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About Kazakhstan

A PEACEFUL COUNTRY

The first country to voluntarily give up **nuclear weapons**The first country in Central Asia in

The tirst country in Central Asia in **UN Security Council**

AN ECONOMICALLY STABLE COUNTRY

52nd largest economy by GDP according to World Bank 2020 ranking (from 101st in 2000)

Gross foreign investments

~376 billion USD since 1991

Credit ratings

- Moody's Baa2 positive (2023)
- S&P BBB-/A-3 stable (2024)
- Fitch BBB stable (2023)

A PRO-BUSINESS COUNTRY

25th according to World Bank 2020 "Ease of Doing Business" ranking (from 63rd in 2010)
4th in terms of Enforcing Contracts and
7th in terms of Protecting minority investors according to World Bank

A FAST DEVELOPING ECONOMY

9th largest country by territory

20.0 mln population (2023)

12,310 USD GDP per capita (2023, IMF)

4.8% GDP growth (2023, IMF estimate)

9.1% inflation (March 2024)

456.24 average **USDKZT** FX rate (2023)

ABUNDANT NATURAL RESOURCES

~5,000 deposits

99 out of 118 periodic table elements

#1 zinc, tungsten, barite reserves

#2 uranium, chromite, argentum, lead reserves

#6 gold reserves

#7 coal reserves

#12 oil reserves

#24 gas reserves





Kazakhstan – Central to the Industry



12 Joint Ventures located in Kazakhstan with nuclear industry leaders

- **Canadian JV** Inkai, 60% (1996)
- Chinese JV Semizbai-U, 51% (2008) Ortalyk, 51% (2021)*
- French JV Katco, 49% (1996)
- Japanese JVs Appak, 65% (2005) Baiken-U, 52.5% (2006)
- Russian/Japanese JV Khorasan-U, 50% (2014)
- **Russian JVs**

Karatau, 50% (2007) Akbastau, 50% (2006) SMCC, 30% (2014) Zarechnoye, 49.98% (2001) Budenovskove, 51% (2016)**







Percentages indicate KAP ownership stake; numbers in brackets represent foundation years. Excluding companies in which KAP owns 100% (SaUran LLP, RU-6 LLP). JVs include assets defined as associates and subsidiaries by IFRS standards

** Foundation year 2016, change of JV partner's beneficiary (parent company) to Uranium One in December 2022

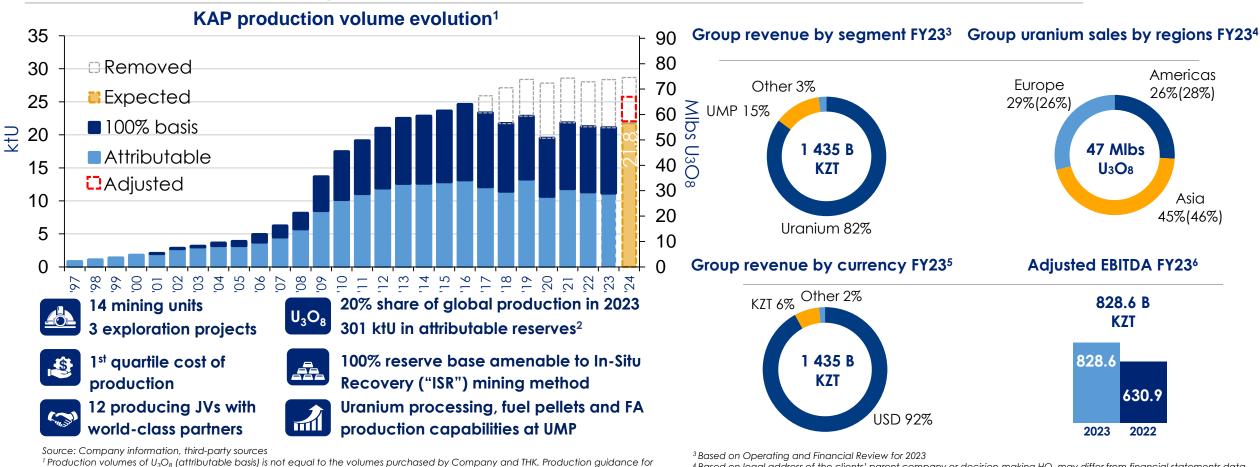


Kazatomprom at-a-Glance



Asia

Largest producer of natural uranium with priority access to one of the world's largest reserve bases



²⁰²⁴ illustrated on the chart as middle of the quidance range disclosed in TU 4Q23. Adjustment refers to difference between initial expectations for 2024 production announced on 19 August 2022 and FY2024 operating auidance announced on 1 February 2024.



FY2023 **Investor Handout**

² As per the CPR letter 2023 (dated 16 January 2024)

⁴ Based on legal address of the clients' parent company or decision-making HQ, may differ from financial statements data under IFRS. Figures for FY2022 are shown in parentheses

⁵ At average USD:KZT exchange rates for the relevant period, i.e. 456.24 average for FY2023

⁶ Adjusted EBITDA is calculated by excluding from EBITDA items not related to the main business and having a one-time effect

Investment Thesis



Largest producer, lowest costs

Largest ISR uranium reserves, priority access to Kazakhstan's resources

Positioned for growth, global customer portfolio

Resilient financials, committed to sustainable returns

Solid health, safety and environmental records, commitment to strong ESG

Committed to high international standards of governance



#1 U₃O₈ PRODUCTION SALES



20% of Global Production (2023)



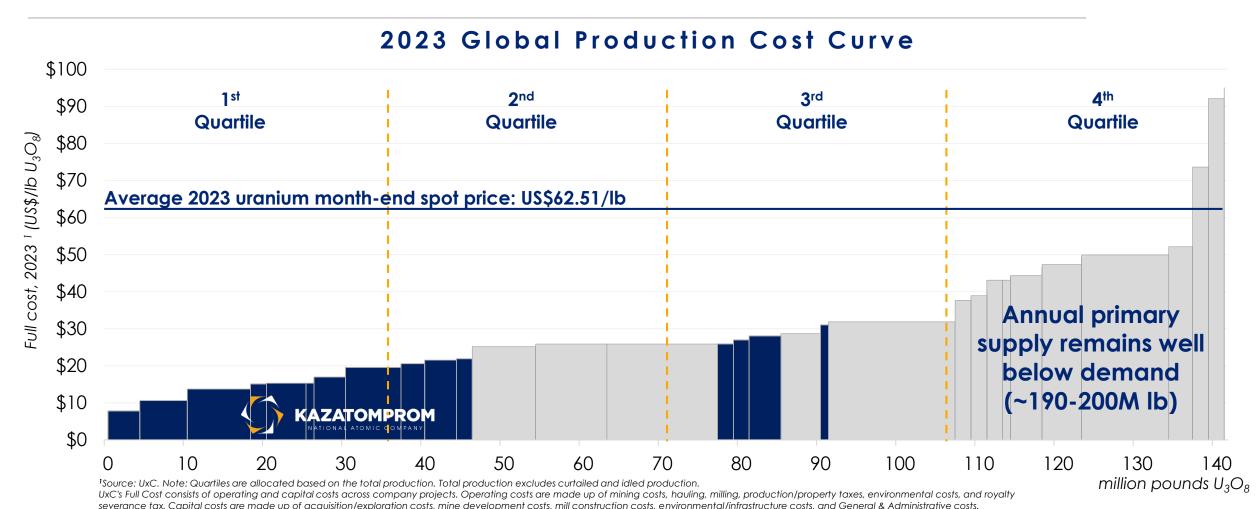
100% In-Situ Recovery mining



One of the Lowest Cost Producers



Low cash costs driven by cost-efficient ISR mining method









OUR STRATEGY: VALUE OVER VOLUME



> Focusing on uranium mining as our core business



Optimise production & sales volumes based on market conditions





> Implement bestpractice business processes



> Develop a corporate culture suitable for an industry leader









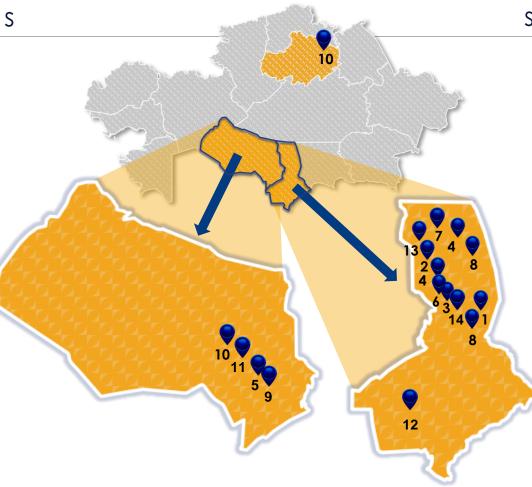


Geography of Kazatomprom Operations 💭



Natural advantages of Kazakhstan's ISR deposits

- Uranium in sandstone as coatings on sand grains at depths of up to 800 meters
- Uranium is insoluble in natural groundwater, low pH solution circulated through the orebody to dissolve it
- Closed-loop system: solution pumped to a processing facility to recover the uranium, pH is readjusted and solution is re-injected
- Upon decommissioning, groundwater has been proven to return to pre-mining chemistry through natural attenuation
- Limited operational risks with ISR mining method



KAP's mining subsidiaries

- 1. Katco
- 2. Inkai
- 3. Karatau
- 4. SMCC
- Khorasan-U
- 6. Akbastau
- 7. Ortalyk
- 8. Sallran
- 9. Baiken-U
- 10. Semizbai-U
- 11. RU-6
- 12. Zarechnoye
- 13. Appak
- 14. Budenovskoye



FY2023 11 **Investor Handout**

Uranium mining methods



In-situ Recovery



In-Situ Recovery mining method (ISR) is a chemical process for extracting minerals through a system of technological wells. Ore is extracted to the surface by dissolving it in a chemical solution. Negative pressure between injection and extraction wells pulls the fluids in the desired horizontal direction to avoid uncontrolled "excursions".

Other mining methods

- However, ISR mining method cannot necessarily be used everywhere it requires a porous ore body so fluids can circulate confining layers above and below the ore horizon. In Kazakhstan, these conditions are found naturally over hundreds of square kilometers, with confining clay layers above and below the porous sandstone ore.
- At a typical underground or open pit mine, the ore is blasted and broken up, extracted and taken to the mill to be crushed. Acid is used to leach the metal from the crushed rock and the metal is then purified out of that solution. Such mines are generally inflexible (either ON at full design capacity or OFF due to a higher fixed cost structure) and come with high CAPEX and long development timelines.

Approximate Kazakh ISR greenfield capital cost* based on volume:

~ 500 tonnes per year	>	~30 – 50 mln USD
~ 2,000 tonnes per year	>	~70 – 100 mln USD
~ 6,000 tonnes per year	>	~120 – 150 mln USD

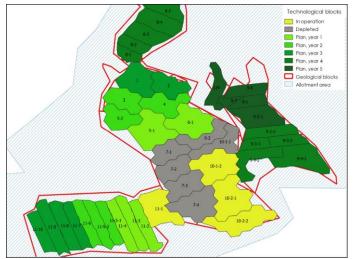
^{*}Includes productive solution processing shop (PSPS), camp, electricity, workshop offices, sand trap, pump station, sulfuric acid store, warehouse construction. Wellfield development costs (well construction, wellfield infrastructure, road construction, etc.) are not included. Indicative figures from Oct 2022 Analyst Day workshop presentation



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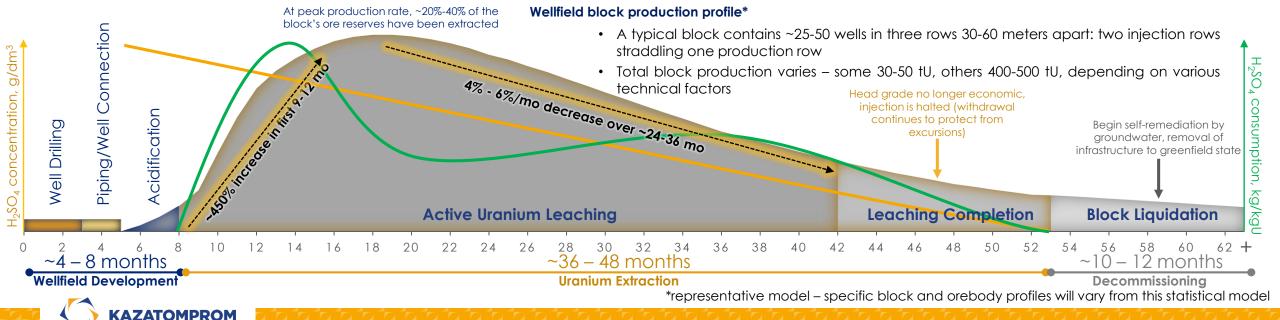
ISR mining sequence at a deposit





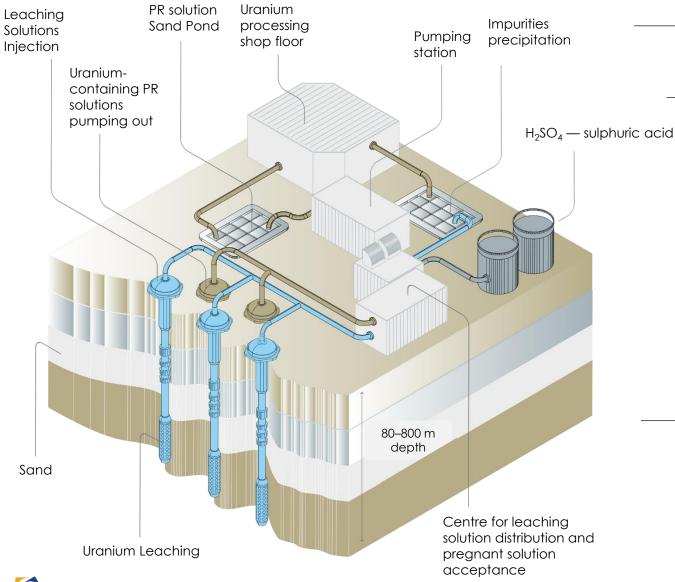
- Deposit development using the ISR method is carried out through a system of technological wells (without disturbing the earth's surface).
- The wells are combined into one technological block. Each technological block is processed individually through the ground infrastructure system. Each technological block is isolated and prepared for production in different periods relative to adjacent blocks.
- ISR method uses sulphuric acid for two distinct stages block preparation (acidification) and uranium mining:
 - Acidification from 20% to 35% of the total volume of sulphuric acid. The volume of sulphuric acid for acidification depends on the required number of blocks prepared for extraction.
 - Uranium mining from 65% to 80% of the total volume. Sulphuric acid is added to the solution during uranium mining to maintain the chemical and physical state, to enable transfer of uranium into solution.
- To provide a stable rate of uranium production, the ISR wellfield units should be placed in production in a systematic order. While some units are being leached, others are being prepared for production. When one unit is undergoing passive oxidation, another is in the terminal leach phase, while yet another one is in reclamation. More acid is needed at the stages of block preparation and closure.





Overview of ISR uranium mining

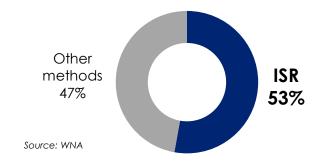




Natural uranium production by ISR vs conventional mining

- ✓ Lower cost to build
- ✓ Shorter construction timelines
- ✓ Lowest quartile operating cost
- ✓ Small environmental footprint
- Limited health and safety exposure to personnel

Share of ISR mining in total uranium production (2023)





Sulphuric Acid - key ISR component

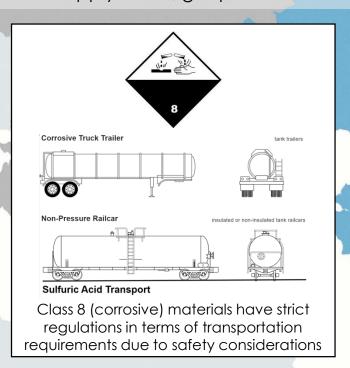


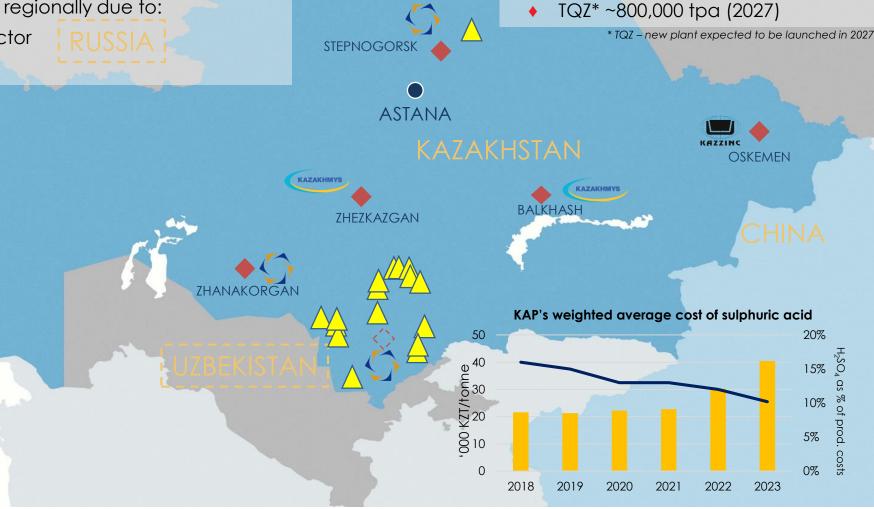
KAP's in-house production capacity:

SKZ-U ~500,000 tpa

SSAP~180,000 tpa

- ~60% of the world's sulphuric acid is utilised in the production of fertilisers
- 2023 Kazatomprom's needs: 1.7 mln tonnes
- Short-term deficit both domestically and regionally due to:
 - growing demand from agricultural sector
 - supply chain, geopolitical uncertainty





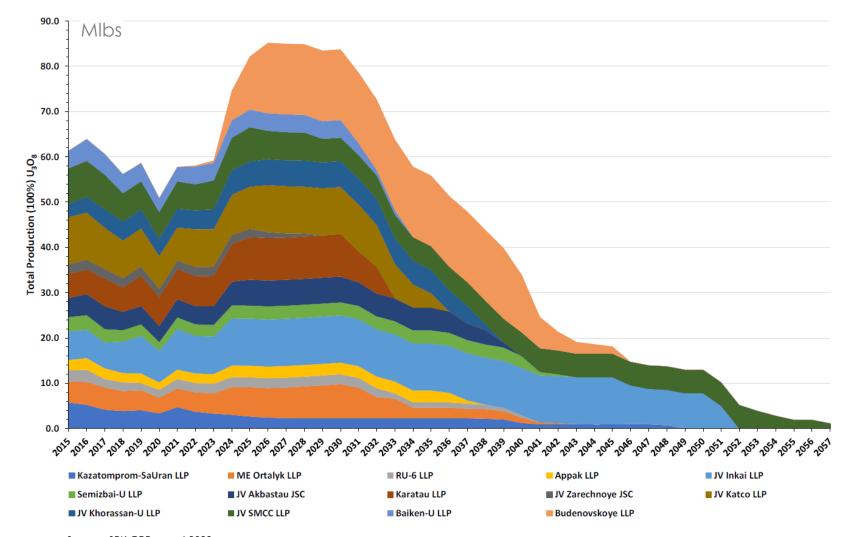


- source of sulphuric acid imports

KAP's Production Profile



Summary production profile (100% basis)



- Reserves distributed among the existing mining entities
- Chart does not include resources, which are in early exploration stage (see next page for more details)
- Illustrated profile as shown in the 2022 CPR report, which shows 100% SUA production level from 2024, but <u>actual production</u> <u>plans are based on market</u> <u>conditions and subject to supply</u> chain risks
- Therefore, during periods of production cuts, the illustrated curve shifts to the right, effectively extending past the nominal Life of Mine Plan depletion schedule

Source: SRK CPR report 2022

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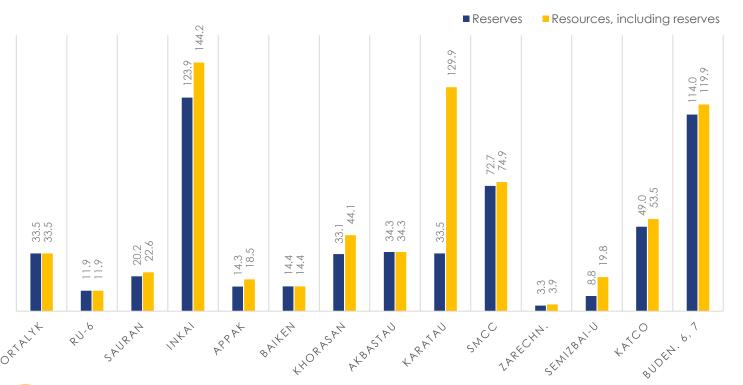
SUBSOIL USE CONTRACT SUMMARY FROM CPR - NOT GUIDANCE

Kazatomprom's Upside Potential



100% Mineable using in-situ recovery (ISR)

Producing assets reserves and resources (ktU)



Upcoming projects in the queue:

Inkai 3 block¹

Reserves/resources: - / 83,158 tU

Inkai 2 block

Reserves/resources: - / 42,001 tU

East-Zhalpak and East-Moinkum blocks²

Reserves/resources: - / 35,354 tU

Large scale exploration program is expected to be launched aimed at resource replenishment and reserves increase



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Kazakhstan has 12% of the world's uranium resources (2nd largest in the world)³ with 567 ktU in reserves and 850 ktU in resources, including reserves⁴

1 The Company is currently in negotiations with the Ministry of Energy with respect to obtaining SSU Agreement licence for uranium mining at Inkai 3 2 As per preliminary expectation of the Company, not accounted for in CPR 3 According to World Nuclear Association, as of June 2022 4 As of 31 December 2023



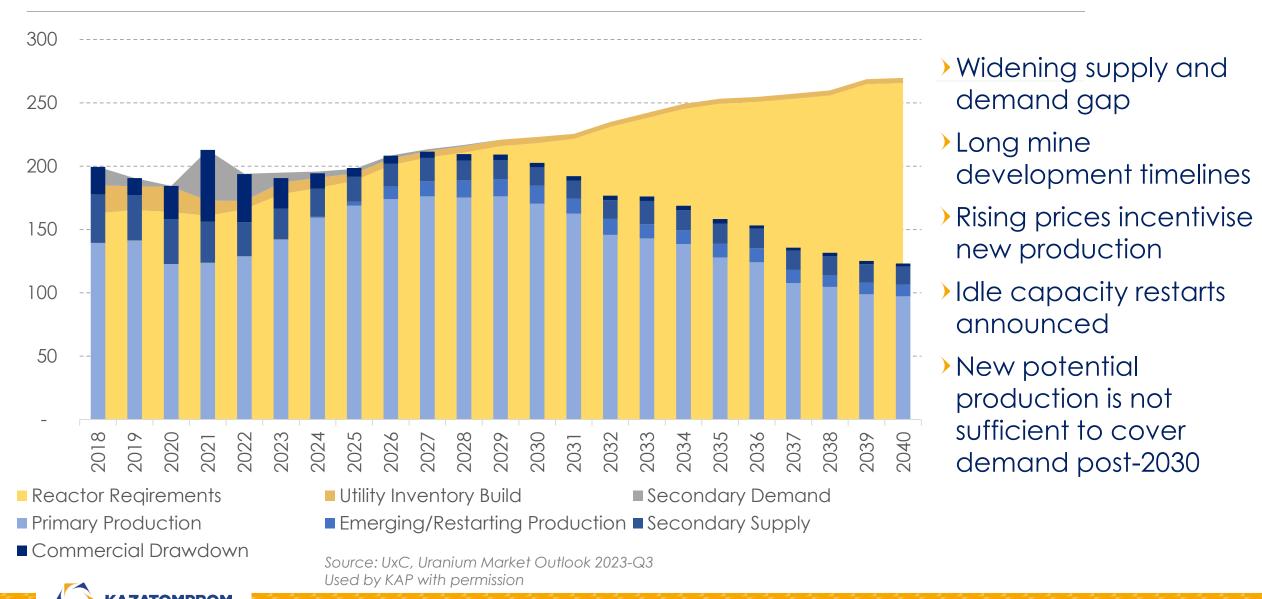






Long-term Supply/Demand Dynamics

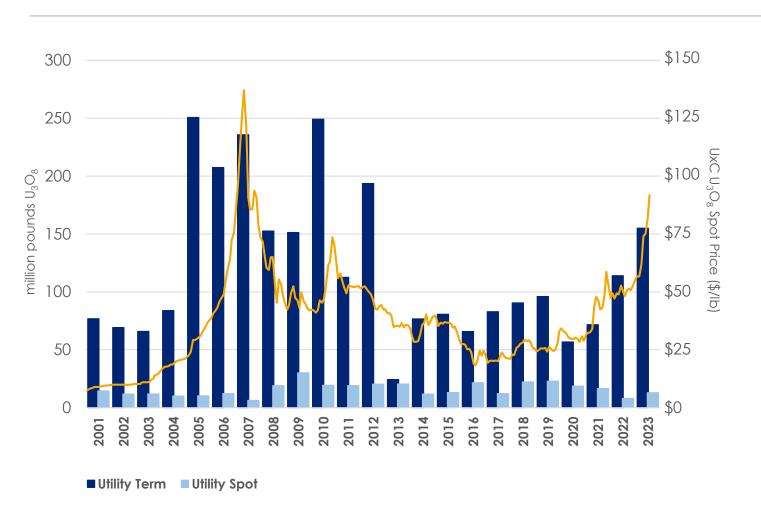




Historic Demand – A Long-term Market



Historical annual spot and term trading volumes



- 2005-2012 significant long-term contracting, rolling off in early 2020s
- 2012-2017 oversupplied market resulting in falling prices
- 2018-2019 market balanced following significant production cuts
- 2020-2021 limited utility contracting due to COVID-19 pandemic and high price volatility
- 2022-2030 forecast uncovered demand of ~500¹ million pounds U₃O₈, utilities expected to return to the market

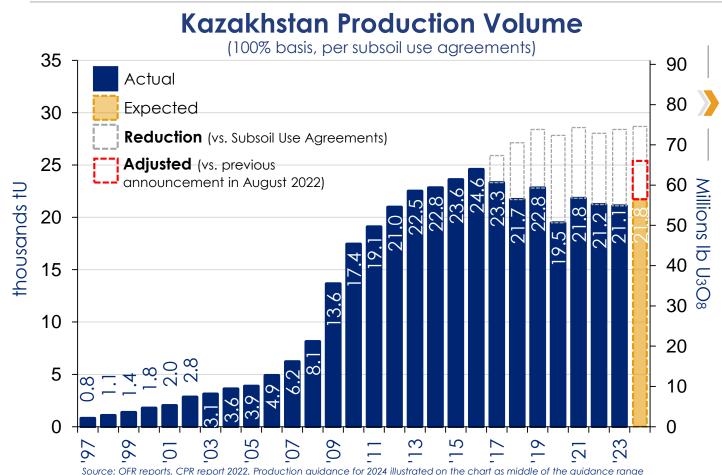
¹Source: UxC, with permission.



Committed to Market Discipline



Creating long-term value through value-over-volume strategy



Significant supply impact

- 2017-2023 (actual): Reduced over
 42,800 tU total
- 2024 (estimate): ~7,000 tU total expected reduction vs. SSUs

Sales discipline

- Being prepared for change in market dynamics
- Engaging in long-term sales when aligned with value strategy

Pricing Methodology Provided by TPL¹





Month-end spot price dynamics 2021-2023



- Under short-term contracts <u>price is fixed</u> on the offer date
- Fiven time allotted by Kazakhstani
 Transfer price legislation, delivery date (at which the sales revenue is recorded)
 could take up to ten months from the offer date



¹ Transfer Pricing Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Pricing methodology for Uranium concentrates

Existing and Potential Transportation Routes



Typical delivery timeframe:

Some of Kazatomprom's products are exported through the northern transport route via the port of St. Petersburg

Kazatomprom continues to monitor the growing list of sanctions on Russia and the potential impact they could have on the transportation of products through Russian territory

Currently there no restrictions or issues to use the northern transport route

China

14 days

Russia

EUROPE

France 45 days 14 days

North America

60 days

GEORGIA

#POTI

TÜRKIYE

MERSIN

ADSAINT PETERSBURG

ASTANA •

KAZAKHSTAN

SHYMKENT

RUSSIA

OSKEMEN.

DOSTYK • ALASHANKOU

TRANS-CASPIAN INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT **ROUTE (TITR)** successfully utilised since 2018

Kazatomprom is currently ensuring that TITR has the capacity to potentially accommodate greater quantities for both Kazatomprom and its JV partners

> Kazatomprom constantly works on diversifying and improving its transportation capabilities

> > od SHANGHAI

TITR deliveries to **Western customers**

Selling expenses as % of C1





Ů AKTAU

th BAKU

AZERBAIJAN

CHINA

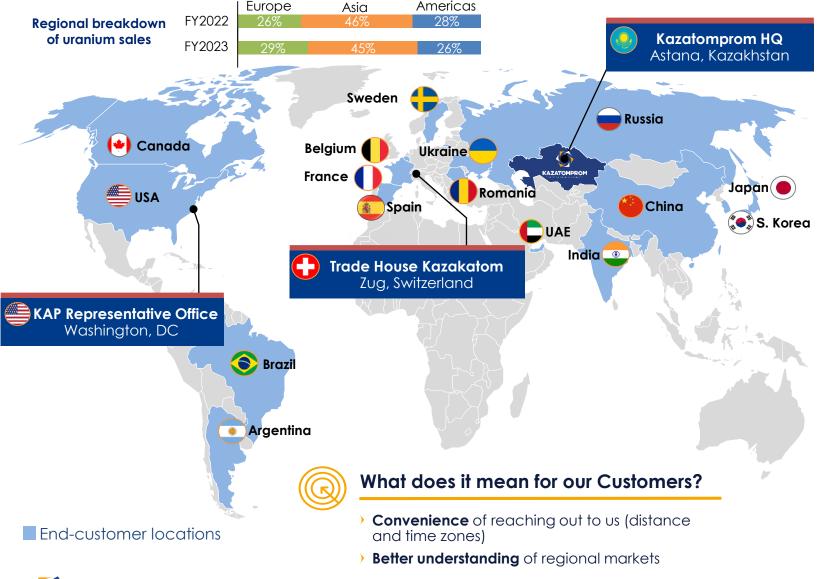
ESTABLISHED ROUTES

ROUTES UNDER DEVELOPMENT

In addition to physical deliveries, Kazatomprom maintains inventories at western converters and has the ability to negotiate swaps with market participants to help mitigate potential risks to Kazatomprom's deliveries to its western customers

Global Presence, Strong Customer Base





Kazatomprom has enjoyed:

- More than 25-year track record and reputation of reliable long-term deliveries to its customers
- Supply contracts with most major nuclear utilities around the world
- A logistical proximity to major growth markets allowing it to grow with the new nuclear entrants of Asia

The establishment of Trade House Kazakatom (THK) is helping Kazatomprom enhance its customer offering:

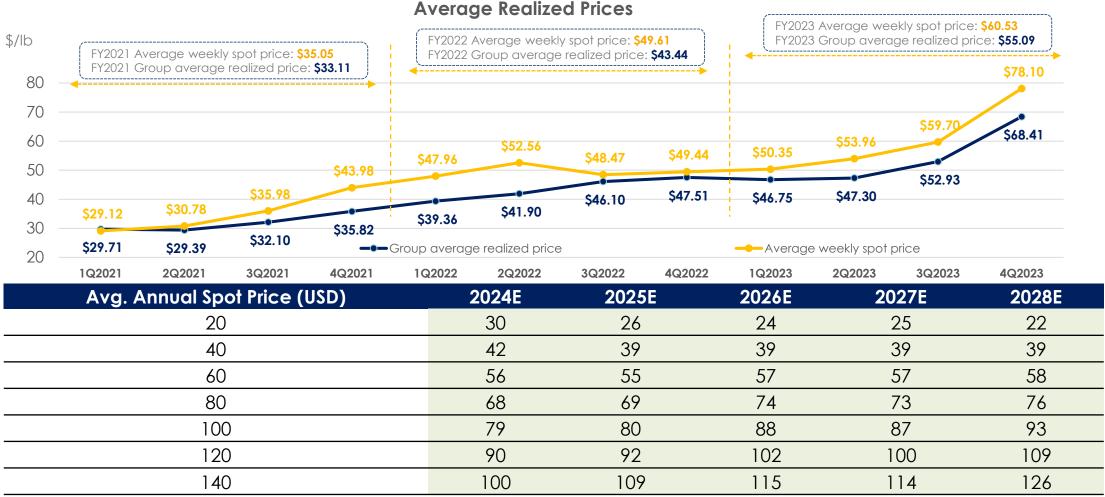
- Bringing structured contracting and new pricing mechanisms, especially for long-term transactions
- Streamlining to provide faster responses to plain vanilla spot and forward trades
- Increasing customer diversification
- Increasing market liquidity and price transparency



Uranium sales price sensitivity



Group's U₃O₈ average realized price response to spot price change



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

⁻ For the purpose of the table, uncommitted volumes of U₂O_R are assumed to be sold under short-term contracts negatiated directly with the customers and based on spot prices.



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⁻ Annual inflation is assumed to be 2% in the US for the purposes of this analysis.

⁻ Analysis is as of 31 December 2023 and prepared for 2024–2028 on the basis of minimum average Group annual sales during the specified period of approximately 18 thousand tonnes of uranium in the form of U₃O₈, of which the volumes contracted as of 31 December 2023 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.





Mining Assets Production Breakdown



Mining Asset	Partner	KAP Interest (%)	Accounting Treatment	Depletion (year)	FY2023, †U as U₃O ₈ , (100% basis)	FY2022, tU as U ₃ O ₈ , (100% basis)
SaUran	100% KAP	100	Full consolidation	2049	1,070	1,273
RU-6	100% KAP	100	Full consolidation	2037	833	830
Appak	Sumitomo, KANSAI	65	Full consolidation	2037	832	803
Inkai	Cameco	60	Full consolidation	2051	3,230	3,201
Baiken-U	Energy Asia ²	52.50^3	Full consolidation	2033	1,066	1,315
Ortalyk	CGN	51	Full consolidation	2042	1,648	1,650
Khorasan-U	Energy Asia, Uranium One	50	Full consolidation	2038	1,681	1,580
Akbastau	Uranium One	50	Proportionate	2041	1,647	1,545
Karatau	Uranium One	50	Proportionate	2032	2,611	2,560
Budenovskoye	SMCP	51	Equity accounting	2045	180	_
Semizbai-U	CGN	51	Equity accounting	2035	963	940
Zarechnoye	Uranium One	49.98	Equity accounting	2028	757	741
Katco	Orano	49	Equity accounting	2035	2,103	2,564
SMCC	Uranium One	30	Equity accounting	2057	2,488	2,225
Source: Company int Based on mine plar					21,112	21,227

² A company registered in British Virgin Islands that owns 95% shares of Baiken-U. Shareholders are KAP 50% and Energy Asia Holdings Ltd 50%

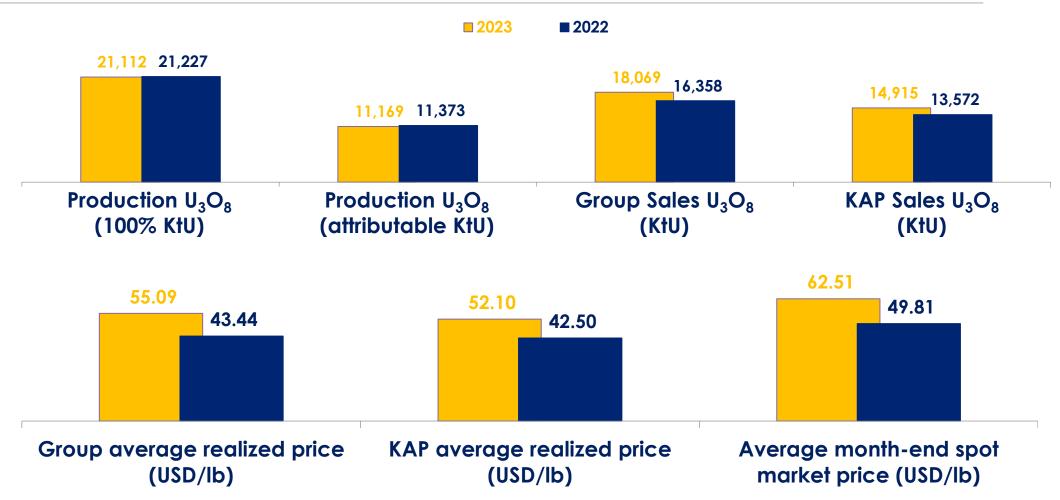
³ KAP directly owns 5% of Baiken-U and indirectly owns 47.5% of shares through Energy Asia, thus in total having 52.5% shares of Baiken-U



FY2023 Operational Highlights



Key operational and sales metrics disclosed on quarterly basis

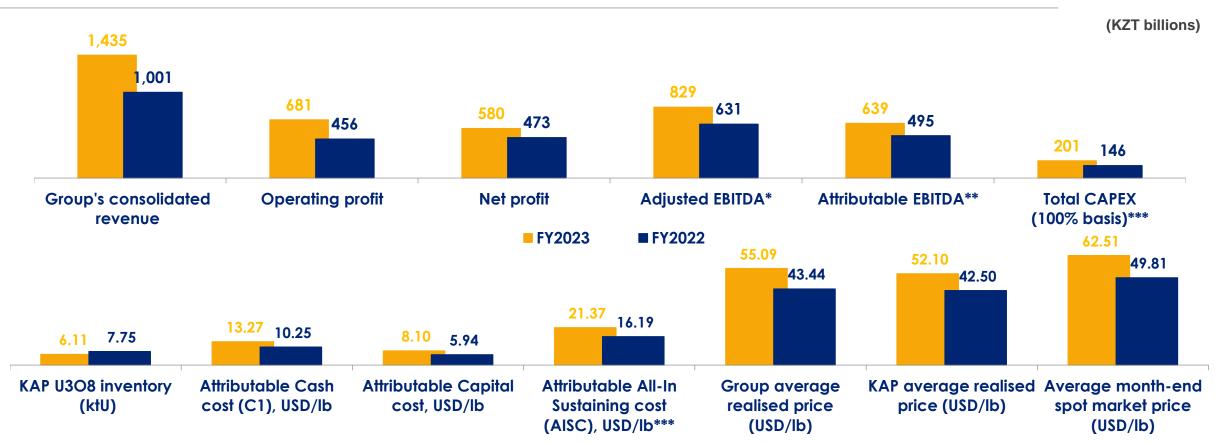




FY2023 Financial Highlights



Key financial, operational and sales metrics



^{*} Adjusted EBITDA is calculated by excluding from EBITDA items not related to the main business and having a one-time effect

^{***} 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.





^{**} Aftributable 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 (except JV "Budenovskoye" LLP's EBITDA due to minor effect it has during each reporting period), less non-controlling share of adjusted EBITDA of "Appak" LLP, JV "Inkai" LLP, "Baiken-U" LLP, "Ortalyk" LLP and JV "Khorasan-U" LLP, less any changes in the unrealized gain in the Group

Debt and Cash Overview



as at December 31, 2023

Gross debt: US\$225m

- Debt of US\$190m
- Off Balance sheet guarantees US\$35m provided to JVs and Associates
- Almost 100% of Debt in USD, the currency of the most of the Group's revenue
- 100% of Debt at fixed rate

Cash and short-term deposits: US\$466m

 KAP places cash in financially stable second-tier banks of the RoK in form of short-term highly liquid instruments

Dividends

 In July 2023 KAP distributed a total amount of ~US\$444m in dividends to its shareholders for the results of FY'22

Net debt: US\$(241)m

 As of December 31, 2023, the total limit on the Group's revolving credit lines was USD 253 million, which were available for use.

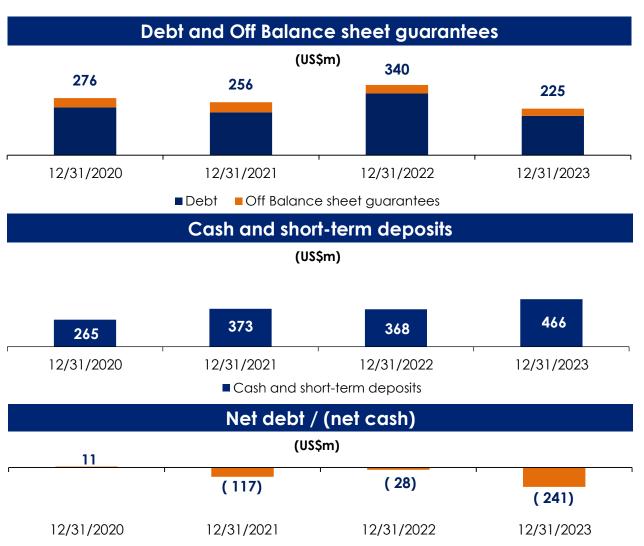
FitchRatings BBB (Stable)

Rating upgraded from BBB- to BBB on 19 Jan 2024

Moopy's Baa2 (positive)



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Source: Company information, IFRS financial statements.

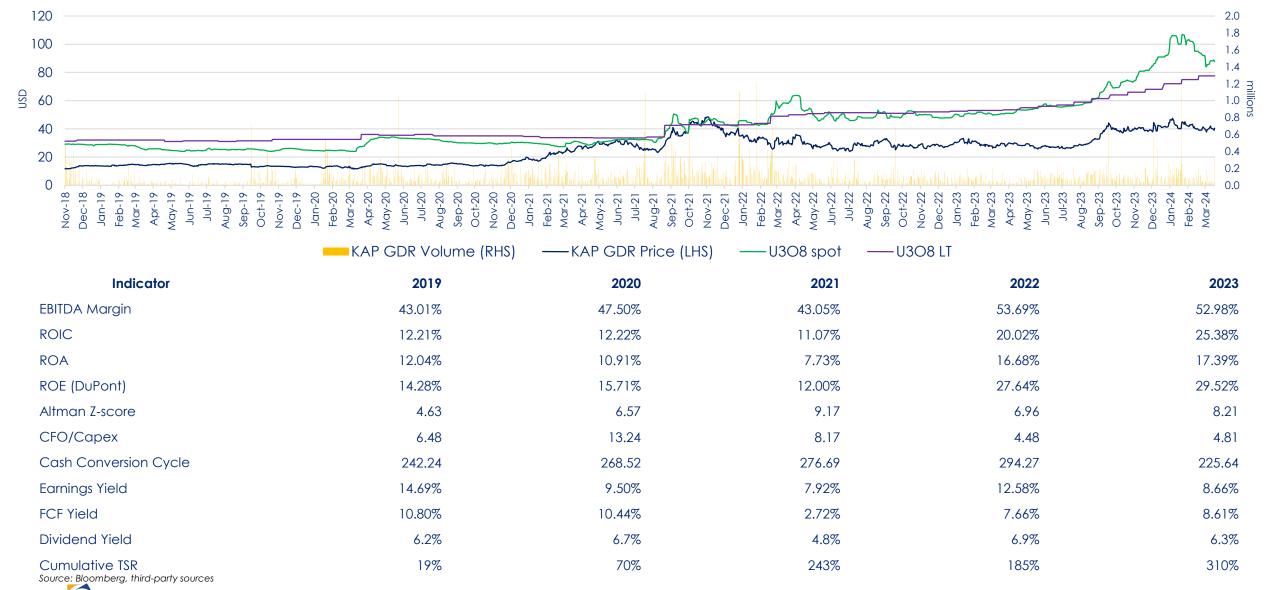
Note: Gross debt primarily consists of Bonds issued, other items include Off Balance sheet guarantees and Finance lease liabilities. Net debt as of December 31, 2023 is calculated as Debt – Cash and cash equivalents – Short-term deposits.

Calculated as Debi - Cash and cash equivalents—short-refindepoints.

Balance sheef items are converted into US\$ at relevant spot US\$. XZT exchange rates, i.e. 431.8, 470.34, 462.65, 454.56 for 31 December year-end of 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023.

Financial ratios & Share price





Dividend Policy



FCF is a base for dividend distribution. Consistent cash flows with a compelling dividend yield



+100% proceeds from disposal of assets under the Comprehensive Privatization Plan 2016-2020

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^{****} Dividends for FY'21 include a one-time effect resulting from sale of a 49% stake in Ortalyk LLP



^{*} Total dividends paid

^{**} As of 1Q2024

^{***} Excluding assets within the framework of the Comprehensive Privatization Plan for 2016-2020, approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 30, 2015 No. 1141, which are subject to distribution for payment of dividends in the amount of 100%

Looking Ahead



2024 guidance – consistent focus on value strategy

Key performance indicators		2024 guidance	2023 guidance	2023 actual
		USD:KZT 460	USD:KZT 460	USD:KZT* 456.24
Production volume U_3O_8 (100% basis) ^{1,2}	†U	21,000 – 22,500	20,500 - 21,500	21,112
Production volume U_3O_8 (attributable basis) ³	†U	10,900 – 11,900	10,600 – 11,200	11,169
Group sales volume (consolidated)4	tU	15,500 – 16,500	18,000 – 18,500	18,069
KAP sales volume (incl. in Group) ⁵	†U	11,500 – 12,500	14,650 - 15,150	14,915
Revenue – consolidated ⁶	KZT billions	1,700 – 1,800	1,370 – 1,410	1,434
Revenue from Group U ₃ O ₈ sales	KZT billions	1,300 – 1,400	1,120 – 1,160	1,181
C1 cash cost (attributable basis)	\$US/Ib	\$16.50 - \$18.00	\$13.00 - \$14.50	13.27
All-in sustaining cash cost (attributable C1 + capital)	\$US/Ib	\$26.00 - \$27.50	\$20.50 - \$22.00	21.37
Total capital expenditures of mining entities (100% basis) ⁷	KZT billions	250 – 270	200 – 210	201

¹ 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.

^{***} 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).



² 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.

³ Production volume U₃O₈ (IU) (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 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.

⁴ 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).

⁵ KAP sales volume: includes only the total external sales of KAP HQ and THK. Intercompany transactions between KAP HQ and THK are not included.

⁶ 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 2023 revenue could be materially impacted by how actual uranium prices and exchange rates vary from the third-party estimates.

⁷ 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 2024 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 85 billion.

^{*} The average exchange rate for 2023.

^{**} Note that the conversion of kaU to pounds U3O8 is 2.5998.





Nuclear Power Back in Focus





Nuclear is key to energy security and net-zero emissions



✓ Part of the solution to achieve carbon neutrality, with a baseload source of energy that is available 24/7 and has no direct carbon emissions



✓ Increasingly becoming a part of the national energy security strategies



✓ Stable, baseload power to underpin renewable generation



✓ Thousands of cumulative reactor years of safe power production



✓ Recognised by EU, UK, South Korea, Canada taxonomies as green



✓ Japan approved nuclear energy U-turn. Plans include restarts of idle reactors, extension of current fleet, construction of new reactors

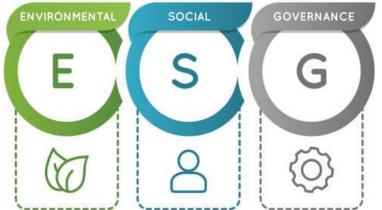


✓ More than 20 countries pledged to triple nuclear output by 2050 at COP28



Kazatomprom ESG Landscape





2023:

- KAP submitted a <u>CDP questionnaire</u> on climate change for the first time and received a "B" (management) score. Kazatomprom is better positioned than its wider mining sector and region peers (Average score for Asia region is "C", while the average Metal smelting, refining & forming score is "B-")
- S&P Global Ratings has assigned Kazatomprom an <u>ESG CSA score of</u> 41/100, which is higher than the sector average score 21/100
- According to PwC, Kazatomprom remains one of the top three best Kazakh companies by the level of ESG disclosure
- Sustainable Development Program for 2023-2030 approved by the Board
- 2023-2024 Roadmap for ESG practices advancement at Kazatomprom approved by the Board
- Integrated annual report's non-financial data disclosed in compliance with GRI, SASB, and TCFD standards & recommendations

Environment and Social

- KAP extracts uranium using in-situ recovery (ISR) mining, the most environmentally friendly production method
- KAP approved Water resources management strategy for 2023-2030
- KAP approved Comprehensive Action Plan for Decarbonisation and Carbon Neutrality until 2040 within the implementation of Decarbonisation and Carbon Neutrality Strategy until 2060
- Ongoing implementation of the Board-approved Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP)
- KAP submitted the first progress report to the United Nations Global Compact and participated in the UNGC SDG Ambition Program

Governance

- Received Corporate Governance Rating "A"
- Consistent integration of sustainable development principles into the corporate governance system
- The Company's governance systems and principles comply with international standards recognised by the global economic community (OECD Principles of Corporate Governance)

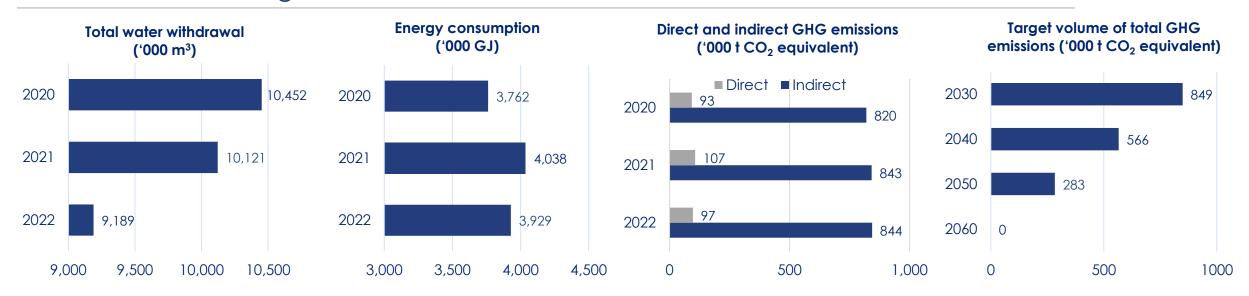


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Environmental protection



Environmental protection, including effective water and land resource management, and reduction of emissions



- \checkmark 824,000 tonnes of CO₂ is Kazatomprom's total carbon footprint from the production of uranium oxide concentrate
- ✓ Company developed a Strategy for Decarbonization and Carbon Neutrality until 2060
- ✓ KZT 313 million invested to implement the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) in 2022.
- ✓ All Group entities have implemented the energy management system in line with the ISO 50001



ISR mining method: inherently low environmental and radiological impact

Strong Focus on Health and Safety



Health, safety, including nuclear and radiation safety are priorities

Kazatomprom companies certified ISO 14001, ISO 45001

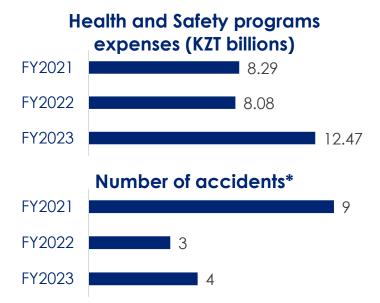
- Strict government regulations, frequent inspections by state authorities
- Regular audits by Kazatomprom's HSE department
- Ongoing knowledge exchange with JV partners and partner audits
- Maintaining strong program governance per international standards

Commitment to continuous improvement

- No environmental or radiation-related incidents year-to-date
- Vision Zero program: transformational approach to prevention, integrates safety, health and wellbeing at all levels of work
- Emphasis on safety with increased "near-miss" reporting, implementation of "STOP" work cards



*Defined as impact on the employee of a harmful and (or) dangerous production factor in performance of his work (job) duties or tasks of the employer, which resulted in an industrial accident, sudden deterioration of health or poisoning of the employee that led to temporary or persistent disability, or death



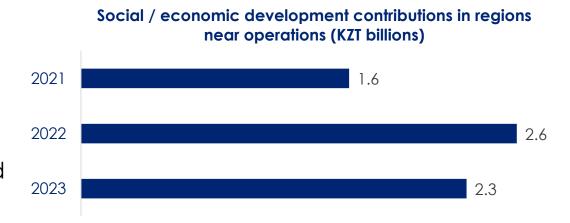


Social Impact



KAP recognises the impact of its businesses on both local and global social development

- Social Stability Index (Samruk Research Services) 74% (2023)
- KAP ranks among the top employers of choice in the industry
- Leadership Development Program aimed at developing managers at the levels of CEO, CEO-1, and CEO-2 (70% of the recent appointees are the successors from the management pool)



- Significant contributions to well-being and socioeconomic development of the regions of operations by:
 - generating significant tax revenues for regional budgets;
 - making payments to regional budgets under subsoil use contracts;
 - providing jobs for the local population



Corporate Governance



Management Board



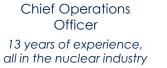
Chief Executive Officer

23 years of experience, including 11 years in the nuclear industry



Kuanysh Omarbekov

Chief Operations Officer 13 years of experience,





Dastan Kosherbayev

Chief Commercial Officer

13 years of experience, including 9 years in the nuclear industry



Sultan Temirbayev

Chief Financial Officer

16 years of experience, nuclear industry



including 4 years in the



Arman Argingazin

Independent Director

Chair of the Board

HSE

Committees • chaired

Nomination and Remuneration



Nodir Sidikov Independent

Director

Strategic Planning and Investments



Armanbay Zhubaev Independent

Director

Vacant position Independent Director

Audit

Board of Directors



Darkhan Sagindykov

Chief Procurement and General Affairs Officer

14 years of experience



Yermek Kuantyrov

Chief Legal Support and Corporate Governance Officer 14 years of experience



Meirzhan Yussupov

Board Member. **CEO**



Aidar Ryskulov

Board Member, SK representative



Yelzhas Otynshiyev

Board Member. SK representative



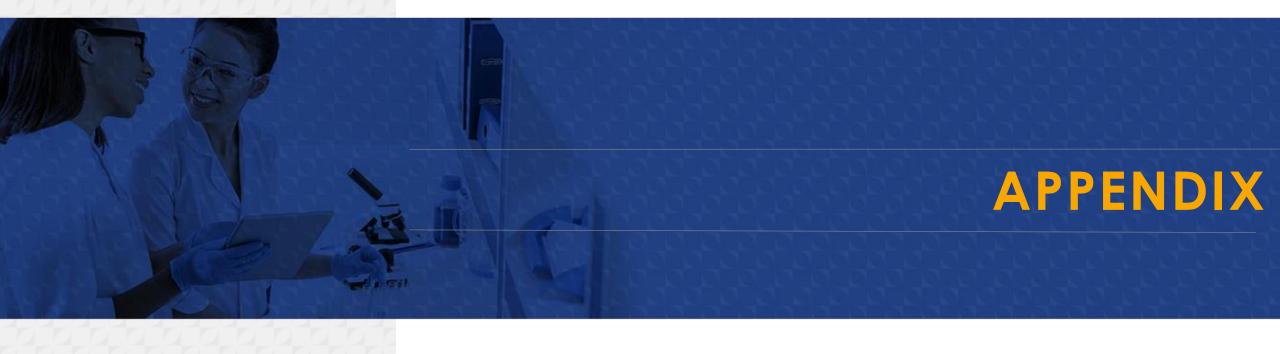
Yernat Berdiqulov

Board Member, SK representative

- 3 Board members including Chairman are **INED**s
- ✓ All Board committees chaired by INEDs







Key Historical Milestones



 Company established as National Operator

#13 global uranium producer

1998

Grew to #6 global uranium producer



 Expansion of exports to US, Europe, Chinese and South Korean markets

2003

#2 beryllium producer



#4 tantalum producer

First credit ratings assigned

2008

• #1 global uranium producer



Raised \$500m with debut 5-year Eurobond

Commissioned SKZ-U sulphuric acid plant

2013

Gained access to IUEC enrichment facility



Eurobond fully repaid

Strategic agreement with China for FA

Board of Directors adopts value strategy

2018



Kazatomprom becomes #1 in uranium sales

IPO in Nov 2018, SPOs in Sep 2019 and Jun 2020 – free float increases to 25%

First AGM as a public company

First Capital Markets Day

Commissioned Ulba-FA plant

• Invested into ANU Uranium Fund

2021

Joined UN Global Compact

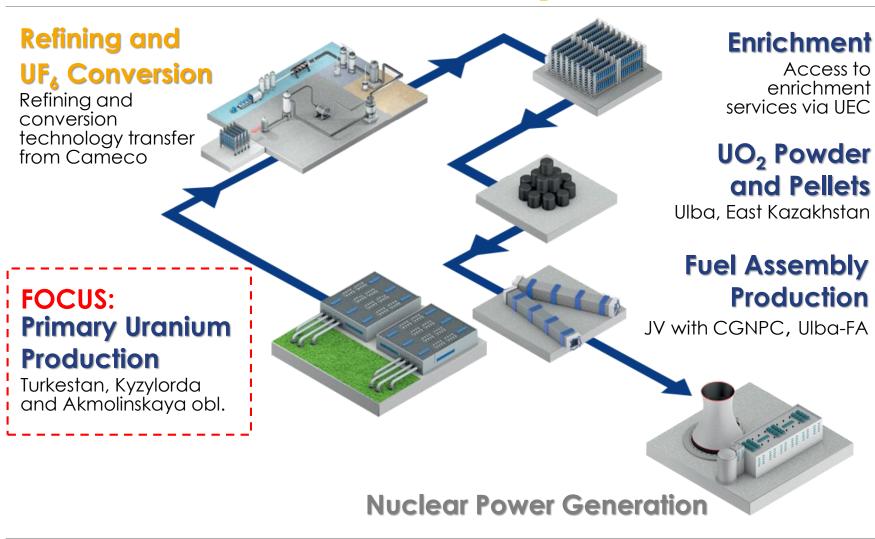
Began export of fuel assemblies

- ESG CSA score obtained (41/100)
- CDP score obtained ("B")



FY2023 **Investor Handout**

The Nuclear Fuel Cycle



Kazatomprom is present 🧶 Projects in development 🌑 Other NFC stages



- Focusing on uranium mining as our core business
- Optimise production& sales volumesbased on marketconditions



Ulba Metallurgical Plant (UMP)

UMP at a Glance

- One of the world's largest facilities for fuel pellet and rare metals production
- UMP's operational know-how and operational platform provide KAP with optionality in participating in other segments of the NFC (depending on economic feasibility)
- Established in 1949, became a subsidiary of KAP in 1997
- Location: Ust-Kamenogorsk, East Kazakhstan Region
- Facilities are under IAEA safeguards
- UMP obtained two rare metals exploration licences^{1,2}
- Production facilities include:
 - U₃O₈, ceramic grade UO₂ and fuel pellet production shops
 - Fuel fabrication plant
 - Scrap processing facility
 - Rare metals production facilities



U₃O₈ High purity of nuclear grade products

UO₂ Technical properties may varypowder depending on customer specifications

Fuel Regulated microstructure and pellet pellets type. Use of burnable absorbers

Fuel UMP's subsidiary, Ulba-FA plant exports assemblies nuclear fuel since 2022

One of only three enterprises in the world with full production cycle from ore concentrate processing to finished

products output

Tantalum

The sole facility in the region with tantalum production capabilities

Optionality of participating in segments parts of the NFC cycle

parts of the NFC Cycle



Investor Handout FY2023

Beryllium

Other

¹ <u>Kazatomprom will develop its own deposit of rare metals</u> – 4 May 2023

² <u>Kazatomprom will explore a new deposit of rare metals</u> – 15 April 2024

Ulba-FA LLP

Kazakhstan-Chinese joint venture

The founders are
Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC
(a subsidiary of NAC
Kazatomprom JSC),
holding a 51% interest,
and

CGNPC-URC

(a subsidiary of China General Nuclear Power Corporation), holding a **49% interest**



- Ulba-FA LLP has obtained Framatome certificates confirming that the plant is authorised and capable of manufacturing AFA 3GTM type AA and type A assemblies with a capacity of 200 tons of uranium per year¹.
- All requirements of CGNPC-URC, the guaranteed purchaser of the fuel assemblies, have been met, and the plant has obtained the status of being a certified supplier for the Chinese nuclear industry.

- A single FA consists of 264 fuel rods, which are long metal rods loaded with uranium fuel pellets, which are manufactured by the Ulba Metallurgical Plant.
- is the most used fuel assembly design in pressurised water reactors (304 out of 427) worldwide, including Belgium, China, France, Germany, South Africa, Spain, Sweden and US.

¹ https://kazatomprom.kz/en/media/view/kazatomprom_certification_afa_3g







