RG Processing LLP

Financial statements

For the six months ended 30 June 2025, and
for the years ended 31 December 2024, 2023 and 2022
with independent auditor's report

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Independent auditor's report

Financial statements

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Shape the future with confidence

Independent auditor's report

To the Participant and management of RG Processing LLP

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of RG Processing LLP (hereinafter, the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at 30 June 2025, 31 December 2024, 2023 and 2022 and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the six months ended 30 June 2025 and years ended 31 December 2024, 2023 and 2022, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2025 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the six months then ended (the financial information) in accordance with IAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, 2023 and 2022 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

Basis for opinion

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

Other matter

The financial information for the six months ended 30 June 2024 is not audited.

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and IAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Ernst & Young LLP

Guldariya Zaripova
Auditor

Rustamzhan Sattarov
General Director
Ernst & Young LLP

Auditor Qualification Certificate
No. МФ-0000414 dated 13 January 2017

State Audit License for audit activities on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan: series МФЮ-2, № 0000003, issued by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan on 15 July 2005

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19 September 2025

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June 2025, 31 December 2024, 2023 and 2022

In thousands of USD	Note	31 December 2021	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	30 June 2025
Assets						
Non-current assets						
Property, plant and equipment	5	158,245	296,878	283,659	236,098	229,447
Right-of-use assets		138	87	46	307	263
Intangible assets		197	317	301	261	245
VAT recoverable	6	13,151	26,603	4,244	–	–
Inventories, non-current	7	–	–	–	1,216	2,068
Deferred tax assets	21	1,277	–	–	–	–
Other non-current assets	9	14,918	379	330	50	116
Total non-current assets		187,926	324,264	288,580	237,932	232,139
Current assets						
Inventories, current	7	100	16,363	28,292	20,398	25,867
Trade and other accounts receivable	8	–	7,165	1,642	33,242	22,209
Advances paid to suppliers	9	333	6,685	9,672	8,942	7,727
Income tax prepaid		4	4	–	126	322
Other current assets		294	161	1,984	1,504	1,052
VAT recoverable	6	–	–	14,611	5,575	–
Other taxes prepaid		–	–	53	290	262
Cash and cash equivalents	10	56,555	7,634	141	2,027	48,379
Total current assets		57,286	38,012	56,395	72,104	105,818
Total assets		245,212	362,276	344,975	310,036	337,957
Equity and liabilities						
Equity						
Charter capital	11	51,487	51,487	51,487	51,487	51,487
Additional paid-in capital		6	6	6	6	6
Translation reserve		(1,015)	(3,994)	(3,142)	(15,696)	(15,832)
Retained earnings/(accumulated loss)		(6,029)	(5,944)	22,710	53,572	93,912
Total equity		44,449	41,555	71,061	89,369	129,573
Liabilities						
Non-current liabilities						
Loans and borrowings	12	130,207	233,871	198,790	176,255	161,832
Lease liabilities		84	19	7	235	209
Provisions	14	–	7,169	7,632	8,943	9,082
Guarantee obligations		4,190	–	–	–	–
Total non-current liabilities		134,481	241,059	206,429	185,433	171,123
Current liabilities						
Loans and borrowings	12	63,447	61,975	51,707	29,552	29,869
Trade and other accounts payable	13	2,584	17,401	15,405	5,324	5,787
Lease liabilities		56	53	–	90	58
VAT payable	6	–	–	–	–	1,257
Income tax payable	21	–	–	165	–	–
Other current liabilities		195	233	208	268	290
Total current liabilities		66,282	79,662	67,485	35,234	37,261
Total liabilities		200,763	320,721	273,914	220,667	208,384
Total equity and liabilities		245,212	362,276	344,975	310,036	337,957

Chief Executive Officer ______ Buitendag L.

Deputy Chief Executive Officer - Chief Financial Officer ______ Shaimardanov M.T.

Chief accountant ______ Zhaxybayeva A.D.

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 6 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the six months ended 30 June 2025 and for the years ended 31 December 2024, 2023 and 2022

In thousands of USD	Note	2021	For the year ended 2022	2023	2024	For the six months ended 30 June 2024 (unaudited)	30 June 2025
Revenue from contracts with customers	15	–	22,872	121,290	152,636	71,526	90,696
Cost of sales	16	–	(14,621)	(69,304)	(81,996)	(38,005)	(40,915)
Gross profit		–	8,251	51,986	70,640	33,521	49,781
General and administrative expenses	17	(2,197)	(2,935)	(2,733)	(3,412)	(1,859)	(1900)
Other operating income	18	179	304	1,646	3,611	3,534	210
Other operating expenses		(164)	(1,103)	(1,490)	(242)	(172)	(992)
Operating profit		(2,182)	4,517	49,409	70,597	35,024	47,099
Foreign exchange (loss)/profit, net	19	(155)	2,155	2,468	(18,079)	(5,313)	2,927
Finance income	20	–	–	253	667	148	1,304
Finance costs	20	(742)	(5,391)	(23,270)	(21,932)	(11,821)	(10,816)
Profit before tax		(3,079)	1,281	28,860	31,253	18,038	40,514
Income tax benefit/(expense)	21	482	(1,196)	(206)	(391)	(192)	(174)
Profit for the year		(2,597)	85	28,654	30,862	17,846	40,340
Other comprehensive income/(loss)							
Other comprehensive (loss)/ income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods							
Exchange differences on translation into presentation currency		(1,246)	(2,979)	852	(12,554)	(3,394)	(136)
Net other comprehensive (loss)/ income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		(1,246)	(2,979)	852	(12,554)	(3,394)	(136)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		(1,246)	(2,979)	852	(12,554)	(3,394)	(136)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year/period		(3,843)	(2,894)	29,506	18,308	14,452	40,204

Chief Executive Officer — Buuendag I.

Deputy Chief Executive Officer - Chief Financial Officer — *Shaimardanov M.T.*

Chief accountant — *Zhaxybayeva A.D.*

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 6 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the six months ended 30 June 2025 and for the years ended 31 December 2024, 2023 and 2022

In thousands of USD	Note	For the year ended 2021	2022	2023	2024	For the six months ended 30 June 2024 (unaudited)	30 June 2025
Cash flows from operating activities							
Sale of goods		–	18,601	143,844	138,980	78,666	114,635
Interest received		–	–	215	–	126	1,107
Provision of services		–	10	–	–	–	–
Other proceeds	18	55	–	198	3,446	2,361	473
Interest paid on loans	12	(94)	(5,276)	(5,705)	(6,991)	(65)	(10,009)
Interest paid on lease		–	–	(7)	(62)	(34)	(24)
Payments to suppliers for goods and services		(711)	(28,755)	(60,547)	(57,533)	(22,182)	(34,951)
Salary paid		(1,383)	(3,028)	(8,956)	(11,208)	(6,030)	(5,659)
Taxes paid		(69)	(2,107)	(3,631)	(3,342)	(1,079)	(2,802)
Payments for loans commissions		–	(622)	–	(1,224)	–	–
Other payments		(70)	(247)	(368)	(66)	(124)	(39)
Net cash flows received from/(used in) operating activities		(2,272)	(21,424)	65,043	62,000	51,639	62,731
Cash flows from investing activities							
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		–	–	2	–	–	–
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(152,913)	(127,758)	(8,487)	(12,507)	(12,002)	(867)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(152,913)	(127,758)	(8,485)	(12,507)	(12,002)	(867)
Cash flows from financing activities							
Loans receipt	12	177,887	114,007	–	223,559	6,042	–
Contribution to authorized capital		14,759	–	–	–	–	–
Repayment of loan	12	(3,730)	(11,900)	(63,825)	(270,918)	(35,336)	(14,693)
Principal payment on lease		–	–	(66)	(160)	(80)	(83)
Net cash flows (used in)/received from financing activities		188,916	102,107	(63,891)	(47,519)	(29,374)	(14,776)
Foreign exchange difference effect on cash and cash equivalents		(165)	(1,846)	(160)	(88)	(476)	(736)
Expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents		–	–	–	–	–	–
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		33,566	(48,921)	(7,493)	1,886	9,787	46,352
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January		23,739	56,555	7,634	141	141	2,027
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December/30 June	10	56,555	7,634	141	2,027	9,928	48,379

Non-cash transactions – additional disclosures

The following non-cash transactions are not included in the cash flow statement:

During 2024, RG Gold LLP made loan payment to the Development bank of Kazakhstan LLP on behalf of the Company in the amount of 106,357 thousand USD on the basis of tripartite agreement. The Company repaid all its debt to RG Gold LLP during 2024 (2023: 17,544 thousand USD).

Chief Executive Officer *Buitendag J.*

Deputy Chief Executive Officer - Chief Financial Officer *Shaimardanov M.T.*

Chief accountant *Zhaxybayeva A.D.*

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 6 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the six months ended 30 June 2025 and for the years ended 31 December 2024, 2023 and 2022

In thousands of USD	Note	Charter capital	Additional paid-in capital	Translation reserve	(Accumulated loss)/retained earnings	Total
As at 1 January 2021		36,487	6	231	(3,432)	33,292
Loss for the year		–	–	–	(2,597)	(2,597)
Translation reserve		–	–	(1,246)	–	(1,246)
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	(1,246)	(2,597)	(3,843)
Owner's contribution		15,000	–	–	–	15,000
As at 31 December 2021		51,487	6	(1,015)	(6,029)	44,449
Profit for the year		–	–	–	85	85
Translation reserve		–	–	(2,979)	–	(2,979)
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	(2,979)	85	(2,894)
As at 31 December 2022		**51,487**	**6**	**(3,994)**	**(5,944)**	**41,555**
Profit for the year		–	–	–	**28,654**	**28,654**
Translation reserve		–	–	**852**	–	**852**
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	**852**	**28,654**	**29,506**
As at 31 December 2023		**51,487**	**6**	**(3,142)**	**22,710**	**71,061**
Profit for the year		–	–	–	**30,862**	**30,862**
Translation reserve		–	–	**(12,554)**	–	**(12,554)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	**(12,554)**	**30,862**	**18,308**
As at 31 December 2024		**51,487**	**6**	**(15,696)**	**53,572**	**89,369**
Profit for the period		–	–	–	**40,340**	**40,340**
Translation reserve		–	–	**(136)**	–	**(136)**
Total comprehensive income for the period		–	–	**(136)**	**40,340**	**40,204**
As at 30 June 2025		**51,487**	**6**	**(15,832)**	**93,912**	**129,573**

Chief Executive Officer ______ *Buttendag I.*

Deputy Chief Executive Officer - Chief Financial Officer ______ *Shaimardanov M.T.*

Chief accountant ______ *Zhaxybayeva A.D.*

RG PROCESSING (РГ Процессинг)

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 6 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (continued)

Six months ended 30 June 2024

In thousands of USD	Note	Charter capital	Additional paid-in capital	Translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
As at 1 January 2024		**51,487**	**6**	**(3,142)**	**22,710**	**71,061**
Profit for the period		–	–	–	17,846	17,846
Translation reserve		–	–	(3,394)	–	(3,394)
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	(3,394)	17,846	14,452
As at 30 June 2024		**51,487**	**6**	**(6,536)**	**40,556**	**85,513**

Chief Executive Officer — *Buitendag I.*

Deputy Chief Executive Officer - Chief Financial Officer — *Shaimardanov M.T.*

Chief accountant — *Zhaxybayeva A.D.*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the six months ended 30 June 2025 and for the years ended 31 December 2024, 2023 and 2022

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

RG Processing LLP (the "Company") was established and registered as a limited liability company on 3 October 2018 in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Company was founded by Cantech S.a.r.l. private limited liability company registered in accordance with the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, R.C.S. Luxembourg B213810, registered office: 1B, Heienhaff, L-1736 Senningerberg.

Cantech S.a r.l. is owned by Verny International S.A. SICAR (65%) and RCF VII – RG Gold S.à r.l. (35%). The Company's ultimate beneficiaries are the members of the family of Mr. B. Utemuratov, resident of republic of Kazakhstan.

In September 2022, a mining and metallurgical complex with a capacity of up to 5 million tons of ore per year was put into operation. Accordingly, since October 2022, the Company has been providing services for the processing of primary ore, which is the main activity of the Company.

The Company is incorporated, domiciled and operates in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The legal address of the Company is: Republic of Kazakhstan, 021723, Akmola region, Burabay district, Uspenoyurievsky rural district, Raigorodok village, Centralnaya street,39.

The financial statements of the Company for the six months ended 30 June 2025, were authorized for issue by the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and the Chief accountant of the Company on 19 September 2025.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements for six months ended 30 June 2025 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 *Interim financial reporting.* The financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2024, 2023 and 2022 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS accounting standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except as discussed in the accounting policies.

All values are presented in USD and rounded to the nearest thousands, except when otherwise indicated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS accounting standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in *Note 4*.

Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional currency is tenge, that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operate. The Company' financial statements are presented in US dollars ("presentation currency"). These financial statements are issued in addition to the financial statements of the Company for 2024, 2023 and 2022 presented in tenge. The financial statements of the Company prepared in tenge are translated to US dollars based on the provision of IAS 21 *The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates.*

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at reporting date exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Foreign currency translation (continued)

Foreign exchange rate

Weighted average currency exchange rates established by the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange ("KASE") are used as official currency exchange rates in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The currency exchange rates of KASE as at 30 June 2025 and 31 December 2024, 2023 and 2022 were 520.39, 523.54, 454.56 to 1 US dollar accordingly. These rates were used for translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in US dollars as at 30 June 2025, 31 December 2024, 2023 and 2022.

The weighted average rate for the six months ended 30 June 2025 was 511.64 to 1 US dollar accordingly.

The weighted average rate for the year ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 were 469.44 and 456.31 to 1 US dollar accordingly (2022: 460.48).

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which involves the continuation of activities, the sale of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

As at the date of these financial statements, management was satisfied with reasonable grounds that the Company would be able to continue as a going concern. Following the launch of a gold processing plant with a capacity of up to 5 million tons of ore per year in September 2022, the Company is generating sufficient cash flows from operating activities.

Terms of business

The operations of the Company are located in Kazakhstan. Consequently, the Company is exposed to the economic and financial markets of the Republic of Kazakhstan which display characteristics of an emerging market. The legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue development, but are subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes which together with other legal and fiscal impediments contribute to the challenges faced by entities operating in Kazakhstan.

The financial statements reflect management's assessment of the impact of the Kazakhstan business environment on the operations and the financial position of the Company. The future business environment may differ from management's assessment.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

New standards, interpretations amendments to current standards and interpretations

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025 (unless otherwise indicated). The Company has not early adopted any standards, interpretation or amendments that has been issued but are not yet effective.

Some amendments are applied for the first time in 2025. The nature and the impact of each new standard and amendment are described below:

Lack of exchangeability - Amendments to IAS 21

The amendments to IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information. The amendments did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Standards issued but not yet effective

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements. The Company intends to adopt these standards, amendments and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new.

IFRS 18 also requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements (PFS) and the notes.

In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

IFRS 18, and the amendments to the other standards, are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. IFRS 18 will apply retrospectively.

The Company is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosure

In May 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 19, which allows eligible entities to elect to apply its reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. To be eligible, at the end of the reporting period, an entity must be a subsidiary as defined in IFRS 10, cannot have public accountability and must have a parent (ultimate or intermediate) that prepares financial statements, available for public use, which comply with IFRS accounting standards.

IFRS 19 becomes effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. Early application is permitted. The Company is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity: Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

These amendments become effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

In December, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued 'Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity: Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7'. Amendments:

- Clarify the application of the own use requirements;
- Allow for hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments;
- Introduce additional disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the impact of these contracts on a company's financial performance and future cash flow.

These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted, and that fact must be disclosed.

The clarifications related to the application of the own use exemption requirements must be applied retrospectively, while the guidance that allows for hedge accounting should be applied prospectively to new hedging relationships designated on or after the initial application date.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7), which:

- Clarifies that a financial liability is derecognised on the'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. It also introduces an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met;
- Clarified how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features;
- Clarifies the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments;
- Requires additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The Company is currently working to adopt the amendments that relate to the classification of financial assets plus the related disclosures and apply the other amendments later.

Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter – Amendmends to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

In July 2024, the IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11:

Paragraphs B5 and B6 of IFRS 1 have been amended to include cross references to the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting in paragraph 6.4.1(a), (b) and (c) of IFRS 9. These amendments are intended to address potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between the wording in IFRS 1 and the requirements for hedge accounting in IFRS 9.

The Company applies the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted. The Company is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

Gain or Loss on Derecognition – Amendmends to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

The amendments update the language on unobservable inputs in paragraph B38 of IFRS 7 and include a cross reference to paragraphs 72 and 73 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement.

The Company applies the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted. The Company is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

Amendmends to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

The amendments to paragraph IG1 of the Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 clarify that the guidance does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the referenced paragraphs of IFRS 7, nor does it create additional requirements.

Paragraph IG20B of the Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 has been amended to simplify the explanation of which aspects of the IFRS requirements are not illustrated in the example.

Disclosure of Deferred Difference between Fair Value and Transaction Price – Amendmends to Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

Paragraph IG14 of the Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 has been amended mainly to make the wording consistent with the requirements in paragraph 28 of IFRS 7 and with the concepts and terminology used in IFRS 9 and IFRS 13.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities – Amendmends to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

Paragraph 2.1 of IFRS 9 has been amended to clarify that, when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with IFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply paragraph 3.3.3 and recognise any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss. However, the amendment does not address how a lessee distinguishes between a lease modification as defined in IFRS 16 and an extinguishment of a lease liability in accordance with IFRS 9.

The Company applies the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted. The Company is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

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

- Level 1 – quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;
- Level 3 – techniques for which all inputs that relate to the lower hierarchy level which have a significant effect on the fair value are not observable.

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

At each reporting date the Company analyses changes in the cost of assets and liabilities that should be reanalysed reassessed in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. As a part of such analysis, the Company checks main inputs used at the latest evaluation by comparing information used at evaluation with agreements and other relevant documents.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Company recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

Buildings and constructions	10-30 years
Machinery and equipment	4-20 years
Vehicles	7-8 years
Other	3-7 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. 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 separate statement of comprehensive loss when the asset is derecognised.

Construction in progress

Capital construction in progress comprises costs directly related to facility construction, infrastructure, machinery and equipment.

Once the asset is completed and commissioned, the cost associated with the asset is transferred to property, plant and equipment. Amortisation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortization method for an intangible asset are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over 3 to 7 years.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU 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 fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

The Company bases its impairment calculation on most recent budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared for the Company that is considered as one CGU to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation. For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised.

The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Provisions

In accordance with the amendments made to the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, after the termination of the operation of facilities that have a negative impact on the environment, the owners of the facilities are obliged to ensure the elimination of the consequences of the operation of the facilities in accordance with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. As part of the liquidation of the consequences of the operation of facilities that have a negative impact on the environment, work must be carried out to bring land plots into a condition that ensures the safety and (or) health of people, environmental protection and suitable for their further use for their intended purpose, in the manner provided by the land legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. According to the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Company's facilities is classified as an object that has a significant negative impact on the environment (objects of the 1st category). Accordingly, in 2022, the Company recognized a provision for decommissioning of the gold processing plant and recultivation of the land.

According to the management of the Company, the total undiscounted amount of the costs of decommissioning of the gold processing and recultivation of land after the completion of the Company's activities as at 30 June 2025 is 18,280 thousand USD. The discounted value of the initially recognized liability is calculated based on the estimated design costs for the liquidation and dismantling of the plant and amounts to 9,082 thousand USD. In June 2025, the management determined the present value of the restoration costs by discounting the estimated restoration cost using the rate of 9.52%, including the estimated inflation rate of 5.39%. Estimated liabilities formed on the cost of liquidation and dismantling of the plant are based on the assessment of the Company's specialists.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, the asset's contractual terms must give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Initial recognition and measurement (continued)

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows.

The category of financial assets measured at amortised cost is the most appropriate for the Company.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

Further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets are also provided in the note – Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions *(Note 4)*.

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loan received.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Trade and other accounts payable

Liabilities for trade and other accounts payable are recognised at fair value to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Company.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognised, as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised through the statement of comprehensive loss.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realisable value intended for use in operating activities and/or during the construction of the plant. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average cost 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.

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

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits with banks, cash in current bank accounts, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of 3 (three) months or less.

Prepayment

Advances paid are recorded at initial cost less impairment provision. Advances paid are classified as non-current when goods or services associated with advances are to be received beyond a year, or if advances are associated with an asset, which at the initial recognition is classified as non-current. Advances for PPE are charged to the cost of these PPE when the Company obtains control over these assets and there is a probability that future economic benefits associated with these assets will flow to the Company. When there are indications of inability to receive goods or services related to advances paid, the carrying amount of advances paid is decreased and related impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive loss.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The initial cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of comprehensive loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company's activities are related to processing the ore from a related party, RG Gold LLP. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised at the point in time when control of the ore processed is transferred.

Revenue is recognized when there is persuasive evidence (usually in the form of a completed sales contract) that significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer/customer, it is highly probable that the related consideration will be received, the incurred and potential costs (including product returns) can be measured reliably, the Company ceases involvement in the management of the services provided, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Taxes

Current income 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 tax authorities.

The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted in the Republic of Kazakhstan by the reporting date.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

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

Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. Where an inflow of economic benefits is probable, contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

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.

Transactions with related parties are used to reflect the status of settlements for property, works and services received from companies or sold to companies that are related parties to the Company. Items of a similar nature are disclosed in aggregate except when separate disclosure is necessary for an understanding of the effects of related party transactions on the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Subsequent events

The results of post-year-end events that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Post-year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

In accordance with IFRS, preparation of the Company's financial statements requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities and assets at the end of the reporting period, as well as the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a significant adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of these items and contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a significant adjustments to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities for which such assumptions and estimates are made.

Disclosure of other information regarding the Company's exposure to risks and uncertainties are presented in the following notes:

- Financial instruments and objectives and principles of financial risk management – *Note 24.*

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. Assumptions and estimates are based on the Company's initial data, which it had at the time of preparation of the separate financial statements. However, current circumstances and assumptions about the future may vary due to market changes or circumstances beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment exists when the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of: its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model.

The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next 5 (five) years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash inflows and growth rates used for extrapolation purposes.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, also in cases when circumstances indicate that it's carrying value may be impaired, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

Provision for decommissioning of the gold processing plant and recultivation of the land

The Company estimates the cost of future dismantling of the plant facilities and other structures based on estimates received from internal or external specialists after taking into account the expected method of dismantling and the degree of land reclamation required by this legislation and industry practice.

The amount of the estimated obligation for decommissioning is the current value of the estimated costs that are expected to be required, adjusted for the expected inflation rate, risks inherent in the Kazakh market, and discounted using average risk-free interest rates on foreign securities. The present value of the estimated obligation to restore the site is reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the best estimate. In estimating future costs, significant estimates and judgments made by management were used.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Provision for decommissioning of the gold processing plant and recultivation of the land (continued)

Long-term inflation and discount rates used to determine the liability in the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025 were 5.39% and 9.52%, respectively (as at 31 December 2024 were 5.30% and 9.53%, respectively; as at 31 December 2023 were 4.76% and 8.89%, respectively; as at 31 December 2022 were 4.42% and 8.82%, respectively) *(Note 14)*. The decommissioning activities are planned for the period from 2040 to 2042, in accordance with the liquidation plan of the factory.

Useful life of property, plant and equipment

The Company assesses the remaining useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment at least at each financial year-end. If expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate in accordance with IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.* These estimates may have a material impact on the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and on depreciation recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Provision for expected credit losses

The Company recognizes provision for expected credit losses for other accounts receivable and funds in credit institutions (cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits).

For funds in credit institutions (cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits), the Company calculated expected credit losses based on the 12-month period. The 12-month expected credit losses is the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime expected credit losses.

Deferred tax assets

Management judgement is required for the calculation of current and deferred income taxes. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that their utilisation is probable *(Note 21)*. The utilization of deferred tax assets will depend on whether it is possible to generate sufficient taxable income in respective tax type and jurisdiction.

Various factors are used to assess the probability of the future utilization of deferred tax assets, including past operating results, operational plan, expiration of tax losses carried forward, and tax planning strategies. If actual results differ from that estimates or if these estimates must be adjusted in future periods, the financial position, results of operations and cash flows may be negatively affected. In the event that the assessment of future utilization of deferred tax assets must be reduced and this reduction be recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

In 2022 the Company entered into an investment contract for implementation of an investment project with the Republican State Institution "Investment Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan", according to which the Company within the investment project is provided with preferences for payment of corporate income tax on income received from priority activities by 100% starting from 1 January 2022 for implementation of the investment priority project and ending no later than 10 years later. The Company has not recognized deferred tax assets with respect to temporary differences because it is not possible to reliably estimate the recoverability of deferred tax assets at the date the Company exits the investment contract.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2025, 31 December 2024, 2023 and 2022 are presented as follows:

In thousands of USD	Buildings and constructions	Vehicles	Machinery and equipment	Other	Construction in progress	Total
Initial cost						
As at 1 January 2021	–	364	48	191	15,281	15,884
Additions	–	262	41	30	144,521	144,853
Internal movement	8,969	–	1,731	35	(10,736)	–
Translation reserve	(117)	(13)	(24)	(6)	(2,136)	(2,296)
As at 31 December 2021	8,852	613	1,795	250	146,930	158,440
Additions	7,092	1,994	2,451	465	143,606	155,608
Changes in estimates	–	–	–	–	–	–
Movements	160,380	–	103,208	3,409	(266,997)	–
Disposals	–	–	–	(5)	(165)	(170)
Translation reserve	(1,378)	(51)	(615)	(33)	(9,261)	(11,338)
As at 31 December 2022	174,946	2,556	106,839	4,086	14,113	302,540
Additions	58	126	4	424	6,306	6,918
Changes in estimates	(347)	–	–	–	–	(347)
Movements	9,603	–	8,069	1,272	(18,944)	–
Disposals	(307)	–	(2,634)	(73)	(1,602)	(4,616)
Translation reserve	3,148	46	1,922	78	197	5,391
As at 31 December 2023	187,101	2,728	114,200	5,787	70	309,886
Additions	17	91	4,130	642	3,160	8,040
Changes in estimates	1,926	–	–	–	–	1,926
Movements	1,113	14	1,243	85	(2,455)	–
Disposals	–	–	(178)	(26)	–	(204)
Translation reserve	(24,967)	(370)	(15,583)	(836)	(82)	(41,838)
As at 31 December 2024	165,190	2,463	103,812	5,652	693	277,810
Additions	105	87	642	430	1,251	2,515
Changes in estimates	(349)	–	–	–	–	(349)
Movements	41	–	156	130	(327)	–
Disposals	(52)	–	(30)	(400)	–	(482)
Translation reserve	1,003	13	615	32	(10)	1,653
As at 30 June 2025	165,938	2,563	105,195	5,844	1,607	281,147
Accumulated depreciation						
As at 1 January 2021	–	(48)	(6)	(36)	–	(90)
Charge for the year	–	(56)	(6)	(48)	–	(110)
Translation reserve	–	2	1	2	–	5
As at 31 December 2021	–	(102)	(11)	(82)	–	(195)
Charge for the year	(2,615)	(170)	(2,518)	(204)	–	(5,507)
Movements	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disposals	–	–	–	2	–	2
Translation reserve	12	8	12	6	–	38
As at 31 December 2022	(2,603)	(264)	(2,517)	(278)	–	(5,662)
Charge for the year	(9,634)	(410)	(10,434)	(994)	–	(21,472)
Movements	69	–	(62)	(7)	–	–
Disposals	307	–	713	65	–	1,085
Translation reserve	(81)	(6)	(83)	(8)	–	(178)
As at 31 December 2023	(11,942)	(680)	(12,383)	(1,222)	–	(26,227)
Charge for the year	(9,605)	(432)	(10,197)	(1,064)	–	(21,298)
Movements	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disposals	–	–	164	11	–	175
Translation reserve	2,565	134	2,669	270	–	5,638
As at 31 December 2024	(18,982)	(978)	(19,747)	(2,005)	–	(41,712)
Charge for the year	(4,448)	(207)	(4955)	(543)	–	(10,153)
Movements	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disposals	7	0	28	216	–	251
Translation reserve	(39)	(2)	(37)	(8)	–	(86)
As at 30 June 2025	(23,462)	(1,187)	(24,711)	(2,340)	–	(51,700)
Carrying value						
As at 31 December 2021	8,852	511	1,784	168	146,930	158,245
As at 31 December 2022	172,343	2,292	104,322	3,808	14,113	296,878
As at 31 December 2023	175,159	2,048	101,817	4,565	70	283,659
As at 31 December 2024	146,208	1,485	84,065	3,647	693	236,098
As at 30 June 2025	142,476	1,376	80,484	3,504	1,607	229,447

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

In thousands of USD	Buildings and construc-tions	Vehicles	Machinery and equipment	Other	Construc-tion in progress	Total
Initial cost						
As at 31 December 2023	**187,101**	**2,728**	**114,200**	**5,787**	**70**	**309,886**
Additions	**2**	**40**	**1,053**	**77**	**2,247**	**3,419**
Changes in estimates	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Movements	**906**	**–**	**565**	**56**	**(1527)**	**-**
Disposals	**–**	**–**	**(155)**	**(9)**	**–**	**(164)**
Translation reserve	**(6,750)**	**(100)**	**(4,163)**	**(213)**	**(37)**	**(11,263)**
As at 30 June 2024	**181,259**	**2,668**	**111,500**	**5,698**	**753**	**301,878**
As at 31 December 2023	**(11,942)**	**(680)**	**(12,383)**	**(1,222)**	**-**	**(26,227)**
Charge for the year	(4,002)	(224)	(5,227)	(544)	-	(9,997)
Movements	1,007	–	–	–	-	1,007
Disposals	–		164	11	-	175
Translation reserve	667	134	2,668	270	-	3,739
As at 30 June 2024	**(15,277)**	**(770)**	**(14,778)**	**(1,485)**	**-**	**(32,310)**
Carrying value						
As at 31 December 2023	**175,159**	**2,048**	**101,817**	**4,565**	**70**	**283,659**
As at 30 June 2024	**165,982**	**1,898**	**96,722**	**4,213**	**753**	**269,568**

In 2023, the Company completed construction of a shift camp in Raigorodok village and put it into operation. The amount of borrowing costs capitalized during the year ended 31 December 2022 was 11,334 thousand USD (2021: 4,488 thousand USD). The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization was 8.96%, which is the effective interest rate of the specific borrowing.

As at 30 June 2025, 31 December 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Company's property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of 175,669 thousand USD, 182 234 thousand USD, 232,358 thousand USD and 219,523 thousand USD, respectively, were pledged as collateral for a loan received from Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC and Development Bank of Kazakhstan JSC.

As of 30 June 2025, 31 December 2024 intangible assets were not pledged (2023: 162 thousand USD, 2022: 167 thousand USD). As of 30 June 2025, the gross book value of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment in use amounted to 205 thousand USD (2024: 62 thousand USD, 2023: 14 thousand USD and 2022: 11 thousand USD).

6. VAT RECOVERABLE

As at 30 June 2025 the Company has VAT payable in the amount of 1,257 thousand USD (VAT recoverable as of 31 December 2024: 5,575 thousand USD; 31 December 2023: 18,855 thousand USD; 31 December 2022: 26,603 thousand USD; 31 December 2021: 13,151 thousand USD). A significant balance of long-term VAT recoverable as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, amounted to 4,244 thousand USD and 26,603 thousand USD accordingly, was due to works under the project for the construction of the gold processing plant. As at 31 December 2021 the Company has long-term VAT recoverable in the amount of 13,151 thousand USD. Significant balance of long-term VAT recoverable arises due to procurement of construction works on the facilities, the commissioning of which took place in 2022.

7. INVENTORIES

As at 31 December 2022, 2023, 2024 and 30 June 2025, inventories included:

In thousands of USD	31 December 2021	**31 December 2022**	**31 December 2023**	**31 December 2024**	**30 June 2025**
Raw materials and supplies (at cost)	83	**15,891**	27,051	20,951	26,444
Workwear and inventory (at cost)	17	**144**	966	491	172
Work in progress (at cost)	–	**328**	275	172	1,319
Total	100	**16,363**	28,292	21,614	27,935
Long-term part	–	–	–	1,216	2,068
Short-term part	100	16,363	28,292	20,398	25,867

7. INVENTORIES (continued)

During the six months ended 30 June 2024 and the years ended 31 December 2024, 2023,2022 and 2021, purchases were made as part of the Company's normal business activities and were aimed at meeting the needs of the production process, including the procurement of production materials for ore processing, ensuring the operation of production workshops, the surrounding infrastructure, and the central warehouse.

The long-term part of inventory represents an emergency reserve required to prevent production stoppages.

8. TRADE AND OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

In thousands of USD	31 December 2021	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	30 June 2025
Trade accounts receivable	–	6,984	1,405	33,073	22,055
Other accounts receivable	–	181	237	169	154
Total	–	**7,165**	**1,642**	**33,242**	**22,209**

The entire amount of trade and other accounts receivable as at 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2025 was denominated in Tenge. Trade and other accounts receivable is fully due from the related party RG Gold LLP, and is adjusted in accordance with fluctuations in the USD to Tenge exchange rate.

As at 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2025, the Company did not recognize a provision for expected credit losses on trade and other accounts receivable as the credit risk of the related party is low.

9. ADVANCED PAID TO SUPPLIERS

As at 30 June 2025, advances paid mainly represent advances for sodium cyanide supply in the amount of 6,138 thousand USD, for inventory in the amount of 581 thousand USD and prepayments for electricity in the amount of 250 thousand USD (31 December 2024: 7,461 thousand USD, 583 thousand USD and 389 thousand USD, respectively; 31 December 2023: 6,446 thousand USD, 760 thousand USD and 640 thousand USD, respectively; 31 December 2022: 4,219 thousand USD, 1,741 thousand USD and 327 thousand USD, respectively). As at 31 December 2021 other non-current assets mainly include prepayments to AAEngineering Group LLP in the amount of 6,043 thousand USD for the realization of the Carbon In Pulp process plant and to Proserve (Mauritius) LLC for the supply of equipment in the amount of 7,548 thousand USD.

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

As at 31 December 2022, 2023, 2024 and 30 June 2025, cash and cash equivalents included:

In thousands of USD	31 December 2021	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	30 June 2025
Cash on current bank accounts	56,555	7,634	37	1,845	5,891
Short-term bank deposits (less than three months)	–	–	104	182	42,488
Minus: provision for expected credit losses	–	–	–	–	–
Total	56,555	**7,634**	**141**	**2,027**	**48,379**

As of 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 and 30 June 2025, the carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents is denominated in the following currencies:

In thousands of USD	31 December 2021	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	30 June 2025
Tenge	72	81	141	207	42,784
USD	56,484	7,553	–	1,754	5,595
Euro	–	–	–	–	–
Pound Sterling	–	–	–	66	–
Total	56,555	**7,634**	**141**	**2,027**	**48,379**

During 2024, 2023 and 2022, no interest was accrued on cash balances on current bank accounts. During the six months ended 30 June 2025, short-term bank deposits in Tenge accrued interest at the rate from 13.75% to 15.5% per annum (2024: 12.75% to 14.25% per annum; 2023: 14.25% per annum).

11. CHARTER CAPITAL

As at 31 December 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 30 June 2025 the paid-in share capital of the Company amounted to 51,487 thousand USD.

12. LOANS AND BORROWINGS

In thousands of USD	Currency	Effective interest rate	Maturity date	As at 31 December 2021	As at 31 December 2022	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2024	As at 30 June 2025
Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC	Tenge	18.40% (The NBRK base rate+2.5%)	5 August 2031	–	–	–	57,868	54,192
Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC	US dollar	7.60% (6m SOFR+2.5%)	4 August 2031	–	–	–	147,939	137,509
Development Bank of Kazakhstan JSC	Tenge	9 % (6m Libor + 4.1%)	17 May 2030	73,545	75,179	82,861	–	–
Development Bank of Kazakhstan JSC	US dollar	9.67%	17 May 2030	56,496	170,376	160,628	–	–
RG Gold LLP	USD	6%	On demand	63,413	50,291	7,008	–	–
Total				193,564	295,846	250,497	205,807	191,701
Long-term part				130,207	233,871	198,790	233,871	161,832
Short-term part				63,447	61,975	51,707	29,552	29,869

Loans from Development Bank of Kazakhstan JSC

On 17 May 2021, the Company entered into a credit line agreement # SKL-101-21 with the Development Bank of Kazakhstan JSC ("DBK"). Under this agreement, DBK provides a credit line in the amount of 300,000 thousand USD, including: Limit #1 – 217,000 thousand USD; Limit #2 – 75,219 thousand USD.

The interest rate on the loan was set at 9% per annum. The maturity of borrowings funds is 17 May 2030. The purpose of borrowing was the construction and operation of a complex for processing gold primary ores, with a capacity of 5 million tons per year.

As of 31 December 2024, the Company had early repaid loans to Development Bank of Kazakhstan JSC (hereinafter "DBK") under Credit Line Agreement No. SKL-101-21. Under this agreement, DBK provided a credit line of 300,000 thousand US dollars, including: Limit No. 1 –217,000 thousand US dollars; Limit No. 2 –71,965 thousand USD. During the year ended 31 December 2024 the Company fully repaid the loan in the amount of US dollar 36,984 thousand as well as 110,954 thousand USD. The amount of 106,357 thousand USD was repaid by RG Gold LLP on behalf of the Company under the tripartite agreement and was also fully reimbursed.

Loans from Forte Bank JSC

On 8 February 2024, the Company received a short-term loan in the amount of 6,000 thousand USD. The principal loan amount 6,000 thousand US dollars, as well as interest on the loan in the amount of 65 thousand USD, were fully repaid.

Loans from RG Gold LLP

During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Company repaid part of the interest in the amount of 24,954 thousand USD to the related party RG Gold LLP. During the year ended 31 December 2022, the repaid remuneration amount was equal to 5,252 thousand USD.

12. LOANS AND BORROWINGS (continued)

Loans from Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC

The Credit Line Agreement No. KS 01-24-49 was signed with Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC on 9 August 2024. The purpose of the loan under Limit-1 is the refinancing of the loan from Development Bank of Kazakhstan JSC, while the purpose under Limit-2 is to replenish working capital. The credit line is provided within the limits for a term of up to 84 months, with the term for Limit-2 being up to 36 months.

On 3 September 2024, the Company received loans from Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC under Bank Loan Agreement No. KD 01-24-49-01 dated 3 September 2024, in the amount of 147,938 thousand USD, and No. KD 01-24-49-02 dated 3 September 2024, in the amount of 63,934 thousand USD. According to the agreement, no grace period for loan repayment is provided. By the end of the reporting period, the Company had repaid interest in the amount of 10,009 thousand USD and principle in the amount of 14,693 thousand USD.

As of 30 June 2025, to secure obligations under the credit line agreement with Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC, 100% of the shares of RG Processing LLP were pledged.

The Company is required to comply with the financial and non-financial covenants under the loan agreement with Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC. Under the terms of the loan agreement, failure to meet the covenants may lead to the repayment of these long-term loans upon the first demand. As of 30 June 2025 and 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company has complied with the existing financial and non-financial covenants.

13. TRADE AND OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

As of 30 June 2025, and 31 December 2024, 2023 and 2022, trade and other payables are as follows:

In thousands of USD	31 December 2021	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	30 June 2025
Accounts payable to third parties	1,718	16,341	13,717	4,793	4,455
Accounts payable to related parties *(Note 22)*	579	218	1,391	259	141
Due to employees	274	842	297	272	1,191
Other short-term trade payables	12	–	–	–	–
Total	2,584	17,401	15,405	5,324	5,787

As at 31 December 2021. 2022, 2023, 2024 and 30 June 2025, trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are generally repayable within 30 days.

As at 31 December 2022, 2023, 2024 and 30 June 2025, trade and other payables were denominated in the following currencies:

In thousands of USD	31 December 2021	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	30 June 2025
In Tenge	2,584	17,152	14,022	4,516	4,271
In USD	–	249	1,383	705	1,499
In Euro	–	–	–	103	–
In Russian Ruble	–	–	–	–	17
Total	2,584	17,401	15,405	5,324	5,787

14. PROVISIONS

As at 31 December 2022, 2023, 2024 and 30 June 2024 and 2025, provisions were represented by the obligation to dismantle the plant facilities

In thousands of USD	2021	2022	2023	2024
As at 1 January	–	–	7,169	7,632
Changes in estimates *(Note 5)*	–	–	(347)	1,926
Incurred during the year	–	7,047	–	–
Unwinding of discount *(Note 20)*	–	155	681	657
Translation reserve	–	(33)	129	(1,272)
As at 31 December	–	7,169	7,632	8,943

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

14. PROVISIONS (continued)

In thousands of USD	Six months ended 30 June 2024	Six months ended 30 June 2025
As at 1 January	7,632	8,943
Changes in estimates (*Note 5*)	1,003	(349)
Unwinding of discount *(Note 20)*	343	436
Translation reserve	(337)	52
As at 30 June	8,641	9,082

In accordance with the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, after the termination of the operation of facilities that have a negative impact on the environment, the operators (owners) of the facilities are obliged to ensure the elimination of the consequences of the operation of the facilities in accordance with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Accordingly, in 2022 the Company created a provision for the decommissioning of the gold processing plant and land recultivation.

15. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

Revenue from contracts with customers for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, 2022 and for the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025, was presented as follows:

In thousands of USD	2021	2022	2023	2024	Six months ended 30 June 2024	Six months ended 30 June 2025
Revenue from ore processing	–	22,872	121,006	152,464	71,526	90,604
Revenue from coal processing	–	–	284	172	–	92
	–	22,872	121,290	152,636	71,526	90,696

For the six months ended 30 June 2025 and 2024, and for the years ended 31 December 2024, 2023 and 2022, all revenue under contracts with customers was received from processing the ore from a related party, RG Gold LLP. For the six months ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 and for the years ended 31 December 2024, 2023 and 2022, revenue from contracts with customers was generated on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan and was recognized at a point in time.

16. COST OF SALES

Cost of sales for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, 2022 and for the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025 comprised:

In thousands of USD	2021	2022	2023	2024	Six months ended 30 June 2024	Six months ended 30 June 2025
Materials	–	6,048	28,472	31,513	12,890	14,916
Depreciation and amortization	–	5,360	21,276	21,077	10,933	10,036
Electricity	–	160	6,759	10,948	5,333	7,216
Staff costs and related taxes	–	2,200	6,989	9,905	5,101	5,487
Laboratory work	–	79	1,746	2,239	1,017	1,188
Insurance	–	–	986	1,831	1,053	942
Repair and maintenance	–	286	1,105	1,268	562	804
Security services	–	107	611	684	360	343
Food	–	91	563	457	249	210
Taxes other than income tax	–	177	205	190	104	104
Travel expenses	–	6	42	55	26	26
Leases	–	1	14	7	1	1
Consulting services	–	–	462	–	–	–
Other	–	106	402	2,097	548	961
Work in progress *(Note 7)*	–	–	(328)	(275)	(172)	(1,319)
	–	14,621	69,304	81,996	38,005	40,915

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

17. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

General and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021 and for the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025 as follows:

In thousands of USD	2021	2022	2023	2024	Six months ended 30 June 2024	Six months ended 30 June 2025
Wages and related costs	1,346	1,896	1,467	2,012	1,148	1,338
Depreciation and amortization	131	148	252	436	257	190
Consulting and audit services	46	52	66	92	97	59
Development and programming services	–	–	25	48	25	36
Materials	18	67	85	72	37	33
Communication services	21	36	51	54	27	28
Other services	–	–	34	51	22	28
Training of personnel	1	32	41	53	19	25
Corporate events	16	106	63	–	8	24
Advertising services	–	–	30	29	11	20
Insurance	40	81	128	27	33	18
Repair and maintenance	415	251	26	75	17	14
Travel expenses	7	17	18	41	12	9
Taxes other than income tax	23	31	13	97	5	6
Bank commissions	17	10	28	–	6	4
Legal services	–	–	59	130	97	–
Recruitment services	–	–	81	–	–	–
Unused vacation reserve	35	–	–	–	–	–
Other	82	208	266	195	38	68
Total	2,197	2,935	2,733	3,412	1,859	1,900

18. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

In 2024, other operating income mainly includes reimbursement from the supplier for defective engine in the amount of 1,983 thousand USD and reimbursement for construction defects in the amount of 1,089 thousand USD. The reimbursement was fully received by cash and presented within other proceeds in the statement of cash flows.

In 2023, other operating income mainly includes income for sales of fixed assets, and reimbursement of expenses on the maintenance services in the amount of 1,026 thousand USD.

In 2022, other operating income mainly includes income from reimbursement of expenses in the amount of 211 thousand USD.

For six months ended 30 June 2025, other operating income mainly includes income from reimbursement of the expenses on the maintenance services in the amount of 210 thousand USD.

For six months ended 30 June 2024, other operating income mainly includes reimbursement from the supplier for defective engine in the amount of 1,983 thousand USD and reimbursement for construction defects in the amount of 1,089 thousand USD.

19. FOREIGN EXCHANGE (LOSS)/PROFIT, NET

For the six months ended 30 June 2025, the foreign exchange rate gain in the amount of 2,927 thousand USD was mainly related to the accounts payable for materials denominated in US dollars (six months ended 30 June 2024: exchange rate loss in the amount of 5,313 thousand USD mainly related to the exchange rate difference on a long-term loan denominated in US dollars; for 2024: exchange rate loss in the amount of 18,079 thousand USD was mainly related to the exchange rate difference on a long-term loan denominated in US dollars, 2023: exchange rate gain in the amount of 2,468 thousand USD, 2022: exchange rate gain in the amount of 2,155 thousand USD).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

20. FINANCE INCOME AND FINANCE COSTS

Finance income for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025 , were presented as follows:

In thousands of USD	2021	2022	2023	2024	6 months ended 2024	6 months ended 2025
Interest income on deposit accounts	–	–	253	667	148	1,304
	–	–	253	667	148	1,304

Finance costs for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 and for the six months ended 30 June 2024 and 2025, were presented as follows:

In thousands of USD	2021	2022	2023	2024	6 months ended 2024	6 months ended 2025
Interest expense on loans and borrowings	679	5,106	22,337	19,680	10,044	10,275
Unwinding of discount *(Note 14)*	–	155	681	657	343	436
Amortization of bank commissions	46	118	244	1,534	1400	81
Interest expense on lease agreements	17	12	8	61	34	24
	742	5,391	23,270	21,932	11,821	10,816

21. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

In thousands of USD	2021	2022	2023	2024	6 months ended 2024	6 months ended 2025
Current income tax expense	–	–	206	391	192	174
Deferred income tax (benefit)/expense	(482)	1,196	–	–	–	–
Total income tax (benefit)/expense	(482)	1,196	206	391	192	174

21. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (continued)

Below is a reconciliation of the profit before income tax expense for financial reporting purposes with the income tax expenses:

In thousands of USD	2021	2022	2023	2024	30 June 2024	30 June 2025
(Loss)/profit before tax	(3,079)	1,281	28,860	31,253	18,038	40,514
Regulatory tax rate	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Income tax calculated at the official rate tax 20%	(616)	256	5,772	6,251	3,608	8,103
Effect of income tax preferences	–	(6,287)	(3,993)	(4,770)	(3,799)	(8,328)
Non-deductible interest expense	129	–	–	–	–	–
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	–	7,434	(1,626)	(1,380)	227	526
Other non-deductible expenses	5		53	290	156	–
Other non-taxable income	–	(207)	–	–	–	(127)
Income tax (benefit)/expense recorded in the statement of comprehensive income	(482)	1,196	206	391	192	174

RG Processing LLP is exempt from paying corporate income tax related to processing activities until 2032 according to the investment contract concluded with the Republican State Institution "Investment Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan". The effect of income tax preferences relates to tax benefits the Company receives with respect to the investment contract.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

21. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (continued)

The deferred tax balances calculated by applying the officially established tax rate effective on the corresponding reporting dates to the temporary differences between the tax base and the amounts indicated in the financial statements include the following:

In thousands of USD	1 January 2021	Translation reserve	Change through profit or loss	31 December 2021	Trans-lation reserve	Change through profit or loss	31 December 2022	Translation reserve	Change through profit or loss	31 December 2023	Trans-lation reserve	Change through profit or loss	31 December 2024	Trans-lation reserve	Change through profit or loss	30 June 2025
Deferred tax assets																
Tax loss carried forward	716	(25)	478	1,169	(93)	3,142	4,218	59	(4,277)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	6	6	(1)	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	12	-	(9)	3	-	-	3	-	(2)	1	(7)	71	65	-	(12)	53
Estimated employee benefit obligations	72	(1)	(21)	50	(4)	119	165	3	(111)	57	(8)	6	55	(3)	182	234
Property, plant and equipment	18	(1)	21	38	(16)	2976	2,998	64	2,777	5,839	(716)	(507)	4,616	16	675	5,307
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	(29)	(26)	-	1	(25)
Bank commission related to loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	(236)	(212)	(1)	16	(197)
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	(684)	(613)	1	(336)	(948)
Taxes	4	7	7	11	(3)	6	14	-	(13)	1	-	(1)	-	-	-	-
Less: unrecognized deferred tax assets	-	(7)	-	-	36	(7,434)	(7,398)	(126)	1,626	(5,898)	633	1,380	(3,885)	(13)	(526)	(4,424)
Deferred income tax expense			482			(1,196)			-			-			-	
Net deferred tax assets	822			1,277			-			-			-			-

The Company has not recognized deferred tax assets in respect of temporary differences as it is not possible to reliably estimate the recoverability of deferred tax assets in 10 years from the date the Company exits from the investment contract.

22. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

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, not merely the legal form.

Related parties include key management personnel of the Company, enterprises that are controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power in such enterprises resides with, directly or indirectly, the Company's key management personnel, the participants and entities under common control. Related party transactions were made on terms agreed to between the parties that may not necessarily be at market rates, except for certain regulated services, which are provided based on the tariffs available to related and third parties.

Related parties may enter into transactions which unrelated parties might not. Prices and terms of such transactions may differ from prices and terms of transactions between unrelated parties.

	Entities under common control				
In thousands of USD	As at 31 December 2021	**As at 31 December 2022**	**As at 31 December 2023**	**As at 31 December 2024**	**As at 30 June 2025**
Cash and cash equivalents (*Note 24*)	56,555	**7,634**	**141**	**1,889**	**4,041**
Trade and other receivables (*Note 8*)	274	**7,165**	**1,642**	**33,242**	**22,209**
Other short-term accounts payable (*Note 13*)	579	**218**	**1,391**	**259**	**141**
Lease liabilities	153	**72**	**7**	**325**	**267**
Loans (*Note 12*)	63,413	**50,291**	**7,008**	**–**	**–**

Cash and cash equivalents were held within ForteBank JSC, the bank under the common control of the Company's ultimate controlling party.

	Entities under common control					
In thousands of USD	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**6m2024**	**6m2025**
Revenue from contracts with customers (*Note 15*)	–	**22,872**	**121,290**	**152,636**	**71,526**	**90,696**
Purchases	(470)	**(854)**	**(296)**	**(1,382)**	**(143)**	**(196)**
Interest expense	(2,173)	**(2,343)**	**(1,227)**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Other income	65	**275**	**1,346**	**179**	**144**	**44**

Revenues from contracts with customers from entities under common control of the ultimate controlling party were mainly represented by ore and coal processing services provided to RG Gold LLP in the amount of 90,696 thousand USD for six months ended 30 June 2025, 152,636 thousand USD for 2024, 121,290 thousand USD for 2023 (2022: 22,872 thousand USD).

During 2024, RG Gold LLP made loan payment to the Development bank of Kazakhstan LLP on behalf of the Company in the amount of 106,357 thousand USD on the basis of tripartite agreement.

Compensation to key management personnel

Total compensation to key management personnel included in general and administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income and capitalized as part of property, plant and equipment in statement of financial position amounted to 335 thousand USD for the six months ended 30 June 2025, 316 thousand USD for the six months ended 30 June 2024, 472 thousand USD for 2024, 489 thousand USD for 2023 (2022: 478 thousand USD). As at 30 June 2025, 31 December 2024 and 2023 key management personnel of the Company consisted of 4 people (2022: 4 people). Transactions with key management personnel are mainly represented by payroll, premium, vacation allowance and other current payments.

23. CONTRACTUAL AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND OPERATIONAL RISKS

Economic environment

The Republic of Kazakhstan continues economic reforms and development of its legal, tax and regulatory frameworks as required by a market economy. The future stability of the Kazakhstani economy is largely dependent upon these reforms and developments and the effectiveness of economic, financial and monetary measures undertaken by the government.

Legal issues

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is subject to legal actions and complaints. In the opinion of management, there are no current legal proceedings or other claims outstanding, which could have a material effect on the result of operations or financial position of the Company, and which have not been accrued or disclosed in these separate financial statements.

Conditions of economic activity in Kazakhstan

The Company's activities are mainly carried out in Kazakhstan. Accordingly, the Company's business is influenced by the economy and financial markets of Kazakhstan, which are characterized by the characteristics of the developing market. The legal, tax and administrative systems continue to develop, however, they are associated with the risk of ambiguity in the interpretation of their requirements, which are also subject to frequent changes, which, together with other legal and fiscal barriers, creates additional problems for organizations doing business in Kazakhstan.

The presented financial statements reflect management's view of the impact of the business environment in Kazakhstan on the Company's operations and financial position. The actual impact of future business conditions may differ from the estimates of their management.

Taxes

Various types of legislation and regulations are not always clearly written, and their interpretation is subject to the opinions of the local tax inspectors and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Instances of inconsistent opinions between local, regional and national tax authorities are not unusual, including opinions on IFRS interpretations with regard to revenue, expenses and other items of the financial statements.

The current regime of penalties and interest related to reported and discovered violations of Kazakhstan's law, are severe. Penalties are generally 80% of the taxes additionally assessed and interest is assessed at the refinancing rate established by the National Bank of Kazakhstan multiplied by 1.25. As a result, penalties and interest can amount to multiples of any assessed taxes.

The Company believes that it has paid or accrued all taxes that are applicable. Where legislation concerning the provision of taxes is unclear, the Company has accrued tax liabilities based on management's best estimate. The Company's policy is to accrue contingencies in the accounting period in which a loss is deemed probable and the amount is reasonably determinable. Because of the uncertainties associated with Kazakhstan's tax system, the ultimate amount of taxes, penalties and interest, if any, may be in excess of the amount expensed to date and accrued at 30 June 2025, 31 December 2024, 2023 and 2022.

The resulting effect of this matter is that additional tax liabilities may arise. However, due to the range of uncertainties described above in assessing any potential additional tax liabilities, it is not practicable for the management to estimate the financial effect in terms of the amount of additional tax liabilities, if any, together with any associated penalties and charges for which the Company may be liable.

Transfer pricing control

Transfer pricing control in Kazakhstan has a very wide scope and applies to many transactions that directly or indirectly relate to international business regardless of whether the transaction participants are related or not. The transfer pricing legislation requires that all taxes applicable to a transaction should be calculated based on market prices determined as per the arm's length principle.

The law on transfer pricing came into effect in Kazakhstan from 1 January 2009. The law is not explicit and there is little precedence with some of its provisions. Moreover, the law is not supported by detailed guidance, which is still under development.

23. CONTRACTUAL AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND OPERATIONAL RISKS (continued)

Taxes (continued)

Transfer pricing control (continued)

Transfer pricing control in Kazakhstan has a very wide scope and applies to many transactions that directly or indirectly relate to international business regardless of whether the transaction participants are related or not. The transfer pricing legislation requires that all taxes applicable to a transaction should be calculated based on market prices determined as per the arm's length principle.

There are different interpretations of transfer pricing law and some of its provisions shall exclusively prevail. Moreover, the law is not supported by detailed guidance. As a result, there is no clear regulation for transfer pricing control for different types of transactions.

Due to uncertainties associated with transfer pricing legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan there is a risk that tax authorities may take a position different from the position of the Company, which may result in additional taxes, penalties and interest as at 30 June 2025, 31 December 2024, 2023, 2022.

The management of the Company believes that as at 30 June 2025, 31 December 2024, 2023 and 2022 its interpretation of the relevant legislation is appropriate and that the Company's positions with respect to transfer pricing will be sustained.

Insurance

The insurance industry in the Republic of Kazakhstan is in a developing state and many forms of insurance protection common in other parts of the world are not yet generally available. The Company does not have full coverage for its business interruption, or third-party liability in respect of property or environmental damage arising from accidents on the Company's property or relating to the Company's operations. Until the Company obtains adequate insurance coverage, there is a risk that the loss or destruction of certain assets could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations and financial position. The Company entered into a voluntary all-risk and business interruption property insurance contract No. Z01-6750-0015333871 with JSC Insurance Company Halyk on 6 December 2024.

Contingent liabilities

The Company assesses the likelihood of material liabilities arising from individual circumstances and establishes provisions in its financial statements when it is probable that events giving rise to a liability will occur and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated.

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Company will incur finance costs because its customers, clients or counterparties failed to discharge their contractual obligations. The Company manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

The table below shows the balances of bank accounts and deposits at the reporting date using the Fitch's credit ratings:

		Rating									
In thousands of USD	Location	2021	2022	2023	2024	30 June 2025	31 December 2021	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	30 June 2025
Forte Bank JSC	Kazakhstan		Ba2	Ba2	BB	B+/Stable	72	7,634	141	1,889	4,041
Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC	Kazakhstan		Baa2	Baa2	BBB-	BBB-/Stable		–	–	138	44,338
Altyn Bank JSC	Kazakhstan					BBB-/Stable	–	–	–	–	–
Development Bank of Kazakhstan JSC	Kazakhstan	BBB-/Stable					56,484				
							56,555	7,634	141	2,027	48,379

With respect to credit risk arising from other financial assets of the Company, comprising cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these financial instruments.

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to the Company's long-term borrowings with floating interest rates of 6m SOFR+2.5%.

The following table shows the sensitivity of the Company's profit before income taxes (due to the availability of loans with floating interest rates) to possible changes in floating interest rates, provided that all other parameters are held constant.

In thousands of USD	Increase/ (decrease) in basis points*	Impact on profit/(loss)
2022	397	(9,052)
6m LIBOR	(397)	9,052
2023	397	(6,352)
6m LIBOR	(397)	6,352
2024	441	(10,111)
6m SOFR	(9)	211
6m2024	397	(6,167)
6m LIBOR	(397)	6,167
6m 2025	441	(8,567)
6m SOFR	(9)	179

* *1 basis point = 0.01%.*

Foreign currency risk

Currency risk arises when future currency proceeds, or recognized assets and liabilities are denominated in the currency other than the Company's functional currency.

The Company's exposure to currency risk mainly relates to balance of the cash and cash equivalents, trade account payables denominated in US dollars. Thus, changes in currency rates might have a significant effect on financial position of the Company.

The following table provides an analysis of the sensitivity of the Company's profit before income tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities) to possible changes in the exchange rate of the US dollar, given that all other parameters are assumed to be constant:

In thousands of USD	Increase/ (decrease) in foreign exchange rate	Effect on profit/ (loss)
2021	13%	–
US dollar	(10%)	–
2022	21%	(34,407)
US dollar	(21%)	34,407
2023	14.5%	(23,587)
US dollar	(14.5%)	23,587
2024	9.09%	(14,891)
US dollar	(7.34%)	12,024
30 June 2024	9.09%	(8,765)
US dollar	(7.34%)	7,081
30 June 2025	9.09%	(12,319)
US dollar	(7.34%)	9,947

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with its financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value. Liquidity requirements are monitored on a regular basis and management ensures that sufficient funds are available to meet any commitments as they arise.

The Company monitors its liquidity risk on a regular basis by considering payments associated with financial instruments and projected cash flows from operations using the planning tool.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

In thousands of USD	On demand	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 year up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31 December 2021						
Loans	63,447	–	3,486	125,019	52,614	244,566
Trade and other accounts payable	–	2,298	–	–	–	2,298
Lease liabilities	–	14	42	61	–	117
Total future payments	63,447	2,312	3,528	125,080	52,614	246,981

In thousands of USD	On demand	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 year up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31 December 2022						
Loans	50,291	10,039	14,780	267,845	40,901	383,856
Trade and other accounts payable	–	16 559	–	–	–	16,559
Lease liabilities	–	13	40	57	–	110
Total future payments	50,291	26,611	14,820	267,902	40,901	400,525

In thousands of USD	On demand	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 year up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31 December 2023						
Loans	–	10,039	57,260	245,540	7,793	320,632
Trade and other accounts payable	–	15,108	–	–	–	15,108
Lease liabilities	–	13	40	58	–	111
Total future payments	–	25,160	57,300	245,598	7,793	335,851

In thousands of USD	On demand	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 year up to 5 years	Total
31 December 2024					
Loans	–	19,797	28,848	206,638	255,283
Trade and other accounts payable	–	5,052	–	–	5,052
Lease liabilities	–	32	95	302	429
Total future payments	–	24,881	28,943	206,940	260,764

In thousands of USD	On demand	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 year up to 5 years	Total
30 June 2025					
Loans	–	19,563	27,700	174,442	221,705
Trade and other accounts payable	–	4,596	–	–	4,596
Lease liabilities	–	32	96	240	368
Total future payments	–	24,191	27,796	174,682	226,669

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management. The structure of the Company's capital consists of equity and debt, which includes trade and other payables and loans.

Fair value of financial instruments and non-financial assets

Fair value is defined as the amount at which an instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between knowledgeable willing parties according to arm's length conditions, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The table below discloses the measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities of the Company at the fair value. Disclosure of quantitative information of fair value hierarchy of financial instruments as at 30 June 2025:

		Fair value measurement using			
In thousands of USD	Date of measurement	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant non-observable source data (Level 3)	Total
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Loans and borrowings	31 December 2021	–	–	181,531	181,531
	31 December 2022	**–**	**–**	**282,338**	**282,338**
	31 December 2023	**–**	**–**	**263,269**	**263,269**
	31 December 2024	**–**	**–**	**206,833**	**206,833**
	30 June 2025	**–**	**–**	**193,628**	**193,628**
Guarantee obligations	31 December 2021	–	–	4,020	4,020

Methods of measurement and assumptions

The following describes the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values for those financial instruments and non-financial assets which are not already recorded at fair value in the financial statements.

Assets for which fair value approximates carrying value

For financial assets and financial liabilities that are liquid or having a short-term maturity (less than three months) it is assumed that their fair value approximates carrying amount. This assumption is also applied to demand deposits and savings accounts without a specific maturity.

Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

The fair value of loans and borrowings as of 30 June 2025 represents the present value of future cash flows discounted at market interest rates, according to data from the National Bank of Kazakhstan (NBK), at rates of 18.34% for tenge-denominated loans; as of 31 December 2024 at rates of 17.53% for tenge-denominated loans and 7.90% for USD-denominated loans; as of 31 December 2023 at rates of 19.54% for tenge-denominated loans and 4.50% for USD-denominated loans; as of 31 December 2022 at rates of 19.82% for tenge-denominated loans and 7.87% for USD-denominated loans.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Changes in liabilities resulting from financing activities

As at 30 June 2025, 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2024, 2023, 2022, movements in liabilities arising from financing activities are as follows:

In thousands USD	1 January 2022	Cash received	Principal payment	Interest payment	Interest expense	Commission amortization	Commission paid	Foreign exchange differences	Translation reserve	31 December 2022
Loans and borrowings	193,654	114,007	(11,900)	(5,276)	5,106	118	–	9565	(9428)	295,846
Lease liabilities	141	–	–	–	12	–	–	(60)	(21)	72
	193,795	114,007	(11,900)	(5,276)	5,118	118	–	9,505	(9,449)	295,918

In thousands USD	1 January 2023	Principal payment	Interest payment	Interest expense	Commission amortization	Foreign exchange differences	Withholding tax	Translation reserve	31 December 2023
Loans and borrowings	295,846	(63,825)	(5,705)	22,337	244	(2,465)	(1,007)	5,072	250,497
Lease liabilities	72	(66)	(7)	8	–	–	–	–	7
	295,918	(63,891)	(5,712)	22,345	244	(2,465)	(1,007)	5,072	250,504

In thousands USD	1 January 2024	Cash received	Principal payment	Interest payment	Interest expense	Commission amortization	Commission paid	Foreign exchange differences	Translation reserve	31 December 2024
Loans and borrowings	250,497	223,559	(270,918)	(6,991)	19,680	1,534	(1,224)	21,553	(31,883)	205,807
Lease liabilities	7	514	(160)	(62)	61	–	–	–	(35)	325
	250,504	224,073	(271,078)	(7,053)	19,741	1,534	(1,224)	21,553	(31,918)	206,132

In thousands USD	1 January 2024	Cash received	Principal payment	Interest payment	Interest expense	Commission amortization	Commission paid	Foreign exchange differences	Trans lation reserve	30 June 2024
Loans and borrowings	250,497	6,042	(35,336)	(65)	10,044	1,400	–	1,322	998	234,902
Lease liabilities	7	473	(80)	(34)	34	–	–	–	(21)	379
	250,504	6,515	(35,416)	(99)	10,078	1,400	–	1,322	977	235,281

In thousands USD	1 January 2025	Cash received	Principal payment	Interest payment	Interest expense	Commission amortization	Commission paid	Foreign exchange differences	Translation reserve	30 June 2025
Loans and borrowings	205,807	–	(14,693)	(10,009)	10,275	81	–	(1,268)	1,508	191,701
Lease liabilities	325	–	(83)	(24)	24	–	–	–	25	267
	206,132	–	(14,776)	(10,033)	10,299	81	–	(1,268)	1,533	191,968

25. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

As of 19 September 2025, the date the financial statements were authorized for issue, no events have occurred after the reporting date that would have a material impact on the Company's financial position, financial performance, or cash flows, and that would require recognition or disclosure in these financial statements.