

**Private Company JET Group Ltd.**

Consolidated financial statements

*For the year ended 31 December 2023  
with Independent Auditor's Report*

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**Statement of the Management Responsibility for the Preparation and Approval  
of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023**

The following statement, which should be read in conjunction with the description of the auditors' responsibilities contained in the independent auditors' report, is made for the purpose of distinguishing the auditors' responsibilities in relation to the consolidated financial statements of Private Company JET Group Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the 'Company') and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as the 'Group').

Management of the Group is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that present fairly the consolidated financial position as at 31 December 2023, as well as its consolidated financial results of operations, cash flows and changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2023 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS').

**When preparing the consolidated financial statements the management is responsible for:**

- Ensuring the correct selection and application of accounting policies;
- Providing information, including accounting policies, in a form that ensures that such information is relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable;
- Providing additional disclosures when compliance with the requirements of IFRSs is insufficient to enable users of the consolidated financial statements to understand the impact that particular transactions, other events or conditions, have on the Group's consolidated financial position and financial performance;
- Assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

**Management is also responsible for:**

- Development, implementation and maintenance of reliable internal control in all business units of the Group;
- Maintenance of the accounting records in the manner, which allows to disclose and explain the Group's transactions, and present at any moment the information on the financial position of the Group with a sufficient degree of accuracy and ensure that the consolidated financial statements comply with IFRS;
- Maintenance of accounting records in accordance with applicable laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan and IFRS;
- Taking all reasonably possible measures to ensure the safekeeping of the assets of the Group; and
- Detection and prevention of financial and other irregularities.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 were approved by the management of the Group on 15 May 2024 and signed on their behalf:

  
  
**General Director (CEO)**  
**Musalav Alibekov**

  
**Chief Accountant**  
**Dinara Kokayeva**

## *Independent Auditor's report*

### *To Shareholders and Management of Private Company JET Group Ltd*

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Private Company JET Group Ltd (the 'Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group'), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

#### **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 Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated 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.

#### **Key audit matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

#### **Determination of the Depreciation Amount of Property, Plant, and Equipment**

<b>Key audit matters</b>	<b>Audit procedures in relation to a key audit issue</b>
<p>In the course of its operational activities, the Group operates a significant number of electric scooters and replaceable batteries. The Group depreciates these property, plant, and equipment using the straight-line method over the period during which the Group expects to consume the future economic benefits from these assets.</p> <p>The estimation of the expected useful life of property, plant, and equipment is a matter of judgment and is based on historical data regarding mileage, considering the estimated period during which these assets will generate economic benefits. The depreciation amount for electric scooters and replacement batteries for the year ended December 31, 2023, is 852,379 thousand tenge.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– We have analyzed the applicability of the depreciation method used by the Group for compliance with IFRS requirements;</li> <li>– We gained an understanding of the internal processes and procedures for assessing the expected useful life of property, plant, and equipment;</li> </ul>



## Determination of the Depreciation Amount of Property, Plant, and Equipment, continued

Key audit matters	Audit procedures in relation to a key audit issue
<p>Due to the renewal of the fleet of electric scooters and replacement batteries in 2022 and 2023 with new models, historical data on the maximum possible useful life is limited.</p> <p>In addition, the Group writes off electric scooters and replaceable batteries for those items that were broken or lost as a result of theft at each reporting date. During 2023, the Group wrote off property, plant, and equipment with an initial value of 83.556 thousand tenge.</p> <p>Considering the materiality of the depreciation and the carrying amount of the electric scooters and replacement batteries, as well as the application of judgments due to the limited retrospective data, we regard this matter as key to the audit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– We compared management's assessment of the expected useful life of property, plant, and equipment with confirmation obtained from an independent expert;</li> <li>– We compared the book value of electric scooters and replaceable batteries with the net value of sales to the Group's partners;</li> <li>– We have tested the mathematical accuracy of the depreciation calculation for property, plant, and equipment.</li> </ul>

## Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Group'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 Group'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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern;
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated 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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we identify the matters that were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current period and which, therefore, constitute key audit matters. We describe these matters in our audit report, except in cases where public disclosure of information about these matters is prohibited by law or regulation, or in extremely rare cases where we conclude that disclosing information about a matter should not be included in our report because it is reasonable to assume that the negative consequences of disclosing such information would outweigh the public interest benefits of its disclosure.



**Olzhas Kuanyshbekov**  
**General director**  
**SFAI Kazakhstan LLP**

State audit License for audit activities on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan: № 22001146 dated 25 January 2022 issued by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan

13 Al-Farabi Avenue, Bostandyk district, BC Nurly Tau,  
block 2B, office 801, Almaty, the Republic of  
Kazakhstan

**15 May 2024**  
**Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan**



**Olzhas Kuanyshbekov**  
**Auditor**

Auditor's Qualification Certificate No.  
MF0000516 dated 12 January 2018



Private Company JET Group Ltd.  
**Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2023**  
*all amounts are presented in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge*

	Note	2023	2022 (restated)*
Revenue	7	4.490.740	3.425.823
Cost of sales	8	(3.108.635)	(2.247.433)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>1.382.105</b>	<b>1.178.390</b>
Selling expenses	9	(205.119)	(192.904)
General and administrative expenses	10	(596.180)	(527.235)
Foreign exchange differences, net		(27.178)	(237.805)
Loss from impairment of assets		(10.321)	(6.854)
Provision for expected credit losses	11	(140.856)	(4.584)
Results of acquisition of subsidiaries	6	—	(1.314)
Results of disposal of subsidiary	6	45.836	—
Other income	12	49.553	576
Other expenses	12	(88.957)	(15.962)
<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>408.883</b>	<b>192.308</b>
Financial income		20.711	8.448
Financial expense	13	(183.636)	(190.061)
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>245.958</b>	<b>10.695</b>
Income tax benefit	14	47.692	61.363
<b>Profit for the period</b>		<b>293.650</b>	<b>72.058</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Foreign currency translation differences		59.461	(7.138)
Profit reclassified to profit or loss from the disposal of foreign operations		(4.508)	—
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>		<b>348.603</b>	<b>64.920</b>

\* The amounts shown above do not correspond to the amounts shown in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022, and reflect the restatements made, details of which are provided in Note 5

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 were approved by the management of the Group on 15 May 2024 and signed on their behalf:

  
**General Director (CEO)**  
**Musalav Alibekov**



  
**Chief Accountant**  
**Dinara Kokayeva**

The Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements.

**Private Company JET Group Ltd.**  
**Consolidated Statement of Financial Position**  
**As at 31 December 2023**

*all amounts are presented in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge*

	Note	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	15	1,536.010	2,335.227
Right-of-use asset	23	30.923	–
Intangible assets	16	581.346	632.206
Prepayments for long-term assets	19	104.601	68
Deferred tax assets		109.283	61.591
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>2,362.163</b>	<b>3,029.092</b>
Inventories	17	286.884	88.647
Trade and other receivables	18	84.588	22.297
Prepayments	19	34.824	20.187
Loans issued	20	64.202	126.484
Taxes refundable		7.515	28.911
Other current assets		2.011	2.052
Cash and cash equivalents	21	692.514	48.124
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>1,172.538</b>	<b>336.702</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>3,534.701</b>	<b>3,365.794</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	1	6.339	6.033
Share premium	24	1,486.396	1,249.818
Foreign currency translation reserve		47.452	(7.501)
Retained earnings		510.550	216.900
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>2,050.737</b>	<b>1,465.250</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Financial liabilities measured at fair value	22	–	24.760
Lease liabilities	23	21.265	–
Loans and borrowings	24	699.049	394.848
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>720.314</b>	<b>419.608</b>
Loans and borrowings, current portion	24	330.116	622.074
Lease liabilities, current portion	23	11.071	–
Financial liabilities measured at fair value, current portion	22	80.609	373.761
Trade and other payables	25	175.135	361.189
Other taxes payable		15.974	12.669
Contract liabilities	26	111.642	78.284
Other current liabilities	27	39.103	32.959
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>763.650</b>	<b>1,480.936</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>3,534.701</b>	<b>3,365.794</b>

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 were approved by the management of the Group on 15 May 2024 and signed on their behalf:

  
**General Director (CEO)**  
**Musalav Alibekov**

  
**Chief Accountant**  
**Dinara Kokayeva**

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements.



**Private Company JET Group Ltd.**  
**Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2023**  
*all amounts are presented in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge*

	Note	2023	2022
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>245.958</b>	<b>10.695</b>
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	15, 16	955.542	624.456
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		6.185	–
Change in provision for impairment of trade receivables	11	69.074	–
Change in provision for impairment of prepayments		–	6.854
Change in provision for impairment of loans issued		63.732	4.584
Change in provision for impairment of inventories		10.321	–
Finance income		(20.711)	(8.448)
Finance expenses		179.175	146.124
Income from government subsidies		(20.070)	–
Foreign exchange gains		27.178	237.805
Property, plant and equipment write-offs		76.590	12.927
Losses/(gains) of acquisition (disposal) of subsidiaries		(45.836)	1.314
Unwinding of discount and change in financial liabilities measured at fair value		24.531	43.937
Liabilities write-offs		(48.293)	–
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities before changes in working capital</b>		<b>1.523.376</b>	<b>1.080.248</b>
<i>(Increase)/decrease in operating assets</i>			
Change in trade receivables		(145.049)	(16.781)
Change in prepayments		(15.684)	8.614
Changes in inventories		166.803	(77.078)
Changes in tax assets		21.375	21.203
Changes in other current assets		41	1.679
<i>Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities</i>			
Change in trade and other payables		106.420	(29.198)
Changes in contractual obligations		33.358	78.284
Changes in other liabilities		6.275	18.433
Changes in tax obligations		3.357	2.852
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities before corporate income tax paid</b>		<b>1.700.272</b>	<b>1.088.256</b>
Interest received		14.287	–
Interest paid	24	(146.433)	(146.124)
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b>1.568.126</b>	<b>942.132</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(1.217.657)	(1.981.672)
Loans issued		–	(158.871)
Repayment of loans issued		–	48.422
Repayments of the principal amount of lease obligations		(8.250)	–
Acquisition (disposal) of subsidiaries		(136)	5.930
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(1.226.043)</b>	<b>(2.086.191)</b>

*all amounts are presented in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge*

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 were approved by the management of the Group on 15 May 2024 and signed on their behalf:

  
Chief Accountant  
Dinara Kokayeva

The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements.

Private Company JET Group Ltd.  
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity  
For the year ended 31 December 2023  
*all amounts are presented in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge*

	Share capital	Share premium (Note 24)	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total Equity
<b>Balance at 1 January 2022</b>	5.442	772.038	(363)	144.842	921.959
Profit for the reporting period	-	-	-	72.058	72.058
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(7.138)	-	(7.138)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	-	-	(7.138)	72.058	64.920
<b>Transactions with owners</b>					
Contributions to share capital	451	-	-	-	451
Conversion of liabilities into equity	140	477.780	-	-	477.920
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>	6.033	1.249.818	(7.501)	216.900	1.465.250
<b>Balance at 1 January 2023</b>	6.033	1.249.818	(7.501)	216.900	1.465.250
Profit for the reporting period	-	-	-	293.650	293.650
Other comprehensive income	-	-	54.953	-	54.953
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	-	-	54.953	293.650	348.603
<b>Transactions with owners</b>					
Contributions to share capital	104	-	-	-	104
Conversion of liabilities into equity	202	236.578	-	-	236.780
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>	6.339	1.486.396	47.452	510.550	2.050.737

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 were approved by the management of the Group on 15 May 2024 and signed on their behalf:

  
General Director  
Musalav Alibekov

  
Chief accountant  
Dinara Kokayeva

The Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the consolidated financial statements.



## 1. General Provisions

### Company and its activities

Private Company JET Group Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the 'Company') was incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on 28 June 2021. The registration body of the Company is the Astana Financial Services Authority ('AFSA') of the Astana International Financial Centre ('AIFC'). The Company carries out holding and other activities in accordance with the regulations of the AIFC.

The AIFC regime is based on the principles and rules of law of England and Wales, as well as on the experience of financial centres of New York, London, Dubai, Hong Kong, Singapore. The Company is regulated by the AFSA, an independent regulator of financial services and related activities in the AIFC.

As at 31 December 2021, the Company completed a private placement authorising the issuance of Ordinary voting shares of Class A in total of 1.000.000 voting shares at nominal value of USD 0,01 in the total amount of USD 10.000 and Ordinary non-voting shares of Class B in total of 262.359 non-voting shares at nominal value of USD 0,01 in the total amount of USD 2.624.

During 2022, the ordinary shares of Class A were increased to 10.031.559 shares and ordinary non-voting shares Class B 360.689 shares.

During 2023, the number of Class B non-voting common shares was increased to 428.879 shares. Class B non-voting common shares do not provide any advantages or privileges.

The legal address of the Company is: Republic of Kazakhstan, city of Astana, Yesil district, Turkistan street, building 16. The Company conducts its main activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

As at 31 December 2023, the shareholders of the Company are:

Shareholders	Class A Ordinary shares (voting)		Class B Ordinary shares (non-voting)		Total Ordinary shares		Total in (USD)
	Shares number	Ownership percentage	Shares number	Ownership percentage	Shares number	Ownership percentage	
M. Abolkassov	266.043	25,79%	44.551	10,39%	310.594	21,27%	3.106
A. Baimuratova	181.435	17,59%	–	0,00%	181.435	12,42%	1.814
L. Petrossyan	171.820	16,66%	1.468	0,34%	173.288	11,87%	1.733
I. Mutovin.	168.652	16,35%	–	0,00%	168.652	11,55%	1.687
A. Azarov	140.543	13,62%	24.615	5,74%	165.158	11,31%	1.652
O. Stikheyeva	56.218	5,45%	–	0,00%	56.218	3,85%	562
M. Geisherik	46.848	4,54%	8.205	1,91%	55.053	3,77%	551
Urentbike.ru LLC	–	–	83.191	19,40%	83.191	5,70%	832
V. Bedarev	–	–	48.530	11,32%	48.530	3,32%	485
A. Stikheyev.	–	–	46.589	10,86%	46.589	3,19%	466
Y. Bragin	–	–	23.184	5,41%	23.184	1,59%	232
Y. Iskakov	–	–	21.664	5,05%	21.664	1,48%	217
Y. Marchinskiy	–	–	15.381	3,59%	15.381	1,05%	154
Shareholders with less than 1% interest	–	–	111.501	26,00%	111.501	7,63%	1.114
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.031.559</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>428.879</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>1.460.438</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>14.605</b>

## 1. General Provisions, continued

As at 31 December 2022, the shareholders of the Company are:

Shareholders	Class A Ordinary shares (voting)		Class B Ordinary shares (non-voting)		Total Ordinary shares		Total in (USD)
	Shares number	Ownership percentage	Shares number	Ownership percentage	Shares number	Ownership percentage	
M. Abolkassov	266.043	25,79%	30.559	8,47%	296.602	21,30%	2.966
I. Mutovin.	224.870	21,80%	–	0,00%	224.870	16,15%	2.249
A. Baimuratova	181.435	17,59%	–	0,00%	181.435	13,03%	1.814
L. Petrossyan	171.820	16,66%	1.468	0,41%	173.288	12,45%	1.733
A. Azarov	140.543	13,62%	2.708	0,75%	143.251	10,29%	1.433
M. Geisherik	46.848	4,54%	903	0,25%	47.751	3,43%	478
Urentbike.ru LLC	–	–	83.191	23,06%	83.191	5,98%	832
V. Bedarev	–	–	48.530	13,45%	48.530	3,49%	485
A. Stikheyev.	–	–	46.589	12,92%	46.589	3,35%	466
Y. Iskakov	–	–	21.664	6,01%	21.664	1,56%	217
Y. Marchinskiy	–	–	15.381	4,26%	15.381	1,10%	154
Comororo Limited	–	–	14.443	4,00%	14.443	1,04%	144
Valuemoost Investments Limited	–	–	14.443	4,00%	14.443	1,04%	144
Shareholders with less than 1% interest	–	–	80.810	22,42%	80.810	5,79%	808
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.031.559</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>360.689</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>1.392.248</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>13.923</b>

### Subsidiaries

As at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, the Company had interests in the following entities:

Organisations	Location	Ownership percentage	
		31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Kolesa Rent LLP	Kazakhstan	100%	100%
Jet Sharing LLP	Kazakhstan	100%	100%
Jet Sharing LLC	Belarus	100%	100%
Jet UA Sharing LLC	Ukraine	–	100%
Jett Georgia LLC	Georgia	100%	100%

### **Kolesa Rent LLP**

Kolesa Rent Limited Liability Partnership was incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on 19 January 2021. The principal activity is kicksharing (provision of services for short-term rental of sharing electric scooters and other means of personal mobility) in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Company acquired 100% ownership interest in Kolesa Rent LLP in July 2021.

Legal address : 142 Bogenbay Batyr Street, 6th floor, room 617, Almaly district, Almaty city, the Republic of Kazakhstan.

## **1. General Provisions, continued**

### ***Jet Sharing LLP***

Jet Sharing Limited Liability Partnership was incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on 12 February 2021. The principal activity is software development and maintenance. The Company acquired 100% ownership interest in Jet Sharing LLP in July 2021. Jet Sharing LLP has a certificate of registration as a participant of Astana Hub International Technology Park for IT start-ups. Participants of Astana Hub are exempt from corporate income tax, value added tax and other taxes.

Legal address: 142 Bogenbay Batyr Street, 6th floor, room 607, Almaly district, Almaty city, the Republic of Kazakhstan.

### ***Jet Sharing LLC***

Jet Sharing Limited Liability Company was established in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Belarus on 12 July 2021. The principal activity is kicksharing (provision of services for short-term rental of sharing electric scooters and other means of personal mobility) on the territory of the Republic of Belarus. The Company acquired 100% ownership interest in Jet Sharing LLC in November 2021.

Legal address: 33 Kalvariyskaya Street, Minsk, the Republic of Belarus.

### ***Jet UA Sharing LLC***

Jet UA Sharing Limited Liability Company was established in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine on 22 February 2021. The principal activity is kicksharing (provision of services on short-term rental of sharing electric scooters and other means of personal mobility) on the territory of Ukraine. The Company acquired 100% ownership interest in Jet UA Sharing LLC in November 2021.

On 13 June 2023, the Group sold its 100% interest in Jet UA Sharing LLC (see Note 6).

Legal address: 4 Raduzhnaya Street, Kyiv, Ukraine.

### ***Jett Georgia LLC***

Jett Georgia Limited Liability Company was established in accordance with the legislation of Georgia on 3 May 2021. The principal activity is kicksharing (provision of short-term rental services for sharing electric scooters and other means of personal mobility) on the territory of Georgia. The Company acquired 100% ownership interest in Jett Georgia LLC in July 2022 (Note 6).

Legal address: 22 Vakhtang Gorgasali Street, Tbilisi, Georgia.

The Company and its subsidiaries are hereinafter collectively referred to as the 'Group'. These consolidated financial statements of the Group were authorised for issue by the General Director and Chief Accountant on 15 May 2024.

## **Business conditions**

### ***Seasonality of business***

Revenues from kickshare services are affected by seasonality, which results in an increase in the total number of trips in Kazakhstan, Belarus, Ukraine and Georgia during the warmer months of the year, from May to September, and a decrease in demand from October to April. In addition, significant expenditure on maintenance and overhaul of electric scooters tends to occur during the winter time periods from December to February. The seasonality of the business may affect the results of the comparison of financial results depending on the periods compared.



## **1. General Provisions, continued**

### **Statement of compliance**

These consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements also requires management to express an opinion on the assumptions made in the application of the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in *Note 4*.

## **2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements**

### **Basis of consolidation**

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2022. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its investments and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee only when the following conditions are met:

- the Group has power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- the Group is exposed to variable returns from its investments or its exposure to variability in those returns;
- the Group has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the variable returns of the investment.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances when assessing whether it has power over the investee:

- an arrangement with other parties that have voting rights in the investee;
- rights subject to other agreements;
- voting rights and potential voting rights held by the Group.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three components of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company on the basis of consistent application of accounting policies for all Group companies. The financial statements of subsidiaries are consistent with the accounting policies adopted by the Group. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full on consolidation. A change in the ownership interest in an investee without a loss of control is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interests and other components of equity and recognises the resulting gain or loss in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

## 2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements, continued

### Transactions and account balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency using exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are valued on the basis of historical value in a foreign currency are recalculated at the rates in effect at the date of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

For Group entities whose functional currency is different from the presentation currency, the amounts of assets and liabilities have been translated into KZT at the closing exchange rate at the end of the reporting period as determined by the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Revenues and expenses have been translated at the weighted average exchange rate since the date of consolidation. Differences arising on this translation are included in other comprehensive income.

### Exchange Rates

The weighted average exchange rates set by the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter referred to as 'the NB RK') are used as the official exchange rates in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The following exchange rates of the tenge were used in the preparation of this consolidated financial statement:

In tenge	Average exchange rate		Reporting date spot rate	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
1 USD	456.31	460.48	454.56	462.65
1 RUB	5.40	6.96	5.06	6.43
1 BYN	170.30	167.76	137.95	183.73

### Going concern

At the time of approval of the consolidated financial statements, management has a reasonable expectation that the Group has sufficient resources to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Group will continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

## 3. Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These accounting policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

### New standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards and interpretations

The Group has not early adopted any standards, interpretations, or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective. In 2023, the Group applied the following amendments for the first time, which did not have an impact on its consolidated financial statements.

#### *IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts*

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts, a new comprehensive financial reporting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation, and disclosure. IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts issued in 2005. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life insurance and non-life insurance, direct insurance, and reinsurance), regardless of the type of entities issuing them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features.

### **3. Significant accounting policies, continued**

There are several exceptions to its scope. The main objective of IFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. Unlike the requirements of IFRS 4, which are largely based on previous local accounting policies, IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for accounting for insurance contracts covering all relevant aspects of accounting. The core of IFRS 17 is the general model supplemented by:

- Specific modifications for insurance contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach);
- A simplified approach (premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

This standard does not apply to the Group.

#### *Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8*

The amendments to IAS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

These amendments had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

#### *Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2*

The amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgments to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments are intended to help entities provide more useful accounting policy disclosures by replacing the requirement to disclose 'significant accounting policies' with a requirement to disclose 'material accounting policy information' and by adding guidance on how entities should apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

These amendments had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

#### *Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to IAS 12*

The amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes narrow the scope of the recognition exemption so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences, such as leases and decommissioning obligations.

These amendments had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

### **Classification of Assets and Liabilities as Current/Short-term and Non-current/Long-term**

In the consolidated statement of financial position, the Group presents assets and liabilities based on their classification as current/short-term and non-current/long-term. An asset is classified as current if:

- It is expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for trading purposes;
- It is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- It is cash or a cash equivalent unless there are restrictions on its exchange or use to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current if:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for trading purposes;
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- The Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current. The Group classifies all other liabilities as long-term.



### 3. Significant accounting policies, continued

#### Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenue represents income arising in the course of the Group's ordinary activities. Revenue is recognized at the transaction price. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Discounts, rebates, and taxes are deducted from the revenue recognized in profit or loss.

The Group identifies its contracts with customers and all performance obligations within those contracts. It then determines the transaction price and allocates it to the performance obligations in the Group companies' contracts with customers, recognizing revenue as the companies satisfy their performance obligations.

The following table provides information about the nature and timing of the performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms and the related revenue recognition policies.

Type of works and services	The nature and timing of the performance of performance obligations	Revenue recognition
Revenue from sale of scooters	The Customer takes control of the goods in accordance with the contractual terms of delivery. The Customer shall make an advance payment under the contract, the amount of which shall be determined by the terms and conditions of the contract. Payment of the remaining part of the remuneration shall be made after signing the relevant documents.	The Group recognises revenue at a point in time when the risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed. The period of time between the date on which the Group transfers the promised goods to the customer and the date on which the customer pays for those goods does not exceed 12 months.
Revenue from sharing	Revenue from kickshare services mainly consists of user fees for hire. The Group determines the contract for the provision of electric scooter rental services according to the tariff selected by the user. In addition, the Group sells subscriptions mainly on a monthly and annual basis. Revenue from the sale of subscriptions is recognised on a straight-line basis over the subscription period. The user enters into a contract with Group companies and accesses the electric scooter hire service via a mobile application. When the customer takes a trip, the payment for the services rendered is deducted from the balance of their pre-deposited deposit or debited from their bank account.	During the trip, the user both receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group and therefore the Group recognises revenue over time as the services are provided. The stage of completion of the amount of revenue to be recognised is estimated based on automated software. Services are typically provided over a short period of time and there are no unfulfilled commitments.

### 3. Significant accounting policies, continued

Type of works and services	Nature and time frame for performance of obligatory duties	Revenue recognition
Revenue from trip insurance	<p>For this revenue, the Group determines whether the nature of its promise is a performance obligation to provide the specified services itself (i.e., the Group is a principal) or to arrange for those services to be provided by another party (i.e., the Group is an agent).</p> <p>The Group is a principal if it controls the specified service before that service is transferred to the user. The Group acts as an agent if its performance obligation is to arrange for the provision of the specified service by another party. The Group acts as an agent if it does not control the specified service provided by another party before that service is transferred to the user.</p> <p>The Group earns revenue from the sale of insurance policies to users, acting in this case as an agent. The Group arranges the collection of applications and payments for insurance policies but does not bear any responsibility for compensation of losses under insurance claims and does not set the pricing policy for the cost of insurance. The Group recognizes revenue on a net basis, recognizing as revenue the commission due to the Group from the insurance company rather than the gross amount received from users. The commission represents a fixed percentage of the total value of the insurance policies purchased by users who choose to insure their trips.</p>	<p>The group facilitates the sale of insurance services to the buyer in exchange for compensation and typically does not control the insurance services at any point in time. The group recognizes revenue at the point in time.</p>
Revenue from provision of software, technical support and licence fee	<p>The customer accepts services for software, technical support, and license fees, and signs a certificate of completion in accordance with the terms of the contract.</p> <p>The customer makes an advance payment under the contract, the amount of which is determined by the terms of the contract. The remaining payment is made after the signing of the certificate of completion, which is typically signed monthly at the end of each month.</p>	<p>Revenue is recognised over time as the services are provided because the customer both receives and consumes the benefits associated with the Group's performance obligations as they are fulfilled. The Company uses the output method to measure the stage of completion of these services.</p>

#### *Significant component of financing*

As a result of the practical expedient in IFRS 15, the Group does not adjust the promised consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if, at contract inception, it expects that the period between transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and payment by the customer for that good or service will be one year or less.

#### *Trade receivables*

Accounts receivable represent the Group's right to receive consideration that is unconditional (i.e. the passage of time is the only time that determines when such consideration becomes due). The accounting policy for financial assets is discussed under 'Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement'.

#### *Contract assets*

A contract asset is an entity's right to receive consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to a customer. If the Group transfers goods or services to a customer before the customer pays the consideration or before the consideration becomes payable, a contract asset is recognised for the contingent consideration received.

### **3. Significant accounting policies, continued**

#### *Contract liabilities*

A contract liability is recognised when payment from the customer is received or becomes due and payable (whichever is earlier) before the Group transfers the related work or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group fulfils its contractual obligations (i.e. when the Group transfers control of the related work or services to the customer).

#### **Segment reporting**

Operating segments are components that engage in business activities that may earn revenues or incur expenses. Segment operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker and separate financial information is available for operating segments. The chief operating decision maker may be represented by a single individual or a group of individuals who allocate resources and assess the performance of the organisation.

The Group's senior management team fulfils the role of chief operating decision maker.

The Group's principal activity is the provision of electric scooter rental services in various regions of Kazakhstan, Georgia, Ukraine and Belarus. Due to the similar economic characteristics of the rental services provided in geographical locations within Kazakhstan and outside of Kazakhstan, the persons responsible for corporate governance analyse a set of indicators by region of Kazakhstan or country, the Group's operating segments have been aggregated into one reportable segment, which is kicksharing and the provision of software, which is an integral part of kicksharing.

The Group's operations are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker, represented by the Group's senior management, to analyse performance and allocate resources to the components of the business.

#### **Recognition of expenses**

Expenses are recognised when the related goods or services are actually received, regardless of when cash and cash equivalents are paid, and are reported in the consolidated financial statements in the period to which they relate.

#### **Financial expenses**

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings and discounting of certain non-current liabilities. Finance costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying non-current asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other finance costs are recognised as an expense as incurred.

#### **Income tax**

Income tax is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Group companies operate and generate taxable income. The income tax charge/ credit comprises current tax and deferred tax and is recognised in profit or loss for the year, except when it relates to transactions that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Income tax comprises current income tax and deferred tax.

#### *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 taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax expense comprises current corporate income tax and deferred tax.

### **3. Significant accounting policies, continued**

#### *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for consolidated financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- a deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that does not arise from a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, if the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled or it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- deferred tax assets relating to deductible temporary differences arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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 future 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 is probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax assets to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

#### **Value added tax**

Value added tax ('VAT') related to sales is payable to the tax authorities upon shipment of goods and rendering of work and services. VAT paid on purchases of goods and services may be offset against VAT payable upon receipt of a tax invoice from a supplier. The tax legislation permits the settlement of VAT on a net basis. Accordingly, VAT related to sales and purchases is recognised in the balance sheet on a net basis.

#### **Property, plant and equipment**

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

#### *Subsequent costs*

Subsequent expenditure increases the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment only if it is probable that it will result in future economic benefits to the Group.

Costs related to repairs and maintenance are recognised in profit or loss in the financial period in which they are incurred.

### **3. Significant accounting policies, continued**

#### **Property, plant and equipment, continued**

##### *Subsequent costs, continued*

At the end of each reporting period, management assesses whether there is any indication of impairment of property, plant and equipment. If any such indication exists, management estimates the recoverable amount, which is determined as the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or its value in use. The carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior years is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount.

##### *Depreciation*

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the individual assets. Depreciation commences from the date of acquisition. The useful lives of various items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

- Electric scooters and replacement batteries	2-5 years;
- Vehicles	3-15 years;
- Office equipment	2-10 years;
- Other property, plant and equipment	2-10 years.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continued use. Any gain or loss arising on the sale or other disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sale price and the carrying amount of the item and is recognised in profit or loss.

#### **Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. The cost of inventories is determined on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis 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 (estimated) selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the selling price.

#### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents consist of unrestricted balances on correspondent accounts, amounts due from credit institutions with original maturities within three months.

#### **Recognition and measurement of financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the relevant financial instrument. The Group reflects regular purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities using the accounting method at the settlement date. Financial instruments acquired in this way, which will be subsequently measured at fair value, are accounted for in the same way as acquired instruments from the date of the transaction until the established settlement date. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised directly in profit or loss. The accounting policies for subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in the respective accounting policies set out below.



### **3. Significant accounting policies, continued**

#### ***Financial assets***

All financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the time frame established by the market concerned and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets classified as at fair value are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments must be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value based on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Wherein:

- holding the asset to collect contractual cash flows. This business model assumes that financial assets are managed to realise cash flows by collecting payments of principal and interest over the life of the financial instrument. Under this business model, holding the financial asset to maturity is a priority, but early realisation is not prohibited.
- holding the asset to collect the contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets. This business model assumes that the management of financial assets is focused on both the collection of contractual cash flows and the sale of financial assets. This business model prioritises the generation of cash flows from the sale of financial assets, which is characterised by a higher frequency and volume of sales compared to the business model 'Holding the asset to collect the contractual cash flows'.
- holding the asset for other purposes. Under this business model, the objective of financial asset management may be:
  - 1) management with the objective of realising cash flows through the sale of financial assets;
  - 2) Liquidity management to meet daily funding requirements;
  - 3) a portfolio that is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis;
  - 4) a portfolio that meets the definition of held for trading. Financial assets are considered to be held for trading if they are acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term (up to 180 days), generating a short-term profit or are derivatives (except for a financial guarantee or derivative that has been designated as a hedging instrument).

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) comprise the following:

- assets for which the contractual cash flows comprise more than just principal and interest payments; and/or
- assets that are held within the business model, other than assets held to collect contractual cash flows or to collect those cash flows and sell the asset; or
- assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss by applying the fair value option.

#### ***Reclassification of financial assets***

Where there has been a change in the business model under which the Group holds certain financial assets, those assets are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements relating to the new category are applied prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period after the occurrence of changes in the business model that led to the reclassification of the Group's financial assets. Changes in the contractual cash flows are analysed in accordance with the accounting policies below 'Modification and derecognition of financial assets'.

#### ***Modification and derecognition of financial assets***

A financial asset is modified if, between the initial recognition date and the maturity date of the financial asset, the contractual terms of the asset's cash flows are renegotiated or otherwise modified. The modification affects the amount and/or timing of the contractual cash flows either at the same point in time or at a future point in time.

### **3. Significant accounting policies, continued**

When modifying a financial asset, the Group assesses whether the modification results in the asset being derecognised. The Group's policy is to derecognise a modification if it results in substantially different contractual terms. The Group analyses qualitative factors to determine whether the modified terms are substantially different from the original contractual terms. For example, after a modification of terms, the contractual cash flows include principal and interest payments.

In the event of derecognition of a financial asset, the ECL valuation reserve is revalued at the date of derecognition to determine the net carrying amount of the asset at that date. The difference between the revised carrying amount and the fair value of the new financial asset under the new terms will result in a gain or loss on derecognition. The value of the estimated reserve for the ECL in respect of a new financial asset will be calculated on the basis of the value of the ECL in the next 12 months, except in rare cases when a new financial asset is considered to be credit impaired already at the time of occurrence.

#### *Impairment of financial assets*

The Group always recognises lifetime expected credit losses (ECL) on trade receivables. The expected credit losses on such financial instruments are estimated using a valuation allowance matrix based on the Group's past experience adjusted for factors specific to the borrower, general economic conditions and an assessment of both current and forecasted development of conditions at the reporting date.

In respect of other financial instruments, the Group recognises lifetime expected credit losses when there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if at the reporting date there is no significant increase in the credit risk of a financial instrument since initial recognition, the Group is required to estimate a valuation allowance for credit losses on that financial instrument in an amount equal to 12 months expected credit losses.

Full term expected credit losses are the expected credit losses arising from all possible events of default during the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month expected credit losses are the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that represent expected credit losses that result from defaults on a financial instrument that occur within 12 months after the reporting date.

#### *Significant increase in credit risk*

In analysing whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group is required to compare the risk of default on a financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of default on the financial instrument at initial recognition.

In performing such analyses, the Group should consider quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including past experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information for the analysis should include data on the prospects for the industries in which the Group's debtors operate obtained from economic experts, financial analysts, governmental authorities and other similar organisations, as well as analysis of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information related to the Group's core business.

In particular, the following information should be taken into account when assessing whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- actual or expected significant deterioration in the internal or external credit rating of the financial instrument;
- existing or foreseeable adverse changes in commercial, financial or economic conditions that are expected to result in a significant change in the debtor's ability to meet its obligations;
- actual or expected significant deterioration in the debtor's operating results;
- significant increase in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor.

Irrespective of the results of the above assessment, the Group assumes that the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are overdue by more than 31 days.

### **3. Significant accounting policies, continued**

#### *Derecognition*

Financial assets are written off when the Group has no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset (either in full or in part). This is when the Group determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that would generate sufficient cash flows to meet the obligations associated with the amounts to be written off. A write-off represents derecognition. A reversal would result in an impairment gain. Financial assets that are collateralised are written off after any proceeds from the sale or collection of collateral have been received.

#### *Definition of default*

The Group considers that default occurs no later than when a financial asset is 91 days or more past due unless the entity has reasonable and supportable information demonstrating that the use of the default criterion of greater delay in payment is more appropriate.

#### *Financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss if the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- taken for the primary purpose of repurchase in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages as a single portfolio and has a recent actual pattern of short-term purchases and resales, or
- is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability that is not a financial liability held for trading may qualify as a financial liability in the FVTPL category at the time of initial recognition if:

- the application of this classification eliminates or significantly reduces an imbalance in the measurement or recognition of assets or liabilities that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms part of an instrument containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 permits the entire instrument (asset or liability) to be designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value.

Changes in fair value are recognised in net (loss)/gain on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

#### *Modification and derecognition of financial liabilities*

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Any difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid or payable is recognised in profit or loss.

Exchanges of debt instruments with substantially different terms between the Group and a creditor are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The Group accounts for a significant modification of the terms of an existing financial liability or a part of it as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

The Group assumes that the terms of the liability are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including fees paid less fees received discounted at the original effective interest rate, differs by at least 10% from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If the modification is not material, the difference between:

- (1) the carrying amount of the liability before the modification; and
- (2) the present value of the post-modification cash flows should be recognised in profit or loss as a modification gain or loss within other income and expense.

### **3. Significant accounting policies, continued**

#### **Employee benefits**

Short-term employee benefit obligations are recognised as an expense in profit or loss in the period in which the related service is rendered. A provision is recognised for expected short-term bonus payments where the Group has a present legal obligation to pay such payments as a result of the employee's service and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

#### **Provisions**

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

Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

#### **Prepayments**

Prepayments are carried at cost less provision for impairment. Advances or prepayments made for the delivery of goods, works and services are recognised as current and non-current assets. The non-current portion of advances paid consists of prepayments made to contractors for the acquisition of non-current assets.

#### **Lease liabilities**

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the fixed lease payments outstanding at the commencement date. Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's individual borrowing rate is used.

Upon commencement or modification of a contract containing a lease component, the Group allocates the contractual consideration to each lease component based on its relative stand-alone transaction price.

Payments made under short-term leases of equipment, electric scooters and other assets are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis. Short-term leases are leases with terms of 12 months or less.

Renewal options (or the period after the expiry of options) are included in the lease term only when there is reasonable certainty that the lease will be renewed (or not terminated). Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain renewal options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method and remeasured if there is a change in the lease term, a change in the lease contract or a revision of lease payments. When the lease liability is reassessed in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or charged to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has previously been reduced to nil.

Lease payments are separated into the principal amount of the liability and finance charges. Finance charges are recognised in profit or loss over the lease term so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

#### **Intangible assets**

Intangible assets that are acquired separately are measured at cost on initial recognition. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at a revalued amount, being the fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and any subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised product development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

### **3. Significant accounting policies, continued**

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised over the useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. A change in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset changes the amortisation period or method, respectively, and is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate. Amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

- |                           |            |
|---------------------------|------------|
| - Software and licences   | 10 years;  |
| - Other intangible assets | 2-5 years. |

#### **Impairment of Non-Financial Assets**

At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there are indicators of potential impairment of an asset. If such indicators are present or if annual impairment testing of the asset is required, the Group assesses the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value (less costs to sell) and value in use (cash-generating unit).

The recoverable amount is determined for each individual asset, except when the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the inflows from other assets or groups of assets. If the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit 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. Recent market transactions are considered when determining fair value less costs to sell. In their absence, an appropriate valuation model is applied. These calculations are supported by valuation multiples, quoted market prices for publicly traded equity instruments, or other available fair value indicators.

The Group determines the amount of impairment based on detailed plans and forecasted calculations, which are prepared separately for each cash-generating unit to which individual assets are allocated. These plans and forecasted calculations typically cover a period of 5 years. Long-term growth rates are calculated and applied to forecasted future cash flows beyond the fifth year.

Impairment losses from continuing operations are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income within the categories of expenses that correspond to the function of the impaired asset.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there are indicators that previously recognized impairment losses on an asset no longer exist or have decreased. If such indicators are present, the Group calculates the recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit. Previously recognized impairment losses are reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount of the asset since the last impairment loss recognition. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor can it exceed the carrying amount less depreciation, at which the asset would have been recognized if no impairment loss had been recognized in previous years. Such restoration of value is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.



#### 4. Use of estimates and professional judgement

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Assumptions and estimates are reviewed regularly to determine whether revisions are necessary. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

##### *Taxation*

In assessing tax risks, management considers areas of non-compliance with tax laws and regulations that the Group is unable to challenge or does not believe it could successfully challenge if additional taxes were to be levied by the tax authorities. Such determination requires significant judgement and is subject to change as a result of changes in tax laws and regulations.

##### *Allowance for expected credit losses*

The Group applies the simplified approach of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments to calculate lifetime expected credit losses on loans issued. Due to the absence of historical data to calculate the probability of default for the year ended 31 December 2023, the Group's management decided to assign the worst possible credit rating of CCC/C to calculate the expected credit losses on loans issued.

Changes in the economy and conditions relating to the borrowers' business may require adjustments to the probability of default and loss given default and thus affect the adjustment of the allowance for doubtful accounts recorded in the consolidated financial statements.

##### *Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets*

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets were estimated using professional judgement based on experience with similar assets. The future economic benefits associated with these assets will principally result from their utilisation. However, other factors, such as obsolescence, from a technological or commercial point of view, as well as depreciation of property, plant and equipment, often lead to a reduction in the economic benefits associated with these assets. Management assesses the remaining useful lives of property, plant and equipment based on the current technical condition of the assets and considering the estimated period during which the assets will bring economic benefits to the Group. The following main factors are taken into account:

- expected useful life of assets;
- expected physical wear and tear of the equipment.

The Group assesses the remaining useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at least at each financial year-end and, 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.

#### 5. Change in Presentation of Information

The following amounts in the income statement and other comprehensive income for the year ended 2022 have been reclassified in accordance with the presentation format applied in 2023. The impact on the comparative information for the year ended 31 December 2022, is as follows:

<b>in thousands of tenge</b>	In accordance with the released financial statements	Reclas- sification	2022 (restated)
Cost of sales	(2.202.690)	(44.743)	(2.247.433)
General and administrative expenses	(571.978)	44.743	(527.235)
Impairment loss on assets	(11.438)	4.584	(6.854)
Provision for expected credit losses	–	(4.584)	(4.584)
	<b>(2.786.106)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(2.786.106)</b>

## 6. Results of Acquisition and Disposal of Subsidiaries

### Acquisition of a Subsidiary

In order to expand business operations in the CIS countries, in 2022, the Group acquired a subsidiary in Georgia. These transactions are accounted for using the acquisition method. LLC 'Jett Georgia' provides kick-sharing services (short-term rental services of sharing electric scooters and other personal mobility devices) in the territory of Georgia. The acquired subsidiary constitutes a business as it represents an integrated set of activities and assets, the conduct and management of which can lead to the provision of goods or services to customers and the generation of other operating income.

The Group has considered whether it has correctly identified all acquired assets and all assumed liabilities, as well as reviewed the procedures used to assess identifiable acquired assets and assumed liabilities and transferred consideration. Based on the analysis, the Group's management believes that the assessment properly reflects all available information as of the acquisition date.

The acquired subsidiary generated revenue of KZT 105.146 thousand and a net profit of KZT 30.697 thousand in the Group's overall results for the period from the acquisition date to 31 December 2022. If the acquisition had occurred on 1 January 2022, the Group's revenue for 2022 would have been KZT 3.449.725 thousand, and the Group's profit for 2022 would have been KZT 66.087 thousand.

The results of the subsidiary's operations are included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022:

<b>‘000 KZT</b>	<b>June 2022</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	5.930
Inventories	188
Prepayments	6.781
Other current assets	2.877
Property, plant and equipment	19.713
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>35.489</b>
 Borrowings	 28.750
Trade and other payables	2.324
Other current liabilities	5.729
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>36.803</b>
 Fair value of identifiable net liabilities of the subsidiary	 (1.314)
<b>Loss on acquisition recognized in profit or loss</b>	<b>(1.314)</b>
 Purchase consideration	 —
<b>Increase in cash and cash equivalents on acquisition</b>	<b>5.930</b>

### Disposal of subsidiary

On 13 June 2023, the Group sold 100% ownership interest in Jet UA Sharing LLC (Ukraine). As of the date of loss of control, the net liabilities are presented as follows:

<b>‘000 KZT</b>	<b>June 2023</b>
Total assets	32.330
Total liabilities	78.166
Fair value of identifiable net liabilities of the subsidiary	<b>(45.836)</b>
<b>Gain on disposal recognized in profit or loss</b>	<b>(45.836)</b>
 Disposal amount	 —
<b>Decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(136)</b>

## 7. Revenue

<b>‘000 KZT</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Kicksharing	1.211.957	1.378.770
Technical support and licence fees	1.187.097	570.715
Scooter sales	1.056.833	458.036
Provision of software	694.124	754.958
Trip insurance	266.234	229.623
Other	74.495	33.721
	<b>4.490.740</b>	<b>3.425.823</b>

### *Timing of revenue recognition*

<b>‘000 KZT</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Goods and services are transferred at a point in time	1.397.562	721.380
Goods and services are transferred over a period of time	3.093.178	2.704.443
	<b>4.490.740</b>	<b>3.425.823</b>

### *Geographical regions*

<b>‘000 KZT</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Kazakhstan	3.433.661	3.056.317
Mongolia	571.825	–
Georgia	277.749	105.146
Uzbekistan	102.802	–
Armenia	42.393	–
Azerbaijan	29.900	–
Belarus	18.649	260.281
Brazil	13.761	–
Ukraine	–	4.079
	<b>4.490.740</b>	<b>3.425.823</b>

## 8. Cost of sales

<b>‘000 KZT</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	<b>15</b>	882.772	555.681
Cost of scooters and batteries		848.100	390.126
Lease of transport and transportation expenses		350.976	309.032
Services of drivers		202.267	134.688
Current repair of scooter		178.383	196.507
Technical support for users and software		165.120	157.370
Salaries and related taxes		138.062	136.172
Services of technicians and engineers		114.230	172.830
Amortisation of intangible assets	<b>16</b>	72.770	68.775
Rental of premises		41.792	33.495
Scout services		31.954	34.357
Write-off of raw materials and supplies		24.335	22.758
Other repair works		12.204	12.135
Scooter rental		7.302	5.951
Depreciation of right-of-use-asset	<b>23</b>	6.185	–
Other		32.183	17.556
		<b>3.108.635</b>	<b>2.247.433</b>

## 9. Selling expenses

<b>‘000 KZT</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Bank acquiring	109.992	92.147
Salaries and related taxes	59.863	59.810
Promoter services	21.756	23.550
Advertising and marketing	11.349	11.690
Other	2.159	5.707
	<b>205.119</b>	<b>192.904</b>

## 10. General and administrative expenses

<b>‘000 KZT</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Salaries and related taxes	369.718	281.620
Auditing, consulting and legal services	98.373	42.689
Fees and charges	25.567	4.842
Insurance	17.412	15.886
Communication services	17.370	19.414
Current rentals	15.714	12.992
Travel expenses	14.131	25.944
Other services	10.985	46.413
Other taxes	5.380	7.517
Bank services	3.874	9.811
Utility expenses	2.204	4.884
Write-off of raw materials and supplies	1.463	28.280
Other	13.989	26.943
	<b>596.180</b>	<b>527.235</b>

## 11. Provision for expected credit losses

‘000 KZT	Note	2023	2022
Loans issued	20	71.782	4.584
Trade and other receivables	18	69.074	–
		<b>140.856</b>	<b>4.584</b>

## 12. Other income/(expenses)

‘000 KZT	2023	2022
Income from the write-off of liabilities	48.293	–
Other	1.260	576
<b>Total other income</b>	<b>49.553</b>	<b>576</b>
Expenses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	76.590	12.927
Non-refundable taxes	7.123	–
Other	5.244	3.035
<b>Total other expenses</b>	<b>88.957</b>	<b>15.962</b>
<b>Total other expenses, net</b>	<b>(39.404)</b>	<b>(15.386)</b>

## 13. Financial expenses

‘000 KZT	Note	2023	2022
Interest expense on finance leases	25	157.399	146.124
Amortisation of discount	22	24.531	43.937
Interest expenses on loans received		17.281	–
Amortization of discount on financial lease		3.478	–
Interest expenses on bonds		1.017	–
		<b>203.706</b>	<b>190.061</b>
Less: government grants		(20.070)	–
<b>Total finance expenses</b>		<b>183.636</b>	<b>190.061</b>

## 14. Income tax benefit

The Group calculates taxes based on accounting data maintained in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the countries where the Group operates.

The Group is subject to the impact of permanent differences in income tax due to certain expenses not being deductible for income tax purposes under the tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the countries where the Group operates. Future temporary differences arise for tax losses that may be offset against future profits.

The main components of income tax expenses for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

‘000 KZT	2023	2022
Current income tax expense	–	–
Deferred income tax savings	(47.692)	(61.363)
<b>Income tax benefit</b>	<b>(47.692)</b>	<b>(61.363)</b>



#### 14. Income tax benefit, continued

Below is a reconciliation of the expense for income tax applicable to profit before tax at the income tax rate, with the expense for current income tax for the years ended 31 December 2023, and 31 December 2022:

‘000 KZT	2023	2022
Profit before tax	245.958	10.695
Income tax rate	20%	20%
<b>Income tax at statutory rate</b>	<b>49.192</b>	<b>2.139</b>
Tax exempt income*	(254.911)	(138.297)
Losses for which a deferred tax asset was not recognised	45.795	57.811
Impairment of financial assets	28.171	917
Other permanent differences	84.061	16.067
<b>Income tax benefit</b>	<b>(47.692)</b>	<b>(61.363)</b>

Jet Sharing \* LLC is registered in the Astana Hub International Technology Park as a participant and receives income from carrying out priority activities in the field of information and communication technologies. Jet Sharing LLC is exempt from income tax.

Changes in deferred income tax for the year ended 31 December 2023, are presented as follows:

‘000 KZT	2022	Recognised in profit or loss	2023
Property, plant and equipment	26.417	70.688	97.105
Tax losses carried forward	106.406	22.149	128.555
Employee benefit liabilities	486	506	992
Other liabilities	164	144	308
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	(71.882)	(45.795)	(117.677)
<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>	<b>61.591</b>	<b>47.692</b>	<b>109.283</b>

The movements in deferred income tax for the year ended 31 December 2022 were as follows:

‘000 KZT	2021	Recognised in profit or loss	2022
Property, plant and equipment	(3.252)	29.669	26.417
Tax losses carried forward	16.963	89.443	106.406
Employee benefit liabilities	498	(12)	486
Other liabilities	90	74	164
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	(14.071)	(57.811)	(71.882)
<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>61.363</b>	<b>61.591</b>

## 15. Property, plant and equipment

‘000 KZT	Electric scooters and replacement batteries	Vehicles	Office equipment	Other property, plant and equipment	Total
<i>Cost</i>					
Balance at 1 January 2022	1.184.788	–	1.534	1.552	1.187.874
Acquisitions as part of business combinations	19.713	–	–	–	19.713
Additions	1.668.035	43.590	10.365	33.318	1.755.308
Disposals	(20.964)	–	(406)	(179)	(21.549)
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rates	16.859	–	–	–	16.859
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>2.868.431</b>	<b>43.590</b>	<b>11.493</b>	<b>34.691</b>	<b>2.958.205</b>
Balance at 1 January 2023	2.868.431	43.590	11.493	34.691	2.958.205
Additions	554.579	16.640	4.893	8.731	584.843
Transfer to inventories	(584.023)	–	–	–	(584.023)
Disposals	(83.556)	(27.630)	(1.566)	(1.350)	(114.102)
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rates	(116.737)	–	–	–	(116.737)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>2.638.694</b>	<b>32.600</b>	<b>14.820</b>	<b>42.072</b>	<b>2.728.186</b>
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>					
Balance at 1 January 2022	(65.600)	–	(56)	(127)	(65.783)
Depreciation charge for the year	(544.450)	(5.679)	(1.664)	(3.888)	(555.681)
Disposals	8.471	–	91	60	8.622
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rates	(10.136)	–	–	–	(10.136)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>(611.715)</b>	<b>(5.679)</b>	<b>(1.629)</b>	<b>(3.955)</b>	<b>(622.978)</b>

## 15. Property, plant and equipment , continued

‘000 KZT	Electric scooters and replacement batteries	Vehicles	Office equipment	Other property, plant and equipment	Total
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>					
Balance at 1 January 2023	(611.715)	(5.679)	(1.629)	(3.955)	(622.978)
Depreciation charge for the year	(852.379)	(9.166)	(3.541)	(17.686)	(882.772)
Transfer to inventories	208.662	–	–	–	208.662
Disposals	28.564	7.439	699	810	37.512
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rates	67.400	–	–	–	67.400
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>(1.159.468)</b>	<b>(7.406)</b>	<b>(4.471)</b>	<b>(20.831)</b>	<b>(1.192.176)</b>
<i>Carrying amount</i>					
At 31 December 2022	2.256.716	37.911	9.864	30.736	2.335.227
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>	<b>1.479.226</b>	<b>25.194</b>	<b>10.349</b>	<b>21.241</b>	<b>1.536.010</b>

As at 31 December 2023, electric scooter units and replacement batteries with a carrying amount of KZT 629.002 thousand are secured by the lessor's right to the leased assets (31 December 2022: KZT 873.850 thousand), see Note 24.

## 16. Intangible assets

‘000 KZT	Software and licences	Intangible assets in progress	Total
<i>Cost</i>			
Balance at 1 January 2022	676.267	16.235	692.502
Additions	–	38.584	38.584
Other changes	(1.396)	–	(1.396)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>674.871</b>	<b>54.819</b>	<b>729.690</b>
Balance at 1 January 2023	674.871	54.819	729.690
Additions	–	19.868	19.868
Transfers	74.687	(74.687)	–
Other changes	2.042	–	2.042
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>751.600</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>751.600</b>
<i>Accumulated amortisation</i>			
Balance at 1 January 2022	(28.709)	–	(28.709)
Amortisation charge for the year	(68.775)	–	(68.775)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>(97.484)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(97.484)</b>
Balance at 1 January 2023	(97.484)	–	(97.484)
Amortisation charge for the year	(72.770)	–	(72.770)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>(170.254)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(170.254)</b>
<i>Carrying amount</i>			
At 31 December 2022	577.387	54.819	632.206
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>	<b>581.346</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>581.346</b>

Software and licences include intangible assets acquired as a result of business combinations, which represent a hardware and software system for automation of the sharing service, including a mobile application, platform software, web interface and related licences.

The Group has exclusive rights to use the software in fourteen countries until May 2024 with subsequent transfer of ownership. In December 2023, the Group signed an addendum resulting in the extension of the term until December 2027.

In accordance with the agreement, the Group pays variable compensation that depends on the cash income received by the Group. The compensation is paid monthly. At the time of initial recognition, the Group's management assessed the fair value of the intangible asset and the corresponding liabilities based on forecasted discounted cash flows, using an effective interest rate of 9.02%. The amount of forecasted cash flows is reviewed by the Group's management at each reporting date. As of 31 December 2023, and 31 December 2022, the discount rate was 10.66% and 9.84%, respectively.

**Private Company JET Group Ltd.**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2023**

*all amounts are presented in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge*

## 17. Inventories

‘000 KZT	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Spare parts	160.389	51.152
Scooters and other inventories for sale	80.286	–
Goods in transit	41.486	–
Raw materials and supplies	15.044	37.495
Provision for inventory impairment	(10.321)	–
	<b>286.884</b>	<b>88.647</b>

During 2023, the Group accrued provisions for inventory impairment in the amount of KZT 10.321 thousand (2022: zero tenge).

## 18. Trade and other receivables

‘000 KZT	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Trade receivables from third parties	69.234	3.774
Trade receivables from related parties	44.907	9.795
Other receivables	35.536	17.447
Allowance for expected credit losses	(65.089)	(8.719)
	<b>84.588</b>	<b>22.297</b>

Movements in the allowance for expected credit losses on trade and other receivables as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

‘000 KZT	Note	2023	2022
Balance at 1 January		(8.719)	(8.054)
Allowance for the year	11	(69.074)	–
Change in foreign exchange rates		12.704	(665)
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>		<b>(65.089)</b>	<b>(8.719)</b>

The Group's exposure to currency and credit risk related to financial assets is disclosed in Note 28.

## 19. Prepayments

‘000 KZT	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Prepayments to suppliers for goods and services	34.824	20.187
Prepayments to suppliers for long-term assets	111.455	6.922
Allowance for impairment loss on prepayments	(6.854)	(6.854)
	<b>139.425</b>	<b>20.255</b>
Prepayments for long-term assets	104.601	68
Prepayment, current	34.824	20.187
<b>Total prepayments</b>	<b>139.425</b>	<b>20.255</b>

During 2023, the Group accrued provisions for impairment of advances paid in the amount of zero tenge (2022: KZT 6.854 thousand). Advances to suppliers for long-term assets represent prepayments for electric scooters and replacement batteries.

## 20. Loans issued

‘000 KZT	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Loans issued to related parties	143.965	145.933
Allowance for expected credit losses	(79.763)	(19.449)
	<b>64.202</b>	<b>126.484</b>

As at 31 December 2023 loans issued with a carrying amount of KZT 64.202 thousand are classified as Stage 2 credit risk level (31 December 2022: KZT 22.323 thousand).

Movements in the allowance for expected credit losses on loans issued as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

‘000 KZT	Note	2023	2022
Balance at 1 January		(19.449)	(14.865)
Allowance for the year	11	(71.782)	(4.584)
Write-off		11.468	–
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>		<b>(79.763)</b>	<b>(19.449)</b>

The Group's exposure to currency and credit risk related to financial assets is disclosed in Note 28.

## 21. Cash and cash equivalents

‘000 KZT	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Cash on hand	43	1.552
Cash balances in bank accounts	18.174	46.572
Cash on deposits	621.242	–
Cash on brokerage accounts	53.055	–
	<b>692.514</b>	<b>48.124</b>

Cash on deposit accounts are deposits with a maturity of up to one month from the date of purchase. The interest rate on deposits ranged from 14.25% to 14.75% per annum. Information on the Group's exposure to currency and credit risk in relation to financial assets is disclosed in Note 28.

## 22. Financial liabilities measured at fair value

‘000 KZT	Note	2023	2022
Balance at 1 January		398.521	573.259
Amortisation of discount	13	24.531	43.937
Payments to suppliers		(344.485)	(217.279)
Changes in assessments		2.042	(1.396)
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>		<b>80.609</b>	<b>398.521</b>
Current portion		80.609	373.761
Non-current portion		–	24.760
<b>Total</b>		<b>80.609</b>	<b>398.521</b>

Financial liabilities measured at fair value represent liabilities that are contingent upon the Group's receipt of cash proceeds from a software product. Further details are described in Note 16.



## 23. Lease liabilities

The Group has a lease agreement for a land and a building, which it uses in its operations. The lease term is 3 years.

‘000 KZT	Land plot and building
Balance at 1 January 2023	–
Additions	37.108
Depreciation expenses	(6.185)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>30.923</b>

The carrying amount of lease liabilities and its changes during the period are presented below:

‘000 KZT	2023
<b>Interest rate</b>	<b>19.78%</b>
Balance at 1 January	–
Additions	37.108
Interest expense	3.478
Lease repayments	(8.250)
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>32.336</b>
Current portion	11.071
Non-current portion	21.265
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.336</b>

## 24. Loans and borrowings

‘000 KZT	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Bonds	625.073	–
Finance lease liabilities	394.848	672.662
Loans received from related parties	9.244	205.465
Convertible financial instruments	–	138.795
<b>Total loans and liabilities</b>	<b>1.029.165</b>	<b>1.016.922</b>
Current portion	330.116	622.074
Non-current portion	699.049	394.848
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.029.165</b>	<b>1.016.922</b>

### *Bonds*

In December 2023, the Group placed bonds on the Astana International Exchange (AIX) in the amount of 3,000,000 pieces with a nominal value of one bond of 1,000 tenge. The maturity date for these bonds is December 2026. The interest rate provided for in the agreement is 20.75% per annum. There is no collateral for the bonds. As of 31 December 2023, the trading volume for these bonds amounted to 621.847 pieces or KZT 624,055 thousand.

The interest rate on the bonds is subsidized under the National Entrepreneurship Development Project for 2021-2025. The subsidized interest rate is 14.75% per annum.

The purpose of government subsidies is to purchase new model electric scooters equipped with removable batteries and chargers. In December 2023, Damu Entrepreneurship Development Fund JSC approved the transaction.

## **24. Loans and borrowings, continued**

### *Financial lease liabilities*

During 2022, the Group acquired electric scooters under fixed-rate ownership transfer financial leases. The lease term for the electric scooters is three years, with the Group gaining ownership rights at the end of the lease term.

As of 31 December 2023, the Group has four active financial lease agreements with two counterparties for the acquisition of electric scooters. These agreements entail interest rates ranging from 21% to 27% per annum.

During 2023, the Group entered into a subsidy agreement under the National Entrepreneurship Development Project for 2021-2025 with Damu Entrepreneurship Development Fund JSC, subsidizing a portion of the lease interest rate.

Financial lease is secured by the following assets:

- The Group's lease obligations are secured by the lessor's right to the leased assets. The carrying amount of these assets as of 31 December 2023, is KZT 629.002 thousand (see Note 15).
- The Group's lease obligations are secured by a pledge of 447.478 ordinary shares of the Company.

### *Loans from related parties*

During 2023 and 2022, the Group entered into several loan agreements with indefinite maturity dates. The agreements do not specify interest rates.

### *Convertible financial instruments*

During 2023 and 2022, the Group raised convertible loans in US dollars and Russian rubles amounting to KZT 107.322 thousand and KZT 140.694 thousand, respectively. According to the terms of the agreements, the creditor has the right to convert the loans into Class 'B' ordinary shares of the Company without voting rights within a specified period. If the Company does not convert the loans into shares, the creditor has the right to demand repayment of the loan amount with accrued interest.

During 2023, the Company converted KZT 236.780 thousand into 45.091 Class 'B' ordinary shares (non-voting) at the conversion date exchange rate, amounting to JZT 202 thousand. The difference between the conversion amount and the nominal value of the shares was recognized as equity income in the amount of KZT 236.578 thousand.

During 2022, the Company converted KZT 477.920 thousand into 98.330 Class 'B' ordinary shares (non-voting) at the conversion date exchange rate, amounting to KZT 140 thousand. The difference between the conversion amount and the nominal value of the shares was recognized as equity income in the amount of KZT 477.780 thousand.

Information on the Group's exposure to currency risk and liquidity risk related to financial liabilities is disclosed in Note 28.

## 24. Loans and borrowings, continued

### Reconciliation of changes in liabilities and cash flows from financing activities for the year ended 31 December 2023:

‘000 KZT	Bonds	Finance lease liabilities	Loans received from related parties	Convertible financial instruments	2023
Balance at 1 January	–	672.662	205.465	138.795	1.016.922
Raising borrowings	624.056	–	232.682	107.322	964.060
Repayments of borrowings	–	–	(434.258)	–	(434.258)
Payments of finance lease liabilities	–	(277.814)	–	–	(277.814)
<b>Total changes in cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>624.056</b>	<b>(277.814)</b>	<b>(201.576)</b>	<b>107.322</b>	<b>251.988</b>
Interest expense	1.017	157.399	17.281	–	175.697
Interest paid	–	(137.329)	(9.104)	–	(146.433)
Government subsidies	–	(20.070)	–	–	(20.070)
Conversion of financial liabilities to equity	–	–	–	(236.780)	(236.780)
Effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates	–	–	(2.822)	(9.337)	(12.159)
<b>Total changes in cash flows from other activities</b>	<b>1.017</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>5.355</b>	<b>(246.117)</b>	<b>(239.745)</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>625.073</b>	<b>394.848</b>	<b>9.244</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1.029.165</b>

## 24. Loans and borrowings, continued

### Reconciliation of changes in liabilities and cash flows from financing activities for the year ended 31 December 2022:

‘000 KZT	Finance lease liabilities	Loans received from related parties	Convertible financial instruments	2022
Balance at 1 January	–	18.515	334.660	353.175
Raising borrowings	1.014.637	270.702	140.694	1.426.033
Repayments of borrowings	–	(80.390)	–	(80.390)
Payments of finance lease liabilities	(341.975)	–	–	(341.975)
<b>Total changes in cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>672.662</b>	<b>190.312</b>	<b>140.694</b>	<b>1.003.668</b>
Interest expense	146.124	–	–	146.124
Interest paid	(146.124)	–	–	(146.124)
Conversion of financial liabilities to equity	–	–	(477.920)	(477.920)
Effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates	–	(3.362)	141.361	137.999
<b>Total changes in cash flows from other activities</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(3.362)</b>	<b>(336.559)</b>	<b>(339.921)</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>672.662</b>	<b>205.465</b>	<b>138.795</b>	<b>1.016.922</b>

As a result of the business combination for the year ended 31 December 2022, the Group recognised financial liabilities in the amount of KZT 28.750 thousand, which represented loans issued by the Group companies in the amount of KZT 28.750 thousand.

## 24. Loans and borrowings, continued

Finance lease liabilities are repayable in the following order:

‘000 KZT	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Less than one year	367.277	425.987
From 1 to 2 years	80.690	389.241
From 2 to 3 years	–	84.986
<b>Minimum lease payments</b>	<b>447.967</b>	<b>900.214</b>
<i>Minus: future financial expenses</i>		
Less than one year	(49.631)	(148.173)
From 1 to 2 years	(3.488)	(71.594)
From 2 to 3 years	–	(7.785)
<b>Total future financial expenses</b>	<b>(53.119)</b>	<b>(227.552)</b>
<b>Present value of future minimum lease payments</b>	<b>394.848</b>	<b>672.662</b>
Current portion	317.646	277.814
Non-current portion	77.202	394.848
<b>Total</b>	<b>394.848</b>	<b>672.662</b>

## 25. Trade and other payables

‘000 KZT	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Trade payables for goods and services	101.030	53.982
Trade and other payables for property, plant and equipment	68.495	236.652
Trade and other payables for intangible assets	4.693	8.587
Other trade payables	917	61.968
	<b>175.135</b>	<b>361.189</b>

## 26. Contract liabilities

‘000 KZT	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Advances received for supply of electric scooters	105.282	71.749
Other advances received	6.360	6.535
	<b>111.642</b>	<b>78.284</b>

## 27. Other current liabilities

‘000 KZT	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Reserves for upcoming vacations	38.870	29.414
Payroll liabilities	113	549
Other current liabilities	120	2.996
	<b>39.103</b>	<b>32.959</b>

## 27. Other current liabilities, continued

The table below summarises the movements in provisions as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022:

‘000 KZT	2023	2022
Balance at 1 January	29,414	8,564
Accrued for the period	29,354	20,850
Used	(19,898)	–
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>38,870</b>	<b>29,414</b>

## 28. Fair value and risk management

### Financial risk management

The use of financial instruments exposes the Group to the following types of risk:

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk;
- market risk.

### Basic principles of risk management

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to determine whether changes are necessary to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group establishes training and management standards and procedures to create a structured and effective control environment in which all employees understand their roles and responsibilities.

### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Group will incur a financial loss because counterparties fail to honour their obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily with respect to trade and other receivables) and financing activities, including cash balances and loans issued.

#### Trade and other receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit in accordance with the policies established by the Group for customer credit risk management. The need for impairment is assessed at each reporting date using an allowance matrix to estimate expected credit losses based on the Group's experience or external credit ratings. Valuation allowance rates are set depending on the number of days of delay in payment.

The Group's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at 31 December 2023 is as follows:

‘000 KZT	Gross carrying amount	Expected credit losses	Percentage of expected credit losses
Not overdue and overdue up to 90 days	84,588	–	–
Overdue for more than 91 days	65,089	(65,089)	100,0%
	<b>149,677</b>	<b>(65,089)</b>	<b>43,5%</b>

## 28. Fair value and risk management, continued

The Group's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

'000 KZT	Gross carrying amount	Expected credit losses	Percentage of expected credit losses
Not overdue and overdue up to 90 days	22.297	–	–
Overdue for more than 91 days	8.719	(8.719)	100,0%
	<b>31.016</b>	<b>(8.719)</b>	<b>28,1%</b>

### *Cash and cash equivalents*

As of 31 December 2023, the Group had cash and cash equivalents placed in second-tier banks and brokerage accounts amounting to KZT 692.471 thousand (31 December 2022: KZT 46.572 thousand), reflecting the maximum level of the Group's exposure to credit risk related to these financial assets.

The following table illustrates the risk profile of the Group's cash and cash equivalents in banks as of 31 December 2023, and 2022, using credit ratings from 'Fitch', or equivalents from 'S&P' and 'Moody's' if unavailable.

'000 KZT	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
BB- to BB+	638.681	36.492
B- to B+	733	335
without credit rating	53.057	9.745
	<b>692.471</b>	<b>46.572</b>

### *Loans Issued*

The Group provides loans to related parties. As of 31 December 2023, the carrying amount of such loans amounted to KZT 64.202 thousand (31 December 2022: KZT 126.484 thousand). All these loans are unsecured.

As of 31 December 2023, loans issued with a gross carrying amount of KZT 100.887 thousand have been classified as Stage 2 of credit risk (31 December 2022: KZT 36.294 thousand).

As of 31 December 2023, loans issued with a gross carrying amount of KZT 43.078 thousand have been classified as Stage 3 of credit risk (31 December 2022: zero tenge).

### **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulties in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities, where payments are made through the transfer of cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to liquidity management is aimed at ensuring, to the extent possible, a continuous availability of liquid funds sufficient to meet its obligations in a timely manner, both in normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses and without risking the Group's reputation.



## 28. Fair value and risk management, continued

### *Liquidity risk exposure*

The table below summarises the contractual undiscounted payments by maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as at 31 December 2023:

'000 KZT	On demand	Up to 12 months	More than one year	Total
Loans and borrowings	9.244	368.294	704.746	1.082.284
Trade and other payables	–	175.135	–	175.135
Financial liabilities measured at fair value	–	82.252	–	82.252
Lease liabilities	–	15.125	26.125	41.250
	<b>9.244</b>	<b>640.806</b>	<b>730.871</b>	<b>1.380.921</b>

The table below summarises the contractual undiscounted payments by maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as at 31 December 2022:

'000 KZT	On demand	Up to 12 months	More than one year	Total
Loans and borrowings	112.935	657.312	474.227	1.244.474
Financial liabilities measured at fair value	–	373.761	50.838	424.599
Trade and other payables	–	361.189	–	361.189
	<b>112.935</b>	<b>1.392.262</b>	<b>525.065</b>	<b>2.030.262</b>

In cases where the amounts payable are not fixed, the amount is determined based on the conditions existing on the reporting date.

### **Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, will have a negative impact on the Group's profit or the value of its financial instruments. The objective of managing market risk is to control exposure to market risk and keep it within acceptable limits.

### **Currency Risk**

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows associated with exposure to risk will fluctuate due to changes in currency exchange rates. The Group's exposure to currency risk is primarily due to its operating activities (when revenue or expenses are denominated in foreign currency) as well as the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries. The Group does not use hedging instruments to reduce exposure to exchange rate fluctuations.

The following table shows the sensitivity of the Group's profit before taxation (due to changes in cash flows of assets and liabilities) to potential changes in the exchange rate of the US dollar and the Russian ruble, assuming all other parameters remain constant. Fluctuations in the exchange rates of other currencies are not considered due to their insignificance for the consolidated results of the Group.

'000 KZT	Change in the USD exchange rate	Effect on profit before taxation	Change in the RUB exchange rate	Effect on profit before taxation
<b>2023</b>	<b>strengthening by 14%</b>	<b>(25.806)</b>	<b>strengthening by 21%</b>	<b>24.858</b>
	<b>weakening by 14%</b>	<b>31.336</b>	<b>weakening by 21%</b>	<b>(32.626)</b>
<b>2022</b>	<b>strengthening by 5%</b>	<b>8.368</b>	<b>strengthening by 7%</b>	<b>37.507</b>
	<b>weakening by 8%</b>	<b>(13.390)</b>	<b>weakening by 12%</b>	<b>(64.299)</b>

## 28. Fair value and risk management, continued

### *Interest Rate Risk Exposure*

Interest rate risk, associated with changes in interest rates, represents the risk of fluctuation in the value of a financial instrument due to changes in market interest rates.

The Group has adopted a policy based on fixed interest rates, whereby exposure to interest rate risk is absent.

### *Capital Management*

The Group's capital structure includes net financial debt minus cash and cash equivalents and equity. Risk management related to capital aims to ensure the Group's ability to conduct its operations continuously, maximizing returns to stakeholders by optimizing the ratio of equity to debt capital. To achieve this goal, the Group may review its investment program, raise new debt or repay previously borrowed funds, and attract investor funds.

The ratio of debt to equity for the Group as of 31 December 2023, and 2022, is as follows:

‘000 KZT	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Loans and borrowings	1.029.165	1.016.922
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(692.514)	(48.124)
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>336.651</b>	<b>968.798</b>
Equity	2.050.737	1.465.250
<b>Debt to equity ratio</b>	<b>0,16</b>	<b>0,66</b>

### **Fair value**

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments as at 31 December 2023 and 2022 approximate their fair values, except for the financial instruments disclosed below:

‘000 KZT	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Loans and borrowings	1.029.165	1.021.396	1.016.922	1.002.825
Lease liabilities	32.336	31.973	–	–
	<b>1.061.501</b>	<b>1.053.369</b>	<b>1.016.922</b>	<b>1.002.825</b>

The fair value of financial liabilities was calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows at market interest rates.

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole, as follows:

Level 1 - quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;

Level 3 - valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

## 28. Fair value and risk management, continued

Liabilities related to leases, loans, and borrowings are classified as Level 3 fair value hierarchy. For liabilities recognized at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers between levels within the hierarchy have occurred by re-evaluating classifications based on inputs (using the lowest level input that is significant to the overall fair value measurement) at the end of each reporting period. There have been no changes during the year in the Group's valuation processes, valuation techniques, and types of inputs used in fair value measurement. Below are the significant unobservable inputs used in fair value measurements classified as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

Financial instrument type	Method of estimation	Significant unobservable inputs	Relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurements
Financial liabilities measured at fair value	Discounted cash flow method: The valuation model calculates the present value of expected payments based on financial plans using a discount rate. The expected cash flows are determined taking into account possible scenarios of projected performance and the probability of each scenario.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projected cash flows;</li> <li>Discount rate 2023: 10.66% (2022: 9.84%).</li> </ul>	<p>The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projected cash flows are projected to increase (decrease);</li> <li>the discount rate will be lower (higher).</li> </ul>

## 29. Contingent liabilities

### *Conditional Tax Liabilities in Kazakhstan*

The tax system in Kazakhstan, being relatively new, is characterized by frequent changes in legislative norms, official interpretations, and judicial decisions, often ambiguously formulated and contradictory, allowing for their ambiguous interpretation by various tax authorities, including opinions regarding the accounting treatment of income, expenses, and other items of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

Regulatory bodies of various levels, with the authority to impose significant fines and interest, conduct checks and investigations regarding the correctness of tax calculations. The accuracy of tax calculations for the reporting period may be verified within the subsequent three calendar years, but under certain circumstances, this period may be extended. These circumstances may result in tax risks in Kazakhstan being much higher than in other countries. Based on its understanding of applicable tax legislation, regulatory requirements, and judicial decisions, the Group's management believes that tax liabilities are fully reflected. However, the interpretation of these provisions by relevant authorities may differ, and if they can substantiate the legitimacy of their position, this could have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

### *Legal Proceedings*

As part of its normal business operations, the Group may be subject to various legal proceedings and claims. The Group assesses the probability of significant liabilities, taking into account specific circumstances, and records the corresponding provision in the consolidated financial statements only when it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations, and the amount of the liability can be measured with sufficient reliability.

Management believes that actual liabilities, if any, will not materially affect the current consolidated financial statements and the consolidated financial results of the Group.

### *Subsidy Agreements*

The Group has entered into an agreement with Damu Entrepreneurship Development Fund JSC to subsidize part of the interest rate on loan agreements for leasing contracts under the national entrepreneurship development project for 2021-2025. Government subsidies are intended to reimburse interest expenses in exchange for future fulfillment of certain conditions.

As of 31 December 2023, the Group's management believes that all conditions have been met.

### 30. Segment reporting

The Group operates in Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Belarus, and Georgia. Since June 2023, the Company has exited the territory of Ukraine (June 2022: acquired Georgia) and engages in kicksharing services and software provision, which is an integral part of kicksharing. Based on factors outlined in the accounting policies, the Group allocates one reporting segment.

The activity of the Group's reporting segment is regularly reviewed by the operational decision-maker, represented by the senior management of the Group, to analyze the results of resource allocation between operational segments.

The Group evaluates the performance of operational segments based on revenue and adjusted profit before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization, excluding other items that the Group considers one-time or extraordinary ('Kicksharing EBITDA').

Below is a reconciliation of Kicksharing EBITDA to IFRS net profit:

<b>‘000 KZT</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Profit before tax	245.958	10.695
Depreciation and amortization	961.727	624.456
Sales proceeds of scooters and batteries	(208.733)	(67.910)
Other income	(48.293)	–
Results of acquisition and disposal of subsidiary	(45.836)	1.314
Finance income	(20.711)	(8.448)
Finance expense	183.636	190.061
<b>EBITDA kicksharing</b>	<b>1.067.748</b>	<b>750.168</b>

### Geographical information

Property, plant and equipment (*Note 15*) of the Group are located in the following countries:

<b>‘000 KZT</b>	<b>31 December 2023</b>	<b>31 December 2022</b>
Kazakhstan	1.510.609	1.974.604
Georgia	25.401	17.792
Belarus	–	292.734
Ukraine	–	50.097
	<b>1.536.010</b>	<b>2.335.227</b>

Revenue from kicksharing (see Note 7) of the Group from customers is allocated as follows:

<b>‘000 KZT</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Kazakhstan	3.226.366	2.598.281
Georgia	200.085	105.146
Other countries	7.456	264.360
	<b>3.433.907</b>	<b>2.967.787</b>

### 31. Related parties transactions

In accordance with IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures,' related parties are considered to be parties, one of which has the ability to control or significantly influence the operational and financial decisions of the other party. When determining whether parties are related, the substance of the relationships between the parties is considered, rather than just their legal form. Related parties may enter into transactions that would not have been conducted between unrelated parties. The prices and terms of such transactions may differ from those of transactions between unrelated parties.

As of 31 December 2023, and 2022, the Group did not have an ultimate controlling party. Information on the Group's shareholders is disclosed in Note 1.

#### ***Key management personnel remuneration***

The senior management personnel includes the top executives of the Group. The expenses for the compensation of key management personnel include monthly salaries, bonuses, and other performance-based payments.

The remuneration received by senior management personnel in the reporting year amounted to the following sums, reflected within the general and administrative expenses.

<b>‘000 KZT</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Key management personnel	240.365	62.780

#### ***Other transactions with related parties***

In the consolidated financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2023, and 31 December 2022, the following balances related to transactions with related parties were disclosed:

<b>‘000 KZT</b>	<b>31 December 2023</b>	<b>31 December 2022</b>
Trade receivables	31.225	1.076
Prepayments	53	–
Loans issued	64.202	126.484
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>95.480</b>	<b>127.560</b>
Financial liabilities measured at fair value	80.609	398.521
Loans and borrowings	9.244	344.260
Trade and other payables	37.074	19.213
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>126.927</b>	<b>761.994</b>

In the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2023, and 31 December 2022, the following amounts arising from transactions with related parties were disclosed:

<b>‘000 KZT</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Revenue	189.705	93.104
Cost of sales	(15.116)	(1.017)
General and administrative expenses	(5.684)	(20.570)
Other income	48.293	–
Provision for expected credit losses	(140.856)	(4.584)
Results of acquisition and disposal of subsidiary	45.836	(1.314)
Finance income	6.424	8.448
Finance expense	(41.812)	(43.937)
	<b>86.790</b>	<b>30.130</b>

Information on loans received from related parties is disclosed in Note 24.

## **32. Subsequent events**

Significant events that have occurred between the reporting date and the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements are outlined below:

- Bonds issued by the Group were fully sold, as disclosed in Note 24.
- The Group entered into an agreement with JSC 'Entrepreneurship Development Fund Damu to subsidize a portion of the interest rate on the issued bonds as part of the entrepreneurship development project for 2021-2025. The subsidized interest rate is 14.75% per annum.
- The Group acquired electric scooters and interchangeable batteries totaling KZT 2.999.194 thousand.