting period, in that case provisional values are used).

The determination of fair value involves significant assumptions and judgement over future cash flows and other inputs used in the valuation.

The purchase price related to a business combination is allocated to the underlying acquired assets and liabilities based on their estimated fair values at the time of acquisition. The allocation process is inherently subjective and impacts the amounts assigned to individually identifiable assets and liabilities. As a result, the purchase price allocation impacts reported assets and liabilities and future net earnings due to the impact on future depreciation and amortisation expense and impairment tests.

Fair value measurements applied in accounting for business combination had a significant impact on the Group's profit for the period ended 31 December 2024. The net gain from business combination totalled Tenge 295,719 million.

The principal assumptions used by external appraiser in calculation of fair value:

- average prices of annual uranium prices are based upon the price forecasts prepared by independent sources, and reduced further for expected discounts included in sales contracts;
- forecasted periods and volumes of uranium produced and sold are based on the working program of subsoil use contract further amended by the delay in production schedule;
- operating and capital expenditures for 2024-2028 are consistent with the approved five year budget of the Group and represent expenditures for the preparation of mine development assets;
- operating and capital expenditures after 2028 will increase at the average long-term inflation rate of 4.1% per annum;
- discount rate of 23.12% per annum; and
- forecast long-term exchange rate at an average of Tenge 474 per US Dollar 1.

Presented below is the sensitivity analysis of the main parameters that could impact the fair value of the mineral right estimated at Tenge 709,797 million as of the date of assessment:

<i>In millions of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Change of assumptions	Increase/decrease of fair value
Average price of uranium (spot price)	Increase/decrease 10%	197,721/(197,721)
Sales volume	Increase/decrease 10%	141,049/(141,049)
Capital expenditures	Increase/decrease 10%	(33,486)/33,486
Discount rate	Increase/decrease 2 p.p.	(104,590)/104,590
Exchange rate, US Dollar to Tenge	Increase/decrease 10%	197,721/(197,721)

42 Events after the reporting period

In January 2025, JV Budenovskoye LLP partially repaid a loan of Tenge 6,504 million to the second participant and in March 2025 concluded the loan agreement with Eurasian Bank of Development for US Dollar 100 million due in September 2026.

6.12. Glossary

Term	Definition
AIX	Astana International Exchange
AMS	Automated Monitoring System
APCS	Automated Process Control System
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CGNPC	China General Nuclear Power Corporation
CJSC	Closed Joint-Stock Company
CO₂	Carbon dioxide
COSO	Internal Control – Integrated Framework
Code	Corporate Governance Code at entities with more than 50% ownership by Samruk-Kazyna JSC
Compliance	A set of initiatives aimed at preventing unlawful actions and promoting corporate business ethics based on legal compliance
Decarbonisation	Transition to a low-carbon economy
EBITDA	Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation
ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan
GDR	Global Depositary Receipts
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
HR	Human Resources
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IPO	Initial public offering
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
IT	Information Technology
IT security	Information security
ISR	In-situ recovery
KASE	Kazakhstan Stock Exchange
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LSE	London Stock Exchange
LLC	Limited Liability Company
LLP	Limited Liability Partnership
LTIFR	Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate
MC	Mining company
NFC	Nuclear fuel cycle
NPP	Nuclear power plant
Non-hazardous waste	Items and substances in this group have a low impact on the environment, almost not disturbing its components
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PV	Photovoltaic stations
HSE	Occupational safety
S&A	Subsidiaries and affiliates
SDG	Sustainable development goals
SASB	Sustainability Accounting Standards Board
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
Samruk-Kazyna NWF JSC	Samruk-Kazyna National Welfare Fund Joint Stock Company
Stakeholders	Individuals and legal entities interested in the Company's activities
TCFD	Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures
THK	Trade House Kazakatom AG
U₃O₈	Uranium Oxide Concentrate
UF₆	Uranium hexafluoride

UN Global Compact	UN initiative promoting corporate social responsibility
UO₂	Uranium Dioxide
UO₃	Uranium Trioxide
USA	United States of America
VAD	Ventilation and air distribution systems

6.13. UK tax information

This review is based on UK law and UK government tax and customs duties at the date of this document, each of which is subject to change, possibly retroactively. Unless otherwise indicated, this review only addresses some of the effects of UK taxation on individuals who are the absolute beneficial owners of shares or GDRs and who (1) are UK residents for tax purposes; (2) are not residents for tax purposes in any other jurisdiction and (3) do not have a permanent establishment in the Republic of Kazakhstan which is associated with the ownership of shares or GDRs (hereinafter – Holders from the UK).

In addition, this review (1) considers only the tax consequences for UK Holders who hold shares and GDRs as equity and does not consider tax consequences that may be relevant to some other categories of UK Holders such as dealers; (2) it is assumed that the UK Holder does not directly or indirectly control 10 or more percent of the voting shares of the Company; (3) it is assumed that the Holder of the GDR has beneficial ownership of the underlying shares and dividends on such shares; and (4) tax consequences for UK Holders which are insurance companies, investment companies, charities, or pension funds, are not considered.

This review is a general guide and is not intended and should not be construed by specific Holders from the UK as legal or tax advice. Accordingly, investors should consult their tax advisers regarding general tax consequences, including the consequences of acquiring, holding, and disposing of shares or GDRs in accordance with UK law and UK tax and customs administration practices in their particular case.

Withholding tax

Assuming that income derived from the GDR does not have a source in the UK, such income should not be taxed at the source of payment in the UK. Dividends on shares will not be taxed at the UK source.

Dividends taxation

A UK holder receiving a dividend on shares or GDRs may be required to pay UK income or corporate tax (as the case may be) on the gross amount of the dividend paid before deduction of Kazakhstan taxes at the source of payment, taking into account the presence of any amount set off against Kazakhstan tax at the source of payment. UK holder – an individual who is a resident and resides in the UK will pay UK income tax on dividends paid on shares or GDRs that are subject to the actual tax exemption on the first £5,000 of all dividends (zero dividend rate) received for the relevant tax year, including dividends received from any other equity investments for the same tax year. UK holder – an individual who is a resident but does not reside in the UK and entitled to select UK taxation based on the transfer of funds (and, where necessary, paying a transfer fee), will pay UK income tax on dividends paid on shares or GDR, to the extent that the dividend is transferred or considered to be transferred to the UK.

For tax purposes, a UK holder who is a UK resident company should not be subject to corporate tax on dividends paid on shares or GDRs unless it is subject to certain rules against tax evasion.

Taxation at exclusion or conditional exclusion

The alienation of the Holder's shares from the UK in stocks or GDRs may result in taxable income or an allowable deduction for tax purposes for UK taxable income depending on the position of the Holder from the UK and subject to tax exemption. A holder from the UK who is a resident individual and resides in the UK will be required to pay UK capital gains tax on taxable income upon alienation of a share in shares or GDRs. A UK holder who is a resident individual who does not reside in the UK and has the right to choose taxation in the UK based on the transfer of funds (and, where necessary, paying a transfer fee), will pay the UK capital gains tax to the extent that in which taxable income derived from the disposal of a share in shares or GDRs is transferred or deemed to be transferred to the UK.

In particular, transactions with GDRs on the London Stock Exchange may result in the transfer of profits, which, accordingly, will be subject to UK capital gains tax. In particular transactions with GDRs on the London Stock Exchange may result in the transfer of profits which, accordingly, will be subject to UK capital gains tax. An individual – a holder of shares or GDRs who ceases to be a resident or has not resided in the UK for tax purposes for less than five full years and alienates such shares or GDRs for such a period, may be required to pay UK capital gains tax upon returning to the UK, despite the fact that during the alienation he was not a resident and did not live in the UK. A UK holder who is a legal entity will pay UK corporate tax on any taxable income from the sale of shares or GDRs.

Action of taxes of Kazakhstan at the source of payment

Dividends on shares and GDRs are subject to Kazakhstan tax at the source of payment. A holder from the UK – an individual – resident must have the right to offset the Kazakhstan tax at the source of payment withheld from such payments against UK income tax on such payments in accordance with the procedure for calculating such a set-off amount in the UK. A UK holder, a UK resident company, usually does not pay corporate tax on dividends paid and, therefore, will usually not be able to claim a deduction from any Kazakhstan taxes at the source of payment.

Stamp and equivalent of stamp tax (SEST)

Assuming that a document executing a transaction or containing an agreement to transfer one or more shares or GDRs, (i) is not signed in the UK or (ii) does not relate to any property located in the UK, or an act committed or performed in UK (which may include participation in payments to bank accounts in the UK) such a document should not be subject to stamp duty on declared value. Even if the document completing the transaction or containing an agreement to transfer one or more shares or GDRs, (i) is signed in the UK and/or (ii) concerns any property located in the UK, or an act committed or performed in the UK, in practice, there should be no need to pay stamp duty on declared value for such a document in the UK, if such a document is not required for any purpose in the UK. If there is a need to pay stamp duty on declared value in the UK, then it may be necessary to pay interest and fines.

Since GDRs are securities whose value is not expressed in pounds sterling, the stamp duty on a “bearer document” should not be paid either for the issue of GDRs or for the transfer of securities that are transferred through the GDRs. Assuming that shares (i) are not registered in a registry located in the UK, or (ii) are not combined with shares issued by a UK-registered company, the transfer of shares or GDRs should not be subject to SEST.

6.14. Contacts

GRI 2-1

National Atomic Company Kazatomprom Joint Stock Company 17/12, Syganak Street, Z05T1X3
Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan

Tel: +7 7172 55 13 98

Fax: +7 7172 55 13 99

E-mail: nac@kazatomprom.kz

Website: www.kazatomprom.kz

GRI 2-3

Should you have any questions, comments or proposals concerning this Report, or if you would like to receive a printed version, please contact the following employees of Kazatomprom:

Investor Relations

Botagoz Muldagaliyeva, Director of IR

Tel.: +7 7172 45 81 80 E-mail:

E-mail: ir@kazatomprom.kz

Public Relations and Internal Communications

Daniyar Oralov, Director of PR Department

Tel: +7 7172 45 80 63

E-mail: pr@kazatomprom.kz

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

34, Al Farabi Avenue, Building A, 4th floor

025D5F6 Almaty, Kazakhstan

Tel.: +7 727 330 3200

www.pwc.com/kz

Depository Bank

Citibank, N.A.

388 Greenwich Street, New York

New York 10013, USA

Tel: +1-212-816-6622 / +1-917-533-7887