



PZA-SUT LTD.

International Financial Reporting Standards Financial
Statements for 2021.



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF RZA-SUT LLP for 2021 (thousand tenge)

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KAZAKHSTAN REPUBLIC
AUDITORIAL AND CONSULTING
CONSULTING SERVICES
"DarMirAuditWSS-ii.



REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
TO PROVIDE AUDITING AND
CONSULTING SERVICES
DarMirAudit LLP

State License on auditing issued by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 00009 from 27.12.2005.
120008, Kyzylorda kalasy, A. Bokykhan, 64/3, tel.: 23-85-47.sot. 8-778-480-99-94
120008, Kyzylorda, 64/3 A. Bokeyhan St., Tel: 23-85-47. 8-708-187-52-58

Approve:
Director of DarMirAudit LLP
(State license to occupy
of the auditing activities of the IFJ
No. 0000009, issued on December 27,
2005).

_____ Meirbekuly D

To the participants of RZA-Cut LLP

AUDITOR'S REPORT

A Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the partnership as of December 31, 2021, and its financial results and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with KAS. We were unable to participate in the inventory of TMP because we were appointed after that date.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of RZA-CUT LLP, which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2021, the income statement, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Responsibility of the entity's management for financial reporting

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, for the purpose of designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of LLP's internal control, we considered internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of LLP's financial statements.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the 2021 financial statements. There are no accounting policies or DORs.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Head of the audit, which resulted in the issuance of this audit report

Director of DarMirAudit LLP

Project Partner _____ Meirbekuly D.

(Qualification certificate

auditor of the Republic of Kazakhstan № MF-0000882 from 19.09.2019)

Audit Partner _____ Ernazarov.M.K.

(Qualification certificate

auditor of RK № MF-0000029 from 28.02.1994).

r. Kyzylorda, 64/3 Bokeyhan str,
Tel.: 8 (7242)-23-85-47

July 19, 2022.

**Balance sheet of a limited liability partnership
Rza-Sut" LLP for 2021.**

| units of measure | In thousands of tenge | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Organizational-legal form | Limited Liability Partnership | | | |
| Name of Applicant | | | | |
| reporting period | | | 31.12.2021 | 31.12.2020 |
| Assets | note | Code page. | At the end of the reporting period | At the beginning of reporting period |
| I. Short-term assets | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 4 | 10 | 21326 | 14252 |
| Short-term financial investments | | 11 | | |
| Short-term accounts receivable, total | 5 | 12 | 252985 | 66381 |
| Of which: | | | | |
| short-term trade receivables | | 121 | 178705 | 51756 |
| short-term accounts receivable of subsidiaries, affiliates and jointly controlled entities | | 122 | 74280 | 14625 |
| Inventories, total (line 131+ line 132+ line 133+ line 134+ line 135) | 6 | 13 | 110847 | 80008 |
| Including: | | | | |
| raw materials and supplies | | 131 | 110847 | 80008 |
| finished product | | 132 | | |
| products | | 133 | | |
| work in progress | | 134 | | |
| other supplies | | 135 | | |
| Current tax assets | | 14 | | |
| Non-current assets held for sale | | 15 | | |
| Other short-term assets, total | 7 | 16 | 374 | 175 |
| Of which: | | | | |
| advances paid | | 161 | 374 | 175 |
| Total short-term assets | | 100 | 385532 | 160816 |
| II. Long-term assets | | | | |
| Long-term financial investments | | 20 | | |
| Long-term receivables | | 21 | | |
| Of which: | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Long-term receivables from buyers and customers | | 211 | | |
| Long-term accounts receivable of subsidiaries, affiliates and jointly controlled entities | | 212 | | |
| Investments accounted for using the equity method | | 22 | | |
| Investment property (book value: line 231- line 232- line 233), total | | 23 | | |
| historical cost of investment property | | 231 | | |
| depreciation of investment property | | 232 | | |
| impairment of investment property | | 233 | | |
| Fixed assets (book value: line 241- line 242- line 243), total | 8 | 24 | 38315 | 63059 |
| historical cost of property, plant and equipment | | 241 | 48796 | 75929 |
| depreciation of property, plant and equipment | | 242 | 10481 | 12870 |
| impairment of property, plant and equipment | | 243 | | |
| Biological assets, total (line 251+ line 252) | | 25 | | |
| Including: | | | | |
| plants | | 251 | | |
| Animals | | 252 | | |
| Exploration and evaluation assets | | 26 | | |
| Intangible assets (book value: line 271- line 272- line 273), total | | 27 | | |
| historical cost of intangible assets | | 271 | | |
| amortization of intangible assets | | 272 | | |
| impairment of intangible assets | | 273 | | |
| Deferred tax assets | | 28 | | |
| Other non-current assets, total | | 29 | | |
| Of which: | | | | |
| advances paid | | 291 | | |
| unfinished building | | 292 | | |
| Total non-current assets | | 200 | 38315 | 69059 |
| Balance | | | 423847 | 223875 |
| Liabilities | | Code page. | | |
| III. Short-term liabilities | | 30 | | |
| Short-term financial liabilities, total (line 311+ line 312+ line 313+ line 314+ line 315) | 9 | 31 | 141031 | 0 |
| short-term bank loans | | 311 | 141031 | 0 |
| short-term loans received from organizations engaged in banking operations without a license of the authorized body and (or) the National Bank | | 312 | | |
| short-term payables on dividends and income of participants | | 313 | | |
| Current portion of long-term financial liabilities | | 314 | | |
| Other short-term financial liabilities | | 315 | | |
| Tax liabilities | 10 | 32 | 631 | 741 |
| Obligations on other compulsory and voluntary payments | | 33 | | |
| Short-term accounts payable, total (line 341+ line 342+ line 343+ line 344+ line 345+ line 346+ line 347) | 11 | 34 | 82530 | 26508 |
| short-term accounts payable to suppliers and contractors | | 341 | 72338 | 23851 |
| short-term accounts payable to subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures | | 342 | 7620 | 574 |
| short-term payroll arrears | | 343 | 2572 | 2083 |
| short-term rental debt | | 344 | | |
| current portion of long-term accounts payable, including current lease payments | | 345 | | |
| short-term interest payable, including current payments on loans and leases | | 346 | | |
| Other short-term payables | | 347 | | |
| Short-term estimated liabilities | | 35 | | |
| Other current liabilities, total | | 36 | | |
| of which advances received | | 361 | | |

| | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total current liabilities | | 300 | 224192 | 27249 |
| IV. Long-term liabilities | | | | |
| Long-term financial liabilities, total (line 401+ line 402+ line 403) | | 40 | | |
| long-term bank loans | | 401 | | |
| long-term loans received from organizations engaged in banking operations without a license of the authorized body and (or) the National Bank | | 402 | | |
| Other non-current financial liabilities | | 403 | | |
| Long-term accounts payable, total (line 411+ line 412+ line 413+ line 414+ line 415) | | 41 | | |
| Long-term accounts payable to suppliers and contractors | | 411 | | |
| Long-term accounts payable to subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures | | 412 | | |
| Long-term lease indebtedness, including lease liabilities | | 413 | | |
| long-term benefits payable | | 414 | | |
| Other non-current payables | | 415 | | |
| Long-term estimated liabilities | | 42 | | |
| Deferred tax liabilities | | 43 | | |
| Other non-current liabilities | | 44 | | |
| of which advances received | | 441 | | |
| Total non-current liabilities | | 400 | | |
| V. Capital | | | | |
| Issued capital, total (line 501+ line 502+ line 503+ line 504) | | 50 | 17106 | 17106 |
| preferred shares | | 501 | | |
| ordinary shares | | 502 | | |
| authorized capital | 12 | 503 | 17106 | 17106 |
| unpaid capital * | | 504 | | |
| Share premium | | 51 | | |
| Redeemed own equity instruments * | | 52 | | |
| Reserves, total | 12 | 53 | 112685 | 112685 |
| the reserve capital established by the constituent documents | | 531 | | |
| revaluation reserve for fixed assets | | 532 | 112685 | 112685 |
| Unallocated income (uncovered loss), total (line 541+ line 542) | 12 | 54 | 69864 | 66835 |
| Including: | | | | |
| retained profit (uncovered loss) of the reporting year ** | | 541 | 3029 | 7040 |
| undistributed profit (uncovered loss) of previous years ** | | 542 | 66835 | 59795 |
| Minority interest | | 55 | | |
| Total capital | | 500 | 199655 | 196626 |
| Balance | | | 423847 | 223875 |

Director

Z.L. Auesbaeva.

Chief accountant

Atabay G.A.

Profit and Loss Statement of RZA-Sut LLP for 2021.

| units of measure | thousand tenge | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Organizational-legal form | limited partnership | | | |
| Name of Applicant | Rza-Sut LLP | | | |
| reporting period | 01.01.2021 -31.12.2021 | | | |
| Name of indicators | note | Code page. | At the end of the reporting period | At the beginning of the reporting period |
| Income from sales of products and services | 13 | 10 | 983577 | 1140110 |
| Cost of products sold and services rendered | 14 | 20 | 965917 | 1121649 |
| Gross profit (line 010 - line 020) | | 30 | 17660 | 18461 |
| Income from financing | | 40 | | |
| Other income | | 50 | | 2300 |
| Expenses on sales of products and provision of services | | 60 | | |
| Administrative expenses | 15 | 70 | 12858 | 11961 |
| Financing costs | | 80 | | |
| Other expenses | | 90 | | |
| Share of profit/loss of organizations accounted for using the equity method | | 100 | | |
| Profit (loss) for the period from continuing operations (line 030+ line 040+ line 040). 040+ line. 050- line 060 - line 070 - line 080 - line 090+/- line 100) | 16 | 110 | 4802 | 8800 |
| Profit (loss) from discontinued operations | | 120 | | |
| Profit (loss) before tax (line 110+/- line 120) | | 130 | | |
| Corporate income tax expense | 17 | 140 | 1773 | 1760 |
| Total profit (loss) for the period (line 130 - line 140) before minority interest | 18 | 150 | 3029 | 7040 |
| Minority interest | | 160 | | |
| Total profit (loss) for the period (page 150 - page 160) | 18 | 170 | 3029 | 7040 |
| Earnings per share | | 180 | | |

Director

Z.L. Auesbaeva.

Chief accountant

Atabay G.A.

RZA-Sut LLP Statement of Cash Flows for 2021.

| | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|---|
| units of measure | In thousands of tenge | | |
| Organizational-legal form | limited partnership | | |
| Name of Applicant | Rza-Sut LLP | | |
| reporting period | From 01.01.2021-31.12.2021. | | |
| Name of indicators | Code page. | At the end of the reporting period | At the beginning of the reporting period |
| I. Cash flows from operating activities | | | |
| 1. Cash receipts, total | 10 | 1140373 | 1265833 |
| Including: | | | |
| sale of goods | 11 | 1140373 | 1265833 |
| service provision | 12 | | |
| advances received | 13 | | |
| dividends | 14 | | |
| miscellaneous income | 15 | | |
| 2. Cash outflow, total | 20 | 1283299 | 1287185 |
| Including: | | | |
| Payments to suppliers for goods and services | 21 | 1199479 | 1177834 |
| advances paid | 22 | 38549 | 52464 |
| payroll | 23 | 35340 | 38740 |
| payment of interest on the loan (leasing) | 24 | | |
| corporate income tax | 25 | 1733 | 4243 |
| other payments to the budget | 26 | 8198 | 13904 |
| other payments /service bank/ | 27 | | |
| Net cash from operating activities (p.010 - p.020) | 30 | -142926 | -21352 |
| II. Cash flows from investing activities | | | |
| 1. Cash receipts, total | 40 | | |
| Including: | | | |
| disposal of property, plant and equipment | 41 | | |
| sale of intangible assets | 42 | | |
| disposal of other long-lived assets | 43 | | |
| sale of financial assets | 44 | | |
| repayment of loans to other organizations | 45 | | |
| Futures and forward contracts, options and swaps | 46 | | |
| miscellaneous income | 47 | | |
| 2. Cash outflow, total | 50 | | |
| Including: | | | |

| | | | |
|--|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| acquisition of property, plant and equipment | 51 | | |
| acquisition of intangible assets | 52 | | |
| acquisition of other long-lived assets | 53 | | |
| financial asset acquisition | 54 | | |
| granting loans to other organizations | 55 | | |
| Futures and forward contracts, options and swaps | 56 | | |
| other benefits | 57 | | |
| Net cash from investing activities (line 040 - line 050) | 60 | | |
| III. Cash flows from financing activities | | | |
| 1. Cash receipts, total | 70 | 150000 | |
| Including: | | | |
| issuance of shares and other securities | 71 | | |
| loan waiver | 72 | 150000 | |
| receipt of remuneration under a financed lease | 73 | | |
| miscellaneous income | 74 | | |
| 2. Cash outflow, total | 80 | | |
| Including: | | | |
| loan repayment | 81 | | |
| acquisition of treasury shares | 82 | | |
| dividend payment | 83 | | |
| Other (repayment of leases) | 84 | | |
| Net cash from financing activities (line 070 - line 080) | 90 | 150000 | |
| Total: Increase +/- decrease in cash (line 030 +/- line 060 +/- line 090) | | 7074 | -21352 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period | | 14252 | 35604 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period | | 21326 | 14252 |

Director

Z.L. Auesbaeva.

Chief accountant

Atabay G.A.

Statement of Changes in Equity of RZA-Sut LLP for 2021.

| units of measure | In thousands of tenge | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Organizational-legal form | Limited Liability Partnership | | | | | | |
| Name of Applicant | RZA-Sut LLP | | | | | | |
| reporting period | From 01.01.2021 to 31.12.2021. | | | | | | |
| | Line code | Issued capital | Reserve capital | Retained earnings | Total | Minority interest | Total capital |
| Balance as of January 1 of the reporting year | 010 | 17106 | | 66835 | 66835 | | 83941 |
| Changes in accounting policy | 020 | | | | | | |
| Recalculated balance (p.010+/- p.020) | 030 | 17106 | | 66835 | 66835 | | 83941 |
| Profit/loss from revaluation of assets | 031 | | | 112685 | 112685 | | 112685 |
| Cash flow hedging | 032 | | | | | | |
| Exchange rate differences from foreign operations | 033 | | | | | | |
| Profit/loss recognized directly in equity (line 031+/- line 032+/- line 033) | 040 | | | | | | |
| Profit/loss for the period | 050 | | | 3029 | 3029 | | 3029 |
| Total profit/loss for the period (line 040+/- line 050) | 060 | | | 3029 | 3029 | | 3029 |
| Dividends | 070 | | | | | | |
| Issue of shares (participatory interest) | 080 | | | | | | |
| Redeemed own equity instruments | 090 | | | | | | |
| Balance as of December 31 of the reporting year (line 030+ line 060- line 070+ line 080- line 090) | 100 | 17106 | | 182549 | 182549 | | 199655 |

Director

Z.L. Auesbaeva.

Chief accountant

Atabay G.A.

RZA-Sut" LLP
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(in thousand tenge, unless otherwise stated)

1.GENERAL INFORMATION
Organizational structure and activities

Limited Liability Partnership "RZA-Sut" (hereinafter - the "Partnership") is a legal entity, registered by the District Department of Justice Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan re-registration was made on 02.09.2010, registration number 291-1933-03 LLP and operates on the basis of the Charter.

Location of the legal entity: 120313, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda Region, Kazalinskiy District, Aitekebi, 1e G.Muratbaev Street BIN-100940002475.

The charter of the LLP was approved by a decision of the Board of Directors of RZA JSC The sole participant of the LLP is RZA JSC.

According to the Charter, the main activities of the Partnership are:

-The goals and activities of the LLP are stipulated in Article 3 of this Charter.

-Other activities not prohibited by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Charter.

Influence of the conditions of financial and economic activity on the financial position of the Partnership

These notes provide disclosure of the accompanying separate financial statements of LLP reflecting management's assessment of the impact of the business environment on the operations and the financial position of the Partnership. Subsequent evolution of the business environment may differ from management's assessment.

Amendments to Standards and Interpretations issued and effective during the current year - At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the following amendments to Standards and Interpretations were issued and effective:

- ✓ Amendment to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements; Comprehensive Income;
- ✓ Amendment to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements; Disclosure of Puttable Instruments and Obligations Arising at Maturity;
- ✓ IAS 23 (Revised) "Borrowing Costs";
- ✓ Amendments to IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements as a result of the revision of IFRS;
- ✓ Amendment to IAS 28 Investments in Associates as a result of the revision of IFRS 3;
- ✓ Amendments to IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures as a result of the revision of IFRS 3;
- ✓ Amendments to IAS 32 "Financial Instruments Disclosure and Presentation" related to the disclosure of puttable instruments and obligations arising at maturity;
- ✓ Amendments to IAS 39 Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement relating to Permitted Hedged Items;
- ✓ Amendments to IAS 39 "Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement" related to embedded derivatives in the reclassification of financial instruments;
- ✓ Amendments to IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of IFRS" related to the cost of an investment on first-time adoption;
- ✓ Amendments to IFRS 2 Share-based Payment: Vesting and Cancellation Conditions";
- ✓ IFRS 3 (Revised) Business Combinations;
- ✓ Amendments to IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments - Disclosures" related to the expansion of fair value and risk disclosures;
- ✓ IFRS 8 "Operating Segments";
- ✓ IFRIC 13 "Customer Continuity Programs;
- ✓ IFRIC 15 "Real Estate Construction Contracts";
- ✓ IFRIC 16 "Hedging Investments in Foreign Operations";
- ✓ IFRIC 17 "Distributions of Nonmonetary Assets to Owners"; and
- ✓ IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Consumers.

Amendment to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Comprehensive Income requires disclosures in the financial statements based on gross characteristics and introduces the statement of comprehensive income. Amendment to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments - Disclosures requires enhanced disclosures about fair value and liquidity risk.

Since the amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS 7 affect disclosure requirements only, they are not expected to have any impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

Management anticipates that the adoption of the other Standards and other amendments thereto and Interpretations in future periods will not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements in the period of initial application.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

Principles of Financial Reporting

LLP's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the SBS, regulatory legal acts of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan and other acts of state bodies regulating the accounting and financial reporting system adopted in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared from the accounting records of LLP that have been adjusted and reclassified to conform to International Financial Reporting Standards, which consist of the remaining standards and interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Committee, International Accounting Standards and Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Committee.

Business Continuity Principle

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future.

The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments that would be necessary should the LLP be unable to continue as a going concern.

Accrual principle

The accompanying financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis. The accrual principle is provided by the recognition of the results of business operations, as well as events, which are not the result of economic activities of LLP, but affecting their financial position, upon their occurrence regardless of the time of payment. Transactions and events are recorded in the accounting records and included in the financial statements of the periods to which they relate.

Recognition of elements of financial statements

The accompanying financial statements include all assets, liabilities, equity, income, and expenses that are elements of the financial statements.

All elements of financial statements are presented as line items. Combination of several elements of financial statements into one item is made taking into account their characteristics (functions) in LLP's activity. Each material class of similar items is presented separately in the financial statements. Items of a non-similar nature or purpose are presented separately, unless they are immaterial.

Significant judgments and value judgments

The preparation of the financial statements requires management of LLP to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The most significant estimates relate to the fair value of financial instruments, fair value and useful lives of property, plant and equipment, fair value of accounts receivable, determination of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Basic accounts

LLP in the preparation of financial statements for the year 2021 consistently, as in previous years, produced by the old method of accounting, have not yet switched to IFRS, accounting is done manually, 1C accounting is not implemented.

Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable markets where possible; otherwise, judgment must be exercised to determine fair value. Judgment must be exercised in light of the liquidity and data used for the model, such as the correlation of long-term derivative financial instruments.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all tax losses utilized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized in the financial statements, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Reporting and presentation currency

The national currency of Kazakhstan is the Kazakhstani Tenge ("KZT"), which is the functional currency of LLP and the currency used for reporting purposes under the UAS. All financial information presented in tenge is rounded to thousands of tenge.
Financial instruments: initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Date of recognition

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognized on the trade date, which is the date that LLP commits to purchase or sell the asset. Derivative financial instruments are recognized on the trade date.

Initial recognition of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments on initial recognition depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired and their characteristics. All financial instruments are measured initially at fair value. Costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue are also added to initial recognition, except for financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

3.MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACCOUNTING POLICY

On the part of the LLP is not drawn up Accounting Policy and Tax Policy, which is a violation of the requirements of the Law of RK. Since the Accounting Policy should provide for the following:

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments.

Financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments include investments in equity and debt securities, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and demand deposits with banks.

Available-for-sale financial assets

LLP's investments in equity securities and certain debt securities are classified as available-for-sale financial assets.

Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses, and foreign exchange gains and losses on available-for-sale monetary assets, are recognized directly in equity. When an investment is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in equity is removed from equity and recognized in profit or loss.

Financial instruments, continued

Non-derivative financial instruments, continued

Other

Other non-derivative instruments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Investments in equity securities that are not quoted on a stock exchange are principally valued using valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and comparisons to other transactions and instruments that are substantially the same.

Where fair value cannot be estimated on a reasonable basis by other means, it is stated at cost less impairment losses.

Fixed assets

Recognition and appreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment, except for land, are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes all costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for their intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located. The cost of purchasing software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized in the cost of that equipment.

Borrowing costs related to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalized. Similarly, costs of major inspections are charged to the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment if they meet the recognition criteria set out in IAS 16. All other costs that do not meet the recognition criteria are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement in the year the asset is derecognized.

Recognition and appreciation, continued

If an item of fixed assets consists of separate components with different useful lives, each of them is accounted for as a separate item (significant component) of fixed assets.

Gains or losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are recognized net under "other income" in the income statement.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part (major component) of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to LLP and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the part being replaced is written off, and the costs of day-to-day repair and maintenance of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the income statement as incurred.

Depreciation

Each major component of an item of property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life, with the depreciation charge included in the income statement. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that LLP will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

The expected useful lives of property, plant and equipment for the reporting and comparative periods were as follows:

- buildings 20-60 years old
- installations and equipment 2-25 years
- vehicles 5-28 years old
- Other means 3-20 years

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual values of fixed assets are analyzed as of each reporting date.

Intangible assets

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets acquired by the partnership, which have finite useful lives, are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized. Intangible assets mainly include licenses, trademarks and software. Licenses and trademarks are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, which are 20 years for licenses and 7-9 years for trademarks. Other intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, generally from five to fourteen years.

The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the income statement in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs are capitalized in the value of a particular asset only if they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. All other costs, including those of self-created brand and goodwill, are recognized in the income statement as incurred.

Depreciation

Amortization charges for intangible assets from personal goodwill are accrued from the moment they are ready for use and are recognized in the profit and loss statement on a straight-line basis over their respective useful lives.

The expected useful lives of intangible assets in the reporting and comparative periods were as follows:

- License 5 years
- Software from 3 to 5 years
- Other 7 years

Leased assets

Leases under which a partnership assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present (discounted) value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequently, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset class.

Other leases are classified as operating leases, and the related leased assets are not recognized on the partnership's balance sheet.

Stocks

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the specific identification method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realizable value is the estimated (estimated) selling price of an item of inventory in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and sale. All inventories are valued using the weighted-average cost method.

Financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of LLP's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. For intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use, recoverable amount is estimated at each reporting date. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

In calculating value in use, expected future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the effects of changes in the value of money over time and the risks specific to the asset.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the LLP assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the partnership estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining the fair value of an asset less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses arising from continuing operations are recognized in the income statement in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for property previously revalued where the revaluation results were recognized in equity. In this case impairment is also recognized in equity up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

For a financial asset carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment loss is calculated as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

An impairment loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset is calculated by reference to its fair value. Each individually significant financial asset is tested for impairment. The remaining financial assets are tested for impairment collectively in groups of assets with similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognized in the income statement for the period. Any cumulative impairment loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset recognised previously in equity is transferred to the income statement.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets carried at amortized cost and available-for-sale financial assets that are debt securities, the reversal is recognized in profit or loss. For available-for-sale financial assets that are equity securities, the reversal amount is recognized directly in equity. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit"). For purposes of impairment testing, a goodwill acquired in a business combination transaction. LLP refers to cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of such a business combination. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is greater than its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

Amounts written off against a goodwill impairment loss are not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount would have been recovered, net of accumulated depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Fixed assets

Recognition and appreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes all costs actually incurred to acquire the property, plant and equipment, including import duties, non-refundable taxes, and any direct costs associated with bringing the asset to its working condition and location of intended use.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to LLP and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of day-to-day repairs and maintenance of property, plant and equipment are recognized as an expense as incurred.

Depreciation

LLP applies the straight-line method of depreciation over the estimated useful life.

The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

| Name | Service life, years |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Buildings | 20-25 years old |
| Machinery and equipment | Years 5-7 |
| Vehicles | 7-10 years old |
| Other | 5-10 years |

Depreciation on newly commissioned fixed assets is accrued from the first day of the month following the month of commissioning, and for retired fixed assets is discontinued from the first day of the month following the month of retirement.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in the income statement in the year of derecognition under "Other operating income" or "Other operating expenses".

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The initial cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as of the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized product development costs, are not capitalized and a corresponding expense is recognized in the income statement for the year in which it arises.

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

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the facilities:

| Name | Service life, years |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Software | 3 years |
| Intangible assets | 10 years |

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

A change in the estimated useful life or the estimated consumption patterns of future liabilities. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the balance sheet.

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that LLP will receive economic benefits and when the revenue can be reliably measured. The following criteria must also be met in order for revenue to be recognized in the financial statements:

Interest and similar income and expenses

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and interest bearing securities classified as available-for-sale investments, interest income or expense is recorded at the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial instrument. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the effective interest rate, but not future credit losses. The carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted if the partnership revises its estimates of payments or receipts. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original effective interest rate and the change in carrying amount is recorded as interest income or expense.

Once the recorded value of a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, interest income continues to be recognized using the original effective interest rate applied to the new carrying amount.

Fee and commission income

An LLP earns commission income from the various types of services it provides to customers. Commission income can be divided into the following two categories:

Commission income received for the provision of services during a certain period of time

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. These fees include commission income and asset management, custody and other management and advisory fees. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down and other credit related fees are deferred (together with any incremental costs) and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan.

Fee and commission income from transaction services

Commissions received for conducting or negotiating a transaction on behalf of a third party, such as the conclusion of an agreement to purchase shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of a company, are recognized after the transaction is completed. Fees or components of fees that are linked to a certain performance are recognized after fulfilling the corresponding criteria.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the cash flow statement, includes cash on hand, current accounts at the LLP's servicing bank.

Reserves

Provisions are recognized when LLP has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Taxes

Current tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized at the reporting date on all temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liability is recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except as follows:

when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

- with respect to taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, if the parent can control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference or it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except

- when the deferred tax assets relating to deductible temporary differences arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

- with respect to deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of the deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced if it is not probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable income will allow the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

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

Current and deferred tax relating to items recognized directly in equity are recognized in equity and not in the income statement.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset against each other if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities, and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Accounts payable

Liabilities for accounts payable are recorded at cost, which is the fair value of the amount to be paid in the future for goods and services received, regardless of whether the LLP has been invoiced

Retirement benefit obligations and social tax

LLP pays social tax to the budget of the Republic of Kazakhstan at various rates in accordance with the tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, on a regressive scale depending on the amount of wages. LLP also withholds up to 10% from the salaries of its employees as contributions to their pension funds. According to the legislation, pension contributions are an employee obligation, and LLP has no present or future obligation to pay its employees upon their retirement.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

A contingent asset that arises as a possible asset from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events is not recognized in the financial statements. A contingent asset is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources associated with an economic benefit is remote.

Related party transactions

Related parties include LLP's senior management, organizations in which LLP's senior management directly or indirectly owns a significant voting interest.

Segment reporting

A segment is a strategic subdivision of an LLP that provides goods or services (business segment) or contributes goods or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment) that is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. Segment revenues, expenses and financial results include results of operations between business segments and between geographical segments.

The Company operates only in the Republic of Kazakhstan, therefore the allocation of net operating income from transactions with external customers, total assets and capital expenditures by geographical segment is not reflected in these financial statements.

Subsequent events

Post-year-end events that provide additional information about LLP's position at the date of the financial statements (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Post-year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes, if material.

Contingent liabilities

Legal issues

In the ordinary course of business, LLP may be subject to various legal proceedings and claims. Management believes that the ultimate liability, if any, arising from such actions or proceedings will not have a material effect on the financial position or the results of future operations of the LLP.

Taxation

Kazakhstani tax legislation and practice is in a state of continuous development and is subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes, which may be retrospective. Further, the interpretation of certain transactions by LLP for tax purposes by tax authorities may not coincide with that of management. As a result, such transactions may be challenged by tax authorities and LLP may be assessed additional taxes, penalties and interest. The tax periods remain open to retroactive review by the tax authorities for a period of 2 years.

Environmental issues

An LLP is required to comply with various environmental laws and regulations of the Republic of Kazakhstan. While management believes that LLP is in substantial compliance with these laws and regulations, there can be no assurance that no contingent liabilities exist.

Lawsuits

During the year 2021, LLP did not have a lawsuit due to this, no provision for the payment of the lawsuit has been recorded in these financial statements.

Risk management

Introduction

LLP's activities are inherently risky and are managed through an ongoing process of identification, assessment and monitoring, as well as through the setting of limits and other internal controls. The risk management process is critical to maintaining stable profitability, and each individual employee of the company is responsible for the risks associated with his or her responsibilities. The LLP is exposed to liquidity risk and market risk, which in turn is subdivided into non-trading risk. The LLP is also exposed to operational risks. The independent risk control process does not apply to business risks such as changes in the economic environment, technology or changes in industry. Such risks are controlled during the strategic planning process.

Risk management structure

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for identifying and managing risks; however, there are also separate independent LLP bodies that are responsible for risk management and risk control.

Risk management

The company's risk management is responsible for implementing and maintaining procedures related to risk management to ensure an independent control process. As part of the

risk management, the subject assumes the use of derivatives and/or other instruments to manage positions arising from changes in interest rates, exchange rates, equity price risk, as well as positions on forecasted transactions.

Excessive risk concentrations

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations of risk reflect the relative sensitivity of LLP's performance to changes in conditions, that have an impact on a particular industry or geographic region.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, LLP's policies and procedures include specific guidelines aimed at maintaining a diversified portfolio of assets and liabilities and managing specified concentrations of risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. Credit risk is managed through the use of credit approvals, risk control limits and monitoring.

Credit risk is the risk that an LLP will incur a loss because its customers or counterparties failed to discharge their contractual obligations. LLP manages credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and for geographical and industry concentrations, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

Due to the absence of credit and similar operations in LLP, there is no credit risk.

Liquidity risk and management of funding sources

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset immediately at close to its fair value. LLP monitors rolling cash requirements on a regular basis and management ensures that sufficient funds are available to meet any upcoming liabilities.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the LLP will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances. To limit this risk, management has arranged the availability of funding from a variety of sources, in addition to existing minimum balances on current accounts and bank deposits. Management also manages assets with liquidity in mind and monitors future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis.

This process includes estimating expected cash flows and the availability of high-quality collateral that can be used to obtain additional funding if needed.

Liquidity is assessed and managed by LLP under a range of possible scenarios taking into account both market and specific stress factors. The most important thing in this process is to maintain the ratio of net liquid assets to liabilities within the limits established by taking into account existing market conditions. Because LLP has no significant liabilities to counterparties, and because virtually all operations are carried out only at the expense of its own capital, the company's liquidity risk is minimal.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. LLP manages market risk through periodic estimation of potential losses that could arise from adverse changes in market conditions.

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

The risk associated with the movement of money

Cash flow risk is the risk that the amount of future cash flows associated with a monetary financial instrument will fluctuate.

The partnership manages this risk through regular budgeting and cash flow analysis.

Prepayment risk

Prepayment risk is the risk that an LLP will incur a financial loss because its customers and counterparties repay or request repayment earlier or later than anticipated.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk arising from system failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls stop functioning, operational risks can damage reputation, have legal implications or lead to financial

losses. An LLP cannot assume that all operational risks have been eliminated, but through a system of controls and by monitoring and responding appropriately to potential risks, the Company can manage such risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access rights, approval and reconciliation procedures, personnel training, and evaluation procedures. Also, due to the small number of personnel and the small volume of transactions conducted in the enterprises, operational risks are minimized; the absence of a security service does not affect operational risks.

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note to the balance sheet

Note 4

Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2021

| In thousands.tenge | Page. | 31.12.2021 r. | 31.12.2020 r. |
|-------------------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cash in current bank accounts | 010 | 20948,0 | 12057,0 |
| Cash on hand | | 378,0 | 2195,0 |
| Total | 010 | 21326,0 | 14252,0 |

Note-5 Short-term receivables and payables

| Name | 31.12.2021 r. | 31.12.2020 r. |
|--|-----------------|----------------|
| TOTAL: | 252985,0 | 66381,0 |
| -short-term accounts receivable of buyers and customers on account #1210 | 178705,0 | 51756,0 |
| short-term accounts receivable of subsidiaries, affiliates and jointly controlled entities | 74280,0 | 14625,0 |

Note-6. Stocks

| Name | 31.12.2021 r. | 31.12.2020 r. |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| TOTAL: | 110847,0 | 80008,0 |
| - Raw materials and supplies | 110847,0 | 80008,0 |

Note-7 Other current assets

| Name | 31.12.2021 r. | 31.12.2020 r. |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| TOTAL: | 374,0 | 175,0 |
| Advances issued | 374,0 | 175,0 |

Note 8. MAIN TREATMENTS

| Contents | 31.12.2021 r. | 31.12.2020 r. |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Original cost as of January 1, 2021. | 48796,0 | 75929,0 |
| Arrival | | |
| Depreciation in the reporting year | | |
| Accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2021 | 10481,0 | 12870,0 |
| Carrying value as of December 31, 2021 | 38315,0 | 63059,0 |

Note-9. Short-term financial liabilities

| Name | 31.12.2021 r. | 31.12.2020 r. |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Short-term bank loan Bank Center Credit | 141031,0 | 0 |

Note-10. Tax liabilities

| Name | 31.12.2021 r. | 31.12.2020 r. |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total taxes | 631,0 | 741,0 |

Note-11. Short-term trade and other payables.

| Name | 31.12.2021 r. | 31.12.2020 r. |
|------|---------------|---------------|
|------|---------------|---------------|

| | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| TOTAL: | 82530,0 | 26508,0 |
| short-term debt to suppliers and contractors account #3310 | 72338,0 | 23851,0 |
| -wage arrears #3350 | 2572,0 | 2083,0 |
| Short-term accounts payable to subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures | 7620,0 | 574,0 |

Note 12. Equity

| Indicators | 2021 г. | | 2020 г. | | Deviation in specific weight, % | | Change in items |
|--|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Amount | %% | Amount | %% | Amount | %% | |
| Equity | 199655,0 | 100 | 196626,0 | 100 | 3029,0 | 1,5 | x |
| Authorized capital | 17106,0 | 8,6 | 17106,0 | 8,7 | 0 | 0 | -0,1 |
| Revaluation reserve | 112685,0 | 56,4 | 112685,0 | 57,3 | 0 | 0 | -0,9 |
| Unallocated uncovered income loss for the year | 69864,0 | 35 | 66835,0 | 34 | 3029,0 | 4,5 | +1 |

The equity capital of the LLP in the reporting year increased against 2020 by the amount of 3029.0 thousand tenge. The authorized capital remained at the same level unchanged, although their share in the equity capital decreased by 0.1 point. Retained earnings reached 69864.0 thousand tenge or increased due to profit in the reporting year by 1 point by 4.5 % or to the amount of 3029.0 thousand tenge.

Note to the profit and loss statement**Note 13. Income from sales of products and services.**

| Article name | 31.12.2021 г. | 31.12.2020 г. |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| -Income from sales of products and services account No. 6010 | 983577,0 | 1140110,0 |

Under-received income from sales compared to the previous year in the amount of 156533.0 thousand tenge or 13.7%.

Note-14. Cost of goods and services sold

| Name | 31.12.2021 г. | 31.12.2020 г. |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| TOTAL: | 965917,0 | 1121649,0 |

Breakdown of the cost of production:

| Name | unit. | 2021 г | 2020 г |
|------------------------------------|-------|---------------|----------------|
| Wages | KZT | 15 788 838,00 | 19 716 515,00 |
| Social tax | KZT | 872 732,00 | 1 233 035,00 |
| Social contributions | KZT | 384 911,00 | 454 455,00 |
| OSMS | KZT | 315 817,00 | 379 036,00 |
| Depreciation of fixed assets | KZT | 10 481 237,28 | 12 880 429,02 |
| MATERIALS | KZT | | |
| Materials, ADM | KZT | 584 292,28 | 606 082,57 |
| Diesel fuel Esenbai A | KZT | 4 408 816,93 | - |
| Spare parts, Diesel fuel Esenbai A | KZT | 19 737 997,78 | 35 655 322,71 |
| Gasoline AI-92, UAZ | KZT | 1 167 579,78 | 972 494,09 |
| Spare parts, UAZ | KZT | 567 742,86 | 258 000,00 |
| Diesel Fuel, Sarsembayev G. | KZT | 3 653 753,14 | 3 976 872,08 |
| Spare parts, Sarsembayev G. | KZT | 595 616,08 | 2 693 839,83 |
| Spare parts, Abu G | KZT | 345 450,01 | 862 786,68 |
| Gasoline Ai-92, Abu G | KZT | 636 039,40 | 765 883,77 |
| Spare parts, | KZT | - | 556 709,82 |
| Lab | KZT | - | 147 652,43 |
| Material warehouse | KZT | 38 571,43 | 163 956,92 |
| Goods, tasting | KZT | 6 484 070,59 | 568 326,63 |
| Products | KZT | - | 289 365 423,79 |

| | | | |
|---|-----|----------------|----------------|
| Materials | KZT | 154 800 478,60 | 671 562 682,86 |
| Raw milk | KZT | 679 023 530,45 | - |
| SERVICES | | | |
| For electricity | KZT | 7 931 633,11 | 8 566 269,58 |
| For electric power, new warehouse | KZT | - | 77 905,18 |
| For water | KZT | 4 022 461,94 | 4 155 129,46 |
| For gas | KZT | 3 035 809,00 | 4 324 188,09 |
| Transportation services | KZT | 1 108 432,50 | 3 032 551,96 |
| Transportation services Almaty-Kazalinsk | KZT | 1 203 000,00 | 2 445 200,00 |
| Transport services, Italy-Kazalinsk | KZT | 3 659 782,00 | 14 006 364,00 |
| Transport services, RF Noginsk-Kazalinsk | KZT | - | 61 886,00 |
| Information services | KZT | 302 321,43 | - |
| Telecom services | KZT | 389 540,97 | 373 182,63 |
| Subscription fee for OFD services | KZT | 13 392,90 | 6 696,45 |
| Service to use (access) the web portal of state revenues | KZT | 52 089,29 | 47 339,29 |
| Laboratory services | KZT | - | 264 543,00 |
| The information notes are provided in writing by the | KZT | 10 089,32 | 9 107,18 |
| To the letter | KZT | 35 740,00 | 58 143,00 |
| Attestation of test equipment | KZT | - | 105 284,81 |
| Yogurt package design services | KZT | - | 175 000,00 |
| Photopolymer cliché production services Yogurt | KZT | - | 500 000,00 |
| Services for the production of photopolymer cliché Kefir | KZT | - | 62 500,00 |
| Updating normative documents | KZT | 2 828,00 | 12 397,20 |
| Rewinding of electric motors | KZT | 709 009,00 | 261 753,00 |
| Refrigerator repair | KZT | 150 000,00 | 90 000,00 |
| Freezer repair | KZT | - | 58 000,00 |
| Annual membership fee | KZT | 58 340,00 | 106 040,0 |
| Shipping shipped CIS/international | KZT | - | 41 363,00 |
| For the subscription | KZT | - | 42 375,00 |
| Replacing the piezo element | KZT | - | 35 551,00 |
| Comprehensive flushing of the ink system with disassembly | KZT | - | 151 371,84 |
| Auditing | KZT | 250 000,00 | 225 000,00 |
| Updating the accounting program 1C | KZT | - | 24 000,00 |
| Providing access | KZT | - | 144 857,85 |
| Products | KZT | - | 30 000,00 |
| Adoption of amendments and additions to the contract over 1 | KZT | - | 17 857,71 |
| Subcontracting services for the supply of milk | KZT | - | 45 804,00 |
| Oil change | KZT | - | 4 000,0 |
| Interest on loans | KZT | 431 506,84 | - |
| GPS installation and setup | KZT | - | 80 357,13 |
| Design services | KZT | - | 201 500,00 |
| Subcontracting services for the supply of milk | KZT | 571 920,00 | - |
| Complete diagnosis of the burner (boiler) | KZT | 399 098,00 | - |
| Customs services | KZT | 1 521 278,00 | 5 628 373,00 |
| Register of declaration of conformity | KZT | 645 544,89 | 641 734,77 |
| Physicochemical test certification of dairy products | KZT | 215 510,00 | 306 598,96 |
| Product testing | KZT | - | 40 000,00 |
| Expertise of origin of goods ST-KZ | KZT | 49 999,20 | 55 556,00 |
| Analysis of submitted documents ST-KZ | KZT | 113 548,00 | - |
| Website promotion services | KZT | - | 40 000,00 |
| Maintenance of gas distribution pipelines and facilities | KZT | 182 591,07 | - |
| Maintenance and commissioning work in the wireless power source | KZT | 452 163,39 | - |
| Repair of electronic injectors (033) | | 480 000,00 | - |
| Fee for delivery and removal of cars | KZT | - | 13 821,00 |
| Disinfection | KZT | 68 040,00 | - |
| Access to the Internet resource Accounting KZ | KZT | - | 58 928,57 |
| Connecting one user to the Online Bank System | KZT | 5 803,57 | - |
| Replacement part | KZT | - | - |
| Internet services | KZT | 25 700,00 | 5 000,00 |
| Computer diagnostics | KZT | - | - |
| Cartridge filling | KZT | 11 000,00 | 9 000,00 |
| Legal services | KZT | - | - |
| For insurance, technical inspection | KZT | 66 500,00 | 197 241,00 |
| Notary services | KZT | 7 293,00 | - |
| Turning work | KZT | 3 000,00 | - |
| Payment of insurance premium | KZT | 129 792,00 | - |
| Services for manufacturing of photopolymer cliché Kefir | KZT | 15 000,00 | - |
| To the billboard | KZT | 45 000,00 | 134 250,00 |
| Monthly GPS subscription fee | KZT | 88 839,28 | 28 426,77 |
| Drawing up a declaration of goods | KZT | 26 785,71 | 120 000,00 |

| | | | |
|---|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Other services | KZT | 28 000,00 | 64485,71 |
| TOTAL LLP | | | |
| AFFILIATE | | | |
| Branch wages | KZT | 15 081 317,99 | 15 107 800,10 |
| Branch social tax | KZT | 659 980,31 | 641 138,55 |
| Social contributions of the branch | KZT | 313 469,34 | 337 214,97 |
| OSMS | KZT | 251 952,16 | 278 202,93 |
| MATERIALS | | | |
| ADM Materials | KZT | 134 147,33 | 183 554,33 |
| Spare parts and gasoline | KZT | 8 257 670,05 | 6 779 208,61 |
| Finished goods | KZT | 3 423 478,04 | 675 712,63 |
| SERVICES | | | |
| Branch telecom services | KZT | 8 747,02 | 12 218,56 |
| Communication services, accounting services | KZT | 124 269,57 | 58 830,31 |
| Communication Services, Directors | KZT | 60 000,00 | 50 000,00 |
| Transportation repair | KZT | 3 182 965,14 | 380 100,00 |
| Communication services Internet | KZT | 64 178,52 | 66 141,80 |
| For the lease of the branch premises | KZT | 4 553 571,48 | 4 464 326,04 |
| Refrigerator repair | KZT | 537 303,59 | - |
| Cartridge filling | KZT | 11 000,00 | 13 200,00 |
| For the service of the bazaar | KZT | 25 800,00 | 34 400,00 |
| For postal services | KZT | 1 340,00 | 15 024,21 |
| Subscription fee for OFD services | KZT | 16 071,48 | 14 732,19 |
| Information services | KZT | - | 115661,61 |
| Bonus for providing information data | KZT | - | 347 312,50 |
| Providing references upon request | KZT | - | 955,36 |
| Freezer repair | KZT | - | 38 000,00 |
| For the TV announcement | KZT | - | 4 642,86 |
| Freight forwarder's remuneration | KZT | - | 3 826,56 |
| Doc.Robot platform access service | KZT | 252 000,00 | 18 245,00 |
| Updating accounting programs | KZT | - | 17000,00 |
| Refrigerator repair | KZT | - | 434 268,29 |
| Service for the provision of informational data | KZT | 169 866,08 | - |
| Subscription fee for service banking | KZT | 12 053,61 | 16071,36 |
| For insurance, technical inspection | KZT | 70 438,00 | 30698,00 |
| Warehouse handling services | KZT | 226 623,44 | 1107910,70 |
| HBO repair | KZT | 8 500,00 | - |
| Other services | KZT | 64350,00 | - |
| | x | 37 511 093,15 | 31 246 397,47 |
| Total: | | 965 916 950,17 | 1 121 649 000,41 |

Note 15. Administrative and other business expenses

| Article name | 31.12.2021 г. | 31.12.2020 г. |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Expenses of the period: | 12858,0 | 11961,0 |

Deciphering administrative expenses.

| № | Name | unit. | 2021 | 2020 |
|----------|--------------------------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 | Wages | KZT | 8 630,0 | 7 783,0 |
| 2 | Social tax | KZT | 315,0 | 436,0 |
| 3 | Social contributions | KZT | 173,0 | 161,0 |
| 4 | OSMS | KZT | 146,0 | 147,0 |
| 5 | Travel expenses | KZT | 2 449,0 | 1 578,0 |
| 6 | Travel expenses for the branch | KZT | 270,0 | 38,0 |
| 7 | Bank services | KZT | 521,0 | 1 301,0 |
| 8 | Branch bank services | KZT | 354,0 | 517,0 |
| x | Total: | x | 12 858,0 | 11961,0 |

Note 16. Profit before income tax

| Name | 31.12.2021 г. | 31.12.2020 г. |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Profit for the reporting year | 4802,0 | 8800,0 |

Note 17. Income tax expense

| Name | 31.12.2021 г. | 31.12.2020 г. |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Income tax expense | 1773,0 | 1760,0 |

Note 18. Profit after tax

| Name | 31.12.2021 г. | 31.12.2020 г. |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Profit + | 3029,0 | 7040,0 |
| 2. The loss is. | | |

Note 19. Information and transactions with related parties

In accordance with IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures, parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

Related party transactions were made on terms agreed to between the parties that are not necessarily at market rates, except for certain regulated services, which are provided on the terms of tariffs applicable to related and third parties. During 2021, it conducted transactions with related parties. These transactions include sales of goods and property, plant and equipment, lease of premises, purchases of goods and services, financial assistance.

Note 20. Events after the reporting date

Events that occurred after the reporting date do not affect the financial performance of RZA-Sut LLP

Note 21. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were approved by management on July 19, 2022 and signed on behalf of management:

Supervisor:
Z.L. Auesbaeva.
MP

Chief Accountant:
Atabay G.A.