

# AT THE CORE OF THE ENERGY FLOW



1997-2022



Company Profile Message from the Chair of the Board Message from the General Director (Chair Key indicators 2022 Layout of Main Pipelines

Development Background

Key events in 2022

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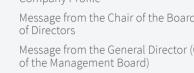
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# **Company Profile**

KAZTRANSOIL JSC IS A PUBLIC COMPANY, 90% OF WHICH ORDINARY SHARES ARE OWNED BY NC KAZMUNAYGAS JSC, AND 10% OF ORDINARY SHARES MINUS 1 SHARE ARE CONTROLLED BY MINORITY SHAREHOLDERS.

The majority of the Company's assets are located in Kazakhstan. The structure of KazTransOil JSC consists of 3 subsidiaries in Kazakhstan, Georgia and the United Arab Emirates. as well as 2 jointly controlled organizations located in Kazakhstan.

#### Mission

### Vision

asset management.

PERS.



Ensuring maximum benefits for the shareholders of KazTransOil JSC and observing the strategic interests of the state in the field of oil transportation through the main oil pipeline.

KazTransOil JSC is a competitive company with a diversified pipeline system that complies with the best practices in the field of sustainable development, safety of production activities, environmental protection and production

## **Corporate values**



44,073 255.6 **MILLION TONS-KM BILLION TENGE** revenue in 2022 oil turnover (consolidated) in 2022 6,705 total number employee headcount in 2022 of work-related accidents azīransOil C15000M°N3 IN ANA MIL

e "



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# Message from the Chair of the Board of Directors

**Dear Shareholders, Partners and Colleagues!** 

THE YEAR 2022 WAS AN IMPORTANT YEAR FOR KAZTRANSOIL JSC. IN THE REPORTING PERIOD, KAZTRANSOIL JSC CELEBRATED ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY AND I WOULD LIKE TO CONGRATULATE THE SHAREHOLDERS. MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. EMPLOYEES AND PARTNERS OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC ON THIS SIGNIFICANT EVENT!

Over this time, the Company has implemented major projects to develop the pipeline system, ensuring stable supplies of energy resources to the domestic market and strengthening the country's export potential.

KazTransOil JSC, as the national operator of the main oil pipeline of the Republic of Kazakhstan, maintains a strong position in the industry and transports more than 36% of all oil produced in the country and about 99% of supplies to domestic refineries. We are trusted by our domestic and foreign partners. The Company provides services to more than 80 oil companies.

In the reporting year, KazTransOil JSC fulfilled its production and financial indicators in accordance with the approved business plan of the Company for 2022. Consolidated revenue for 2022 increased by 7% as compared to the indicator for 2021 and amounted

to 255.6 billion tenge. Consolidated net income for the year under review amounted to 19.8 billion tenge, down 61% as compared to 2021. Dividend payments for 2021 amounted to 10 billion tenge, or 26 tenge per common share. The reduction of the dividend for 2021 was dictated by the need to ensure the Company's financial stability.

Despite geopolitical challenges, disrupted supply chains and market demand volatility, in 2022 KazTransOil JSC ensured reliable and uninterrupted oil transportation. In addition, taking into account the order of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, the Company has done a lot of work to increase oil supplies through the Trans-Caspian corridor. For example, in 2022, KazTransOil's subsidiary in Georgia, Batumi Oil Terminal LLC, increased oil cargo transshipment by 22%. This growth was largely due to effective cooperation with Tengizchevroil LLP.

An important result of the Company's activities in the reporting period was the launch of an investment project to upgrade the Astrakhan-Mangyshlak waterline. As a result, its throughput capacity will increase from 110,000 to 170,000 cubic metres per day. This is a strategically important project. Firstly, it is the only source of water for over 35% of the population in the Mangistau region and over 28% of the population in the Atyrau region. Secondly, the availability of Volga water affects the operations of oil and gas production and industrial enterprises in Western Kazakhstan.

The Company is improving its sustainability practices, including operational safety, environmental protection, development and social support for its employees. In the reporting period, the Company achieved zero injuries. In addition, all social obligations to employees were fulfilled. Approximately 3 billion tenge was allocated for these purposes.

In 2023, KazTransOil JSC will promote the development of alternative oil export routes. In particular, the Company will provide transportation of 1.5 million tons of oil per year from the Tengiz field in the direction of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline provided for by the agreement between NC KazMunayGas JSC and the state oil company of the Republic of Azerbaijan SOCAR. In addition, KazTransOil JSC will transport oil through the Transneft trunk oil pipeline system in the direction of the Adamova Zastava oil delivery point for further delivery to the Federal Republic of Germany.



## Marat Ormanov

Chair of the **Board of Directors** of KazTransOil JSC

To summarize the year 2022, despite the current situation, I express my gratitude to our shareholders, members of the Board of Directors for their support and understanding in the decisions of the activities of KazTransOil JSC. I also express my gratitude to the partners of the Company for fruitful cooperation and strengthening of business relations. I thank the employees of KazTransOil JSC and its subsidiaries for their selfless work and professionalism for the prosperity of the Republic of Kazakhstan.



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# Message from the General Director

## (Chair of the Management Board)

#### **Dear Readers!**

LET ME PRESENT YOU THE INTEGRATED ANNUAL REPORT OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC, IN WHICH WE REFLECT THE RESULTS OF FINANCIAL AND PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR 2022, AS WELL AS SHARE THE PROSPECTS FOR THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY.

The reporting year was an anniversary year for KazTransOil JSC and we can summarize some of the results of 25 years of work of the Company. First of all, I would like to note that we have really put together a professional and efficient team of like-minded people, who are genuinely interested in the development of the Company and in achieving positive business results. Largely due to this, for many years KazTransOil JSC has been ensuring uninterrupted and reliable supply of oil to the domestic market of the country, for export and transit.

At the end of 2022, the consolidated oil cargo turnover was 44,073 million tonskm, which is 1% higher than the actual indicator in 2021. The volume of oil transportation separately for KazTransOil JSC amounted to 40.656 thousand tons. decreasing by 1,4% compared to 2021. The decrease in the volume of transportation was mainly due to the decrease in the volume of oil production and delivery, as well as the redistribution of export volumes to the domestic market.

Consolidated revenue of KazTransOil JSC in 2022 increased by 7% compared to the indicator in 2021 and amounted to 255.6 billion tenge. Consolidated net profit for the reporting year amounted to 19.8 billion tenge, decreased by 61% compared to 2021, due to the indexation of salaries of operational personnel of the Company and its subsidiaries and the introduction of a new remuneration system, in accordance with the requirements of the unified remuneration system of NC KazMunayGas JSC, as well as depreciation of fixed assets according to the results of revaluation in 2022.

In 2022, 43,587 million tenge or 99,6% of total capital investments were allocated to maintain the current production level and improve the technical condition of the existing oil pipeline system. These investments are the key to reliable, accident-free and safe oil transportation

In the reporting year, KazTransOil JSC group of companies continued its work on implementation of strategically important investment projects, including expansion of "Kazakhstan-China" oil pipeline, modernization of the first stage of "Astrakhan — Mangyshlak" waterline, as well as the project on construction of the Kashagan CGTU waterline.

Our Company demonstrates excellent performance in the field of occupational safety in the group of companies of NC KazMunayGas JSC. In 2022, the Company joined the global initiative to promote the "Vision Zero" concept developed by the International Social Security Association. Our investments in building a corporate culture of conscious safety are bearing fruit. As a result of many years of work, indicators of zero iniuries have been achieved



achieved.

## Talgat Kurmanbavev

**General Director** (Chair of the Management Board) of KazTransOil JSC

KazTransOil JSC pays special attention to environmental safety and carries out continuous work to minimize the negative impact on the environment. In 2022, the Company approved the Action Plan of KazTransOil JSC for implementation of the Low-Carbon Development Program of NC KazMunayGas JSC for 2022-2031. Also, in the reporting period, all the established energy efficiency targets were

We realize that long-term sustainable business growth is based on the development of human capital. To attract and retain qualified employees, the Company offers decent working conditions, competitive salaries, maintains a high level of motivation and provides opportunities for professional growth.

One of the priorities of the Company is taking care of the social welfare of our employees and maintaining their healthy lifestyle. In 2022, KazTransOil JSC began construction of 12 multi-purpose sports grounds for shift workers. Last year, we fulfilled all social obligations to the employees. About 3 billion tenge was allocated for these purposes.

In 2023, the Company will contribute to resolving the issues of national energy security and development of alternative routes of oil exports.

I express my gratitude to our shareholders and partners for their constructive cooperation and trust, and to the entire team of KazTransOil JSC for their contribution to the development of the Company.



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2022



+1%

(SJCE).

### **Oil transportation**

**OIL TRANSPORTATION AND PETROLEUM PRODUCT** TRANSSHIPMENT (CONSOLIDATED). **THOUSAND TONS\*** <sup>2022</sup> 42,582 +0.1% 2023 (plan) 42,330 2022 42,582



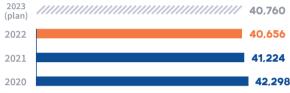
**OIL TURNOVER (CONSOLIDATED)\*\*,** MILLION TONS-KM



| 43,829 | 2023<br>(plan) |
|--------|----------------|
| 44,073 | 2022           |
| 43,837 | 2021           |
| 43,757 | 2020           |

**OIL TRANSPORTATION,** SEPARATELY FOR KAZTRANSOIL JSC, THOUSAND TONS

# 656 -1% 40,760



\* This indicator is calculated on a consolidated basis, taking into account

\*\* The indicator is calculated in a consolidated basis, taking into account the Company's interest in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities

the volumes of the Company and Batumi Oil Terminal LLC.

2022 2021

2020

PERS.

2022

2022

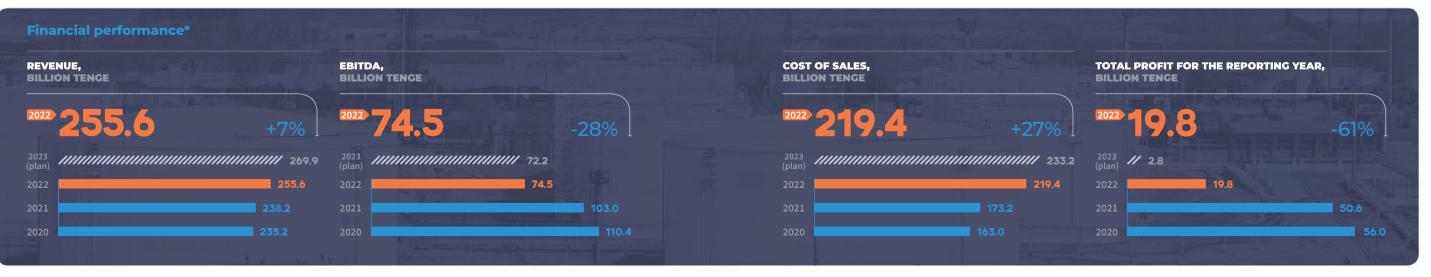
2021

2020

TONS

**ENVIRONMENTAL PAYMENTS, MILLION TENGE** 





\* The consolidated financial indicators of the Company

### Sustainable development indicators (separately for KazTransOil JSC)



#### **TOTAL NUMBER OF WORK-RELATED ACCIDENTS**





**EMISSIONS OF POLLUTANTS,** 



**GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (SCOPE 1),** THOUSAND TONS OF CO,-EQ.



**ENERGY INTENSITY OF OIL TRANSPORTATION, TOE/MILLION TONS** 





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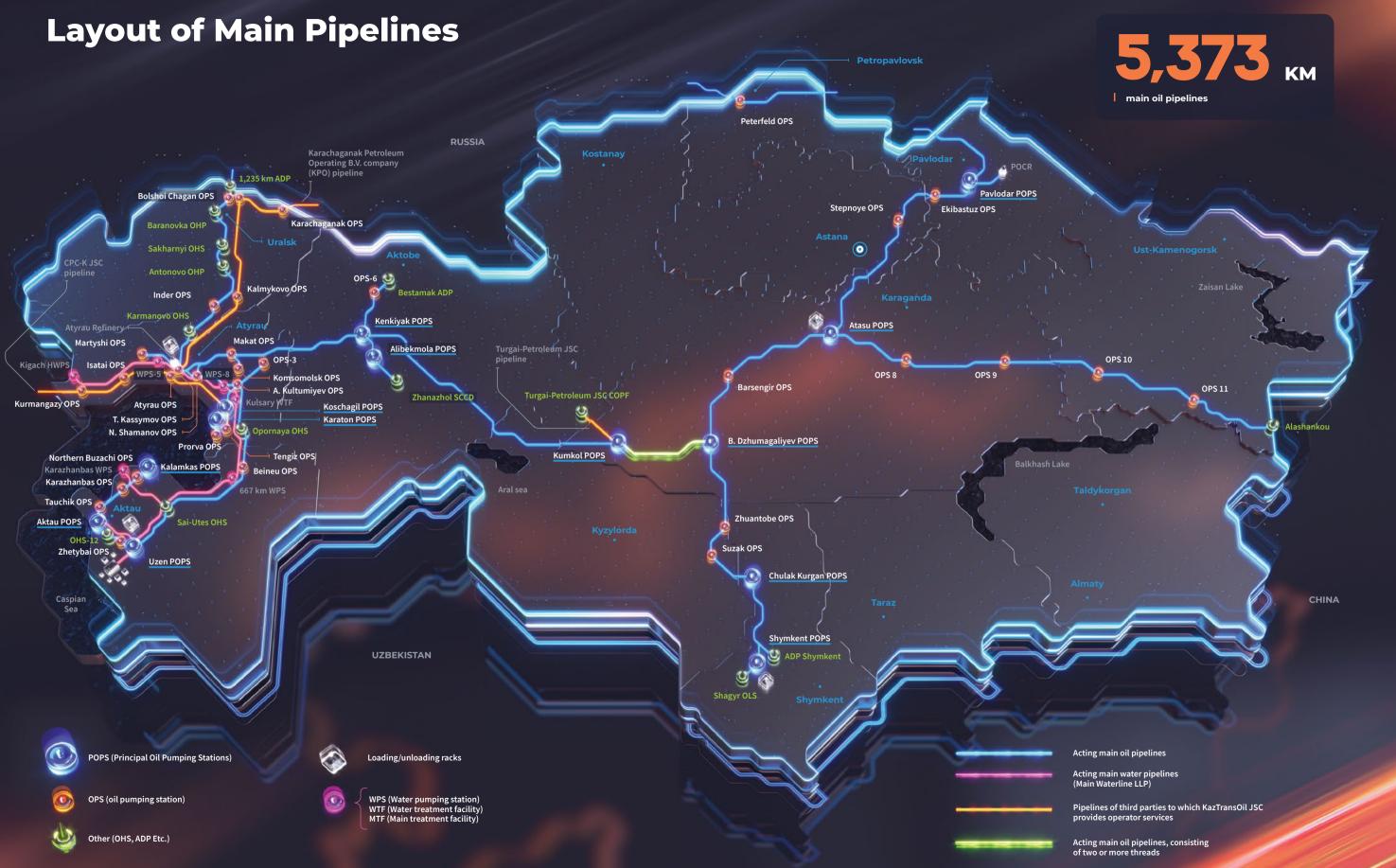
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In 2001, the state-owned block

of shares of NOTC KazTransOil

CJSC (renamed KazTransOil CJSC)

was transferred to the authorized

capital of the National Company

'Oil and Gas Transportation"

Closed Joint-Stock Company,

established in accordance with

the Decree of the Government

of the Republic of Kazakhstan

dated May 2, 2001 No. 591.

2001

In order to comply with the in-terests of the Republic of Kazakhstan in matters of oil transportation, export and import of oil and oil products, by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 2, 1997 No. 461. a closed joint-stock company "National Oil Transportation Company "KazTransOil" was established with 100% participation of the state in its authorized capital

# 1997

In December, the Company was included in the Repu can Section of the State Regis ter of Natural Monopoly En-tities in respect of a number of services provided classified as natural monopoly areas, including oil transportation services through trunk pipelines and water supply services through the main water pipeline system.



By Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 20, 2002 No. 811, on the basis of the closed joint-stock companies "National Oil and Gas Company

"Kazakhoil" and "National Company "Oil and Gas Transportation" reorganized by merger, a closed jointstock company "National Company "KazMunayGas" was formed, which became the sole shareholder of KazTransOil CJSC.

2002

In June, the Kenkivak — Atyrau main pipeline was put into operation.

2003

In May, KazTransOil CJSC was renamed into KazTransOil JSC

In July, NC KazMunayGas JSC transferred to the Company its 51% stake in the joint venture MunaiTas NWTC JSC.

The Company and the China National Oil and Gas Exploration and Development Corporation established the Kazakh-Chinese Pipeline LLP

(KCP LLP) on a parity basis.

2004

In July, KCP LLP put into operation the main pipeline "Atasu — Alashankou".

Also in July, the Company put into operation the Northern Buzachi — Karazhanbas oil pipeline with a length of 25 km and a design capacity of 3.5 million tons of oil per year.

# 2006

2007

In January, the Company ac-quired a 50% stake in Batumi Capital Partners Limited As a result of the transaction. the Company acquired partial control over the assets of Batumi Oil Terminal LLC.

transaction, the Company received full control over the assets of Batumi Oil Terminal LLC and the exclusive right to manage Batumi Sea Port LLC. 2008

In February 2008, the Company

acquired 100% of the shares

of Batumi Industrial Holdings

Limited. As a result of the

In September 2009. KCP LLP put into operation the main oil pipeline "Kenkiyak — Kumkol".

# 2009



2011

Sea Port LLC). 2013

In September, the Company sold its 100% interest in KazTransOil-Service JSC to Kaz-MunavGas-Service LLP under a sales and purchase agreement.

By Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 8, 2012 No. 1273, the Company was determined as the national operator for the main oil pipeline.

In December 2012, KASE started trading on the secondary market in the Company's common shares, which became the first in the Republic of Kazakhstan to place its shares under the People's IPO



Program.

In December, as a result of the reorganization of Batumi Industrial Holdings Limited, Batumi Capital Partners Limited and Batumi Services Limited, the Company became the owner of 100% of the shares of Batumi Terminals Limited (Cyprus), through which assets were managed in Georgia (Batumi Oil Terminal LLC, which has an exclusive the right to manage Batumi



Since January, the Company has started transporting Russian oil through the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the People's Republic of China (PRC) in the amount of up to 7 million tons per year.

In August, 0.88% of the shares of "Accumulative Pension Fund of Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan" JSC were sold.

# 2014

Amendments to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan adopted in May "On natu-ral monopolies", according to which oil transportation services for the purpose of transit through the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan and export outside the Republic of Kazakhstan are excluded from the scope of natural monopolies.



In August, the overhaul of the Kazakh section of the TON-2 main oil pipeline was completed, which made it possible to increase the throughput capacity of this section from 7 million to 11 million tons per year.

In October 2016, the Company began receiving oil from the Kashagan field into the Company's oil trunk pipeline system.

In December, OPS 663 km was commissioned (later renamed OPS after N. Shmanov).

2016

As a result of the liquidation procedures of the subsidiary Batumi Terminals Limited (Cyprus), KazTransOil JSC in March became the owner of 100% of the shares of Petrotrans Limited and in August received a 100% stake in Batumi Oil Terminal LLC, which has the exclusive right to manage 100% -th share in the authorized capital of Batumi Sea Port LLC, owned by the State of Georgia.

In December, Main Waterline LLP was registered with a 100% share of the Company's participation in the authorized capital.

# 2017

In April, Western and Eastern branches of KazTransOil JSC were deregistered.

In May, a contract was signed for maintenance, repair and emergency response at the facilities of the oil pipeline system CPC-K JSC for 2018–2023.

In August, the reconstruction of the HOPS "Kenkiyak" was completed.

# 2018

Works were completed on the re-turn of 141,728 tons of process oil owned by KazTransOil JSC and located on the territory of the Russian Federation in the Omsk-Pavlodar main oil pipeline.

From December 1, 2019, commercial accounting of Kazakhstani oil began during transportation for export through the Uzen-Atyrau-Samara main oil pipeline according to the system for measuring the quantity and quality of oil at the DAP 1235 km of the Uzen-Atyrau-Samara oil pipeline, located on the territory ofKazakhstan

2019

On December 31, 2020, objects were put into operation LACT "Kumkol" and LACT "Kenkiyak".

2020

In October, heating furnaces were put into operation at the Aman OPS, which made it possible to ensure the transportation of West Kazakhstani oil through theKenkiyak—Atyrauoilpipeline in reverse mode in the amount of up to 6 million tons per year.

2021



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# **Key events** in 2022

## **Febuary**

**ELECTION OF THE GENERAL DIRECTOR (CHAIRMAN** OF THE BOARD) **OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC** 

In accordance with the decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC, Talgat Nasimullaevich Kurmanbavev was elected as the General Director (Chairman of the Management Board) of KazTransOil JSC from February 23, 2022.

## 04 April

#### **APPROVAL OF THE TARIFF** FOR THE OIL PUMPING SERVICE

By order of the General Director (Chairman of the Management Board) of KazTransOil JSC dated April 15, 2022 No. 24, the tariff for the service of KazTransOil JSC for pumping oil through trunk pipelines for the purpose of export outside the Republic of Kazakhstan in the amount of 8,830.51 tenge per 1 ton per 1000 km (without VAT).

#### 05 Mav

#### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING **OF SHAREHOLDERS**

The annual General Meeting of Shareholders of KazTransOil JSC dedicated to the results of 2021 was held in the city of Nur-Sultan.



# 06 June

#### THE SYSTEM OF REMUNERATION **OF PRODUCTION PERSONNEL**

From June 1, 2022 in separate structural divisions KazTransOil JSC introduced a new system of remuneration of employees, developed in accordance with the Unified system of remuneration of employees of subsidiaries and affiliates of NC KazMunayGas JSC.

#### **CREDIT RATING**

The international rating agency Fitch Ratings has confirmed the long-term issuer default rating of KazTransOil JSC at the level"BBB-", forecast "Stable".

# 07 July

# 09 September



to "Stable"







#### **CONNECTING A SECTION** OF THE MAIN WATER CONDUIT

The group of companies KazTransOil JSC completed the connection of the newly built section at 449-499 km of the main water pipeline "Astrakhan — Mangyshlak" after reconstruction.



#### PRESENTATION OF THE AWARD

At the 7th Annual Forum of General Directors NC KazMunay-Gas JSC on the topic "Leadership in the field of industrial safety. New Challenges and Approaches" KazTransOil JSC received an award for the effective implementation of best practices for emergency and crisis management.

### **CREDIT RATING**

The international rating agency S&P Global Ratings has upgraded the long-term issuer default rating of KazTransOil JSC from BB to BB+, with a forecat "Negative".

\* On March 9, 2023, the international rating agency S&P Global Ratings revised the forecat on the rating of KazTransOil JSC from "Negative



### **DEBT FINANCING**

Main Water Supply LLP and Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC signed an Agreement on the provision of a credit line in order to start financing the investment project "Reconstruction and expansion of the main water pipeline "Astrakhan — Mangyshlak" 1st stage"

#### 12 December

### SOCIAL POLITICS

On December 9, 2022, by the decision of the Board of Directors of the Company, the Code of Social Responsibility of KazTransOil JSC was approved.



#### **PRESENTATION OF THE AWARD**

On the eve of the national holiday Republic Day, workers KazTransOil JSC was awarded state and departmental awards.



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**Company's Business Model** 

61.9 billion tenge

charter capital

38 employees

received trainings

in environmental legislation

of bird-protection

devices installed

8 Water

Principles

۵ĵ۵ Ombudsm institution

Ъ

Code of Bus Ethics

Hotline

in oil pipeline directorates

242 sets

2022

COMPANY'S BUSINESS MODEL

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1,386 thous. m<sup>3</sup> oil tank farm

5,373 km Length of main oil pipelines

36 oil pumping stations

6.705 pers.

total headcount

44.3 years average age of employee

> 70% share of staff in the regions

> > - 679 -IT systems (SAP, EDMS, EAS, SCADA, SQUID and others)

> > > ('Å') Trunking network

VALUE CREATION VALUE CREATION

 $\Theta$ 

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OIL

TRANSPORTATION

TRANSPORTATION

Oil transshipment to CPC-K JSC, MunaiTas NWPC LLP and

Oil loading into rail tank

cars from rail loading racks

Oil loading

to tankers in the

port of Aktau

DIRECTIONS

Oil supply for domestic

market (refineries)

the Russian Federation

Oil transit through

KCP LLP system

0

**RESULTS AS OF 2022** STAKEHOLDERS 19.8 billion tenge **10** billion tenge total profit by the end of 2022 dividends at the end of 2021 **«BBB-»** "Stable" Fitch Ratings agency rating 85 tons reduced NO<sub>x</sub> emissions embers of the 7% **Board of Directors** reduced overall fuel consumption **1.4** billion tenge (@) the volume of investments Financial in environmental protection measures Organisation and Rating OPERATING Agencies SERVICES OPERATING SERVICES 40,656 thous. tons State CONSUMERS Authoritie oil transportation and Influentia (separately for Company) 1.358 Karachaganak Petroleum 100 pipe defects eliminated Operating B.V. 43.8 billion tenge Service Turgai-Petroleum JSC capital investments and Partners MunaiTas NWPC LLP 746 million tenge personnel training investments CPC-K JSC work-related injuries Kazakhstan-China Pipeline LLP 2.98% SJC personnel **Turnover** Ratio Main Waterline LLP **3** billion tenge 83% Suppliers social stability social support for rating employees **34** billion tenge General Public à-(local community, taxes and other 83 public organisations obligatory payments to the state budget and mass media) Digital Technology Development Program of KazTransOil JSC STR STR 100% Competitors

coverage for mobile radio stations of trunking radio network



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Business process transformation and optimisation

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KAZTRANSOIL JSC PERFORMANCE **OVER 25 YEARS** 



VOLUME OF OIL TRANSPORTATION SEPARATELY FOR KAZTRANSOIL JSC

21



MAIN

**ACTIVITIES** 



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# **Company Profile** and Activities





construction and operation of the pipeline system on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan and beyond

oil transportation services through main

pipelines





provision of services for the production, transmission and distribution of thermal energy, transmission of electrical energy and wastewater disposal

organization of transportation of Kazakhstani

oil through the pipeline systems of other states

KazTransOil JSC is a public company. 90% of which ordinary shares are owned by NC KazMunayGas JSC, and 10% of ordinary shares minus 1 share are controlled by minority shareholders.

90%

of KazTransOil JSC owned

by NC KazMunavGas JSC

of ordinary shares

THE MAJORITY OF THE COMPANY'S ASSETS ARE LOCATED IN KAZAKHSTAN. THE STRUCTURE OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC CONSISTS OF 3 SUBSIDIARIES IN KAZAKHSTAN, GEORGIA AND THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, AS WELL AS 2 JOINTLY CONTROLLED ORGANIZATIONS LOCATED IN KAZAKHSTAN.

## Mission

## Vision

asset management.

# **Company's Development Strategy** up to 2028

# **MISSION, VISION, VALUES**

Ensuring maximum benefits for the shareholders of KazTransOil JSC and observing the strategic interests of the state in the field of oil transportation through the main oil pipeline.

KazTransOil JSC is a competitive company with a diversified pipeline system that complies with the best practices in the field of sustainable development, safety of production activities, environmental protection and production

> CORPORATE VALUES ARE REFLECTED IN ALL AREAS OF ACTIVITY **OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC AND** PLAY A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN ORGANIZING EMPLOYEE **RELATIONS, BUILDING BUSINESS PROCESSES,** STRATEGIC PLANNING AND **DECISION-MAKING.**

### **Corporate values**



#### Safety

The company strives to ensure trouble-free operation of production facilities.

#### **Diligence and** professionalism

The Company values industriousness in its employees, knowledge of the specifics of the Company's activities, timely and high-quality performance of tasks and ensures continuous improvement of professional competencies and skills.

#### Quality

The company strives to ensure the proper and high-quality conduct of its work.

#### Efficiency

The Company is aware of its responsibility to the state, shareholders, employees and society, in this regard, the profitability and efficiency of operations, the achievement of high results are an indisputable value for the Company. Improving business processes, optimizing costs, focusing on upgrading equipment and investing in the development of production ensure sustainable and stable operation of the Company.

#### Transparency

The Company seeks to ensure transparency of management, confirmation of its commitment to corporate governance standards.



Key events in 2022

Company's Business Model

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The implementation of the Strategic Goals is aimed at achieving the Mission and Vision of KazTransOil JSC.

**KEY FACTORS AFFECTING** THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMPANY'S STRATEGIC GOALS

Growth of oil production and loading of oil pipelines of KazTransOil JSC



**Execution of contracts** by oil producing companies for the supply of oil



Ensuring the achievement of production indicators for the volume of transportation and cargo turnover for 2022 (without adjustments)

Accident-free

operation

**Rising oil prices and a stable** exchange rate of the national currency



Modernization of production assets



STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS **OF DEVELOPMENT OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC UNTIL 2028** 

In November 2020, the Board of Directors approved the Development Strategy of KazTransOil JSC up to 2028 (hereinafter referred to as the Development Strategy), which is aimed at ensuring positive production and financial performance and safe, high-quality, timely and uninterrupted oil transportation. The development strategy was developed in accordance with the recommendations of NC KazMunavGas JSC.

The table below shows the results of the implementation of strategic objectives based on the Company's Development Strategy in force in the reporting year.

## Strategic KPIs of the Company

#### CONSOLIDATED OIL TURNOVER 1.1 (>46 BN TONS-KM BY 2028)

#### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

Ensuring the fulfillment of production targets in terms of transportation volume and cargo turnover for 2022 (without adjustments):

- consolidated oil transportation volume 42,006 thousand tons (separately for the Company – 40,622 thousand tons);
- consolidated oil turnover 43,805 million tons-km (separately for the Company – 34,897 million tons-km).

FULFILLED

42,582 thous. consolidated oil

44,073 million tons-km consolidated

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40,656 thous. 34,261 million tons-km separately for the Company

#### Key plans for 2023

separately for the Company

Ensuring the fulfillment of production targets in terms of transportation volume and cargo turnover for 2023:

- consolidated oil transportation volume 42,330 thousand tons (separately for the Company – 40,760 thousand tons);
- consolidated oil turnover 43,829 million tons-km (separately for the Company – 34,386 million tons-km).

#### NET INCOME (>43 BILLION TENGE BY 2028)

#### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

Achievement of consolidated net profit for 2022 at the level of 14.7 billion tenge.

#### Execution for 2022

1.2

FULFILLED

1.3

FULFILLED

19.8 billion tenge

consolidated net profit

#### Key plans for 2023

Achievement of consolidated net profit for 2023 at the level of 2.8 billion tenge.

#### EBITDA (>75 BILLION TENGE BY 2028)

#### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

Achievement of consolidated EBITDA for 2022 at the level of 69 billion tenge.

# 74.5 billion tenge **EBITDA**

Key plans for 2023 Achievement of EBITDA for 2023 at the level of 72 billion tenge.

# Strategic goal 1 "Ensuring the efficient operation of the Company"

ENSURING POSITIVE PRODUCTION AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS. ENSURING SAFE, HIGH-QUALITY, TIMELY AND UNINTERRUPTED OIL TRANSPORTATION

#### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

Completion of the subproject Phase I of Kenkiyak — Atyrau Oil Pipeline Section Reversal with a capacity of up to 6 million tons per year of the project Tranche Two at Phase Two of Kazakhstan-China Oil Pipeline Construction. Increasing productivity up to 20 million tons of oil per year/

#### Execution for 2022

EDITT

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aziransOil

PARTIALLY FULFILLED

2.1

2.1.1

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• The throughput capacity of the oil pipeline is up to 6 million tons per year in the reverse direction. • Work continues to complete the construction of admi-

 $\bigcirc$ 

nistrative facilities.

#### Key plans for 2023

Ensuring the Russian oil transit in the direction of the Republic of Uzbekistan via Priirtyshsk ERP — Shagyr OLS (subject to the provision of resources by shippers and oil companies).

# KazTransOil

| ompany Profile   |
|--|
| essage from the Chair of the Board<br>f Directors                  |
| essage from the General Director (Chair<br>f the Management Board) |
| ey indicators 2022   |
| ayout of Main Pipelines  |
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# STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT **OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC UNTIL 2028**

- Strategic goal 1 "Ensuring the efficient operation of the Company"
- 2.1 ENSURING POSITIVE PRODUCTION AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS, ENSURING SAFE, HIGH-QUALITY, TIMELY AND UNINTERRUPTED OIL TRANSPORTATION

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## Completion Form (key events for 2022)

2.1.2 Ensuring the share of general and administrative

expenses separately for the Company in the total amount of total expenses no more than 7%. FULFILLED FULFILLED Key plans for 2023 Implementation of activities planned for 2023 by the Plan for increasing net profitability (profitability) KazTransOil JSC, as well as its SJCE.

Completion Form (key events for 2022)

2.1.3 Ensuring the Russian oil transit in the direction of Chi- 2.1.6 na up to 10 million tons per year.

Execution for 2022

FULFILLED

FULFILLED

Key plans for 2023

Ensuring the Russian oil transit in the direction of China up to 10 million tons per year.

#### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

2.1.4 Separate pumping of "low-sulfur" oil via "Atyrau – Samara — Novorossiysk" pipeline with shipment in a mixture with Siberian Light in the amount of up to 1.0 million tons per year.

Key plans for 2023

Separate pumping of "low-sulfur" oil along the route "Atyrau – Samara – Novorossiysk" with shipment in a mixture with Siberian Light in the amount of up to 1.0 million tons per year.

#### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

2.1.5 Compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on natural monopolies, making appropriate proposals to ensure a flexible and efficient tariff policy of the Company.

## Key plans for 2023

Increase in the tariff for the Company's rate for pumping oil through main pipelines for the purpose of export outside the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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#### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

Achievement of the consumer satisfaction rate with the quality of oil transportation services and operator services of at least 97%.

98%

the coefficient of consumer

satisfaction with the quali-

ty of the services provided

for for operator services

Execution for 2022

# 100%

the coefficient of consumer satisfaction with the quality of the serportation

## Key plans for 2023

Achievement of consumer satisfaction rate with the quality of oil transportation services provided at least 95%. Achieving a customer satisfaction rate with the quality of operator services of at least 96%.

## Completion Form (key events for 2022)

- (2.1.7)Taking measures to reduce / optimize costs.
  - Execution for 2022

FULFILLED

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURES FOR TRANSFORMATION AND DIGITALIZATION

#### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

2.2.1 Implementation of the Action Plan to improve the per- 2.3.1 Implementation of the Program for R&D and impleformance of KazTransOil JSC.

#### FULFILLED

2.2

- The activities planned for 2022 have been completed.
- Post-project monitoring is underway on the project "Outsourcing of print service
- in the central office of KazTransOil JSC".

#### Key plans for 2023

Implementation of the Action Plan to improve the per- 2.3.2 Key plans for 2023 formance of KazTransOil JSC.

#### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

[2.2.2] Implementation of the Digital Technologies Development Program in KazTransOil JSC.

#### Execution for 2022

FULFILLED

The project "Modernization of software for the electronic archive system OpenText xECM" was implemented.

#### Key plans for 2023

Implementation of the Roadmap of priority projects on information technology, process control systems and information security.

# **R&D AND INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT**

#### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

mentation of innovative projects on new machinery, equipment and technologies for 2022-2026.

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#### FULFILLED

2.4

2.5

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2.3

Activities planned for 2022 completed.

## Key plans for 2023

Implementation of the R&D Program in KazTransOil JSC for 2023-2027.

Implementation of the Plan of KazTransOil JSC for the development/updating of standards for 2023.

#### ENSURING THE EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING OF THE PRODUCTION ASSET MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

#### Key plans for 2023

Conclusions based on the results of consideration and analysis of applications from the Company's structural divisions for adjusting the 2023 budget under the items "Capital investments" and "Current repairs".

#### MODERNIZATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF PRODUCTION FACILITIES

#### Key plans for 2023

Implementation of the plan for the modernization and reconstruction of production facilities for 2023.

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2022

Oil

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|      | ENSURING THE FINANCIAL<br>SUSTAINABILITY OF SJCE  | 3.2    | DEVELOPMENT OF SJCE  | l |
|------|---|--------|--|---|
|      | Completion Form (key events for 2022)   |        | Completion Form (key events for 2022)  |   |
| 1    | Implementation of measures to reduce the risk of in-<br>troducing a temporary compensatory tariff, including<br>the development of an action plan to minimize the risk<br>of introducing a temporary compensatory tariff. | 3.2.1  | Reconstruction and expansion of the main water pipe-<br>line "Astrakhan — Mangyshlak".   | ( |
|      | Execution for 2022  | FULFIL | Execution for 2022   |   |
|      |   | FULFIL |  |   |
|      | Temporary compensatory tariff in MunaiTas<br>NWPC LLP and KCP LLP was not applied.  |        | In 2022, Main Waterline LLP started implementing the project.  |   |
|      | Key plans for 2023  |        | Key plans for 2023   |   |
|      | Elaboration of the issue of increasing the tariff<br>of KCP LLP for pumping oil through main pipelines<br>for the purpose of exporting outside the Republic<br>of Kazakhstan.   |        | Reaching an agreement with CNPC on expanding<br>the Atyrau — Kenkiyak (up to 12 million tons per year)<br>and Kenkiyak — Kumkol (up to 15 million tons per<br>year) oil pipelines. |   |
|      | Completion Form (key events for 2022)   | 3.2.2  | Key plans for 2023   |   |
| .2   | Taking measures to stabilize the activities of the BOT<br>group of companies and fulfill the established cove-<br>nants.  |        | Increase in BOT profitability from cargo transshipment<br>in 2023 by 600 million tenge in excess of the approved<br>BOT business plan for 2023-2027.                               |   |
|      | Execution for 2022  | 3.2.3  | Key plans for 2023   |   |
| LFIL |   |        | Completion of the investment project "Reconstruc-  |   |
|      | Key plans for 2023  |        | tion and expansion of the main water pipeline"<br>Astrakhan — Mangyshlak "1 stage".  |   |
|      | Elaboration of the issue of increasing the tariff<br>of KCP LLP for pumping oil through main pipelines<br>for the purpose of exporting outside the Republic<br>of Kazakhstan.   | 3.2.4  | Key plans for 2023<br>Completion of the implementation of the invest-<br>ment project "Construction of the water conduit<br>of the Kashagan CGTP".                                 |   |
|      | Completion Form (key events for 2022)   |        |  |   |
| .3   | Ensuring the approval of tariffs for a regulated service<br>for the supply of water through the main pipeline,<br>ensuring the break-even activity of LLP "Main Water<br>Supply".   |        |  |   |
|      | Execution for 2022  |        |  |   |
| T FL |   |        |  |   |
|      | Completion Form (key events for 2022)   |        |  |   |
| 4    | Carrying out the necessary measures aimed at recovering the historical receivables of counterparties.   |        |  |   |
|      | Execution for 2022  |        |  |   |
| FIL  |   |        |  |   |

## Strategic goal 3 "Improving the system of corporate governance and sustainable development"

#### **ENSURING INDUSTRIAL SAFETY**

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#### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

Implementation of the Work Plan for the implementation [4.2.1] Implementation of the activities planned for 2022 of policies in the field of ensuring physical, internal, personnel security, anti-terrorist security of the facilities of KazTransOil JSC, to combat corruption in the Company for 2022.

#### Execution for 2022

#### FD

#### Key plans for 2023

Implementation of the Work Plan for the implementation of policies in the field of ensuring physical, internal, personnel security, anti-terrorist security of the facilities of KazTransOil JSC, to combat corruption in the Company for 2023.

#### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

Implementation of the Work Plan to improve the information security management system for 2022.

Activities planned for 2022 are completed.

#### Key plans for 2023

Implementation of the Work Plan to improve the information security management system for 2023.

#### Key plans for 2023

Implementation of the Schedule of work of the permanent commission on production control, safety and labor protection of KazTransOil JSC for 2023.

#### Key plans for 2023

Amendments to the Industrial Safety Declaration of the Hazardous Production Facility of KazTransOil JSC.

#### 42 HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

#### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

by the Action Plan for the development of the management system in the field of health, labor and environment protection of KazTransOil JSC for 2020–2023.

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#### Execution for 2022

## FULFILLED

#### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

(4.2.2) Carrying out reclamation of historical pollution at 499 km and 508 km of the main oil pipeline "Uzen — Atyrau — Samara".

#### Execution for 2022 PARTIALLY FULFILLED

Reclamation work on an area of 2.02 hectares at 508 km of the Uzen-Atyrau-Samara main oil pipeline is scheduled for 2023.

#### Key plans for 2023

Carrying out reclamation of disturbed lands (historical pollution) at 508 km of the Uzen — Atyrau — Samara MOP.

#### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

**4.2.3** Inventory of greenhouse gas emissions of quota and managed installations.

#### Execution for 2022

FULFILLED Key plans for 2023

Inventory of greenhouse gas emissions of quota installations of KazTransOil JSC.

#### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

(4.2.4) Development of a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Monitoring Plan for a quota facility.

# FULFILLED

#### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

(4.2.5) Updating the Regulations on production control over compliance with industrial safety requirements at hazardous production facilities of KazTransOil JSC.

FULFILLED

# KazTransOi

Company Profile Message from the Chair of the Board of Directors Message from the General Director (Chair of the Management Board) Key indicators 2022 Lavout of Main Pipelines Development Background Key events in 2022 Company's Business Model

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#### 4.3 **ENERGY SAVING AND ENERGY** EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT

### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

**4.3.1** Fulfillment (achievement) of the energy goals of KazTransOil JSC for 2022.

#### Execution for 2022 FULFILLED

1. COMPANY OVERVIEW

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Key plans for 2023 Fulfillment (achievement) of the Company's energy goals for 2023.

#### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

Implementation of measures planned for 2022 4.3.2 by the Action Plan for energy saving and energy efficiency improvement of KazTransOil JSC for 2020-2025. Execution for 2022 FULFILLED  $\bigcirc$ 

#### Key plans for 2023

Implementation of measures planned for 2023 by the Action Plan for energy saving and energy efficiency improvement of KazTransOil JSC for 2020-2025.

#### 4.4 DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL AND **PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

Completion Form (key events for 2022)

4.4.1 Updating internal documents in the field of social support for the Company's employees.

#### Execution for 2022

**EULEILED** 

By the decision of the Board of Directors of the Company, the Code of Social Responsibility of KazTransOil JSC was approved.

Key plans for 2023

Updating internal documents in the field of human resource management.

#### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

4.4.2 Organization and holding of events dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Company.

Key plans for 2023

FULFILLED

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Conducting an assessment of employees of KazTransOil JSC.

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#### 4.5 COMPLIANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF HONESTY AND THE CODE OF BUSINESS ETHICS OF JSC

#### Key plans for 2023

Familiarization of the Company's employees with the principles of the Code of Business Ethics of KazTransOil JSC by sending a presentation and a video about this code, followed by an explanation of its provisions.

#### 4.6 EFFICIENT SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

#### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

 $\overline{(4.6.1)}$  Increasing procurement transparency and maintaining fair competition among potential suppliers.

#### Execution for 2022

FULFILLED

FULFILLED

#### Key plans for 2023

Increasing the transparency of the procurement process and maintaining fair competition among potential suppliers.

#### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

**4.6.2** Inventory management and logistics optimization.

# **130** davs inventory turnover in 2022 (target 150 days)

Key plans for 2023

Inventory management and logistics optimization.

Key plans for 2023 Completion Form (key events for 2022)  $\overline{4.6.4}$  Increased procurement control through the develplanning to delivery to the end user. Execution for 2022 FULFILLED 4.7 COMMUNICATION Completion Form (key events for 2022) [4.7.1] Implementation of the Communications Plan KazTransOil JSC for 2022. FULFILLED Key plans for 2023

#### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

4.6.3 Promoting the development of local content. Achieving the level of local content in the procurement of goods – 52%. Achieving the level of local content in the procurement of works and services – 75%.

#### Execution for 2022

55%

**FULFILLED** 

# 78% the level of local

content in the procurement of goods of works and services

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(X)

Promoting the development of local content. Achieving the level of local content in the procurement of goods — 52%. Achieving the level of local content in the procurement of works and services -75%.

opment and implementation of unified procurement processes for goods, works and services from demand

# PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPARENCY AND OPEN

Organization and holding of live speeches by the heads of structural divisions of the Company's central office with broadcast on the company's official accounts on YouTube and Instagram.

#### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

Update of the Internal Communications Manual in KazTransOil JSC has been postponed to 2023.

Execution for 2022

## NOT FULFILLED

4.7.2

Key plans for 2023

Development of the Internal Communications Regulations in KazTransOil JSC.

#### Key plans for 2023

 $\overline{(4.7.3)}$  Timely provision of responses to requests received by the Company's Rapid Response Center in the WhatsApp messenger at +7 771 101 55 06.

#### ENSURING THE FUNCTIONING OF THE INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

#### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

Ensuring confirmation of the Company's IMS to the requirements of ISO 9001:2015. ISO 14001:2015. ISO 45001:2018. ISO 50001:2018 based on the results of an external audit.

Execution for 2022

#### FULFILLED

4.9

FULFILLED

4.8

#### Key plans for 2023

Confirmation of compliance of the Company's IMS with the requirements of ISO 9001:2015. ISO 14001:2015, ISO 45001:2018, ISO 50001:2018 based on the results of the inspection (supervisory) audit of the IMS planned to be carried out by the certification body in 2023.

#### ENSURING THE FUNCTIONING OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

#### Completion Form (key events for 2022)

 $\overline{(4.9.1)}$  Ensuring the identification and assessment of production and non-production risks of the Company and its subsidiaries, development of measures to manage them.



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#### Key plans for 2023

Ensuring the identification and assessment of production and non-production risks of the Company and its SJCE, development of measures for their management for 2024.

#### Key plans for 2023

Implementation of the Calendar plan-sched-4.9.2 ule of work on the internal control system of KazTransOil JSC for 2023.

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## **KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

SINCE 2012, THE RESULTS OF THE COMPANY HAVE BEEN ASSESSED ON THE BASIS OF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI). KPIS ARE A SET OF INDICATORS THAT DETERMINE THE LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT OF THE COMPANY'S STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES. AS WELL AS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ITS ACTIVITIES.

The Company's KPI system is focused on: • KPI of employees of the central office

- implementation of the Development Strategy and Business Plan of the Company;
- ensuring the safe and trouble-free operation of the Company;
- continuous improvement of financial and operating results of the Company's activities;
- cascading and decomposition of performance indicators according to the "top-down" principle.

The Company has a KPI system that includes:

- KPI of the Company as a whole (corporate KPI);
- of the Management Board);
- KPI of heads of structural subdivisions
- of the Company, heads of branches, representative offices and other separate structural divisions of the Company, head of the Company's Operator Services Department;

and department of operator services.

Corporate KPI and KPI of executives are approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. KPI of managerial employees, heads of structural subdivisions, heads of branches, representative offices and other separate structural divisions of the Company, head of the Company's Operator Services Department are approved by the Management Board of the Company. The KPIs of employees of the central office and the Department of Operator Services are approved by the General Director (Chairman of the Management Board), supervising Deputy General Directors and Managing Directors of the Company.

Based on the results of six and nine months of the reporting year, the performance of corporate KPIs and KPIs of executives is monitored. After the end of the reporting year, the actual values of efficiency of all levels are calculated.

#### **ADJUSTED CORPORATE KPIS FOR 2022**

| КРІ  | Unit            | 2022 target | Fact 2022 (estimated) |
|--|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Execution of the capital investment plan (separately for KazTransOil JSC)  | %               | 100         | 91.93                 |
| Oil turnover (consolidated)*   | million tons-km | 43,138      | 44,294                |
| Reducing the Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIR)  | %               | 100         | 100                   |
| EBITDA (consolidated)**  | million tenge   | 45,330      | 74,527                |
| Implementation of investment projects  | %               | 100         | 95                    |
| Development of the Action Plan of KazTransOil JSC<br>for the implementation of the Low-Carbon De-<br>velopment Program of NC KazMunayGas JSC for<br>the period 2022–2031 | date            | 31.03.2022  | 15.03.2022            |

\* Taking into account the underdeclared and / or underdelivered volume of oil arising from factors beyond the control of the management of KazTransOil JSC, a decrease in production in the Republic of Kazakhstan under the OPEC+ agreement

\*\* EBITDA is calculated in accordance with the approved EBITDA KPI.

On December 10, 2021, the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC approved the corporate KPIs of KazTransOil JSC for 2022 and their target values, which provide for financial and economic

indicators, production performance indicators of the Company's activities and indicators in the field of labor protection. At the same time, on August 19, 2022, the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC approved the adjusted corporate KPIs of KazTransOil JSC for 2022 and their target values.

## KPI

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Number of shutdown transporta

Prevention the release

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sions from Preventio of KazTran

Achieveme energy con Minimizati

of labor rel The share of of goods, w

my of simp industries f Conclusion mentation

target values.

KPI Developme

Implement EBITDA (co Oil turnove Comprehe

Size of the





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• KPI of executives (members

- KPI of managerial employees;

## IN ORDER FOR ESG PRIORITIES TO BECOME AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE ACTIVITIES OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC. THE COMPANY INTEGRATES INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION GOALS. AS WELL AS SOCIAL INDICATORS INTO THE KPI OF EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES.

#### **KEY KPIS FOR 2022 RELATED TO ESG ISSUES**

|  | Unit   | 2022 target | Fact 2022 |
|--|--------|-------------|-----------|
| per of emergency situations that resulted<br>hage of production or environmental<br>luring the provision of services for<br>tion of trunk oil pipelines owned by third<br>perator services) that arose through<br>of KazTransOil JSC | Unit   | 0           | 0         |
| of accidents resulting in production<br>n or environmental damage during oil<br>ation  | Unit   | 0           | 0         |
| n of traffic accidents, accidents with<br>se of oil in KazTransOil JSC   | Point  | 0           | 0         |
| ntation of the Action Plan for the de-<br>nt of a management system in the field<br>labor and environment protection<br>nsOil JSC for 2022   | Unit   | 3           | 3         |
| ng an inventory of greenhouse gas emis-<br>n quota installations   | yes/no | yes         | yes       |
| n of fires at the facilities<br>nsOil JSC  | Unit   | 0           | 0         |
| ent of the target indicator of specific<br>nsumption per oil turnover  | %      | 4.68        | 4.49      |
| ion of collective complaints on issues<br>elations in KazTransOil JSC  | pcs    | 0           | 0         |
| e of local content in the procurement<br>works, services and goods of the "Econo-<br>ple things", machine-building, chemical<br>s for KazTransOil JSC  | %      | 61          | 60        |
| on of off-take agreements for the imple-<br>n of import substitution projects  | pcs    | 4           | 6         |
|  |        |             |           |

In accordance with the indicators of the Company's Business Plan for 2023–2027 and the recommendations of NC KazMunayGas JSC, on December 9, 2022, the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC approved the corporate KPIs of KazTransOil JSC for 2023 and their

#### **CORPORATE KPIS FOR 2023**

|  | Unit            | 2023 target |
|--|-----------------|-------------|
| nent of oil transportation routes for export | %               | 100%        |
| ntation of investment projects               | %               | 100%        |
| consolidated)                                | million tenge   | 75,861      |
| ver (consolidated)                           | million tons-km | 44,268      |
| ensive indicator for industrial safety       | %               | 100%        |
| e carbon footprint                           | tons            | 409,216     |
|  |                 |             |



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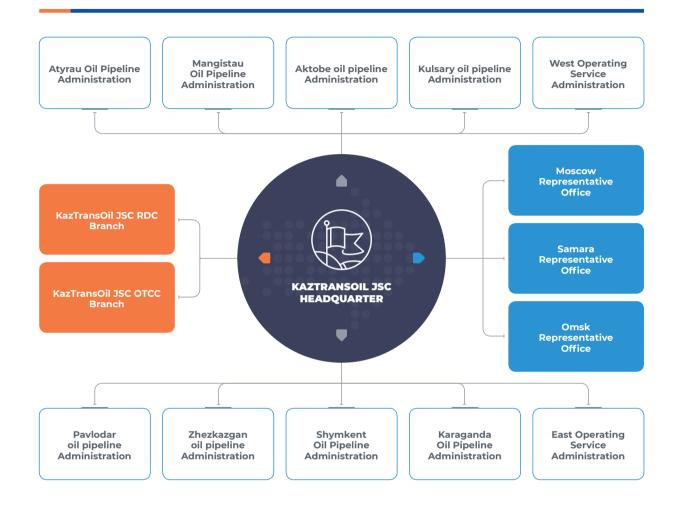
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# **Business structure**

## **ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE COMPANY**



## COMPANY'S SUBSIDIARIES AND JOINTLY-CONTROLLED ENTITIES





exclusive right to manage 100% of the shares





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**Main Waterline LLP** 

#### **KAZTRANSOIL JSC OWNS A 100% STAKE IN THE AUTHORIZED CAPITAL OF MAIN WATERLINE LLP.**

The main activity of the company is the provision of services for the supply of water through main pipelines to the population, agricultural producers, oil and gas producing, industrial and municipal enterprises, the provision of services for the production, transmission and distribution of thermal energy, as well as the provision of services for the transmission of electrical energy.

The water conduit "Astrakhan — Mangyshlak", built in one thread with a length of 2105 km, serves to supply the Volga water to the Atyrau and Mangystau regions. Currently, the consumers of the Volga water are the settlements of these regions, oil and gas companies and other industrial enterprises located along the route of the main water pipeline.

The water pipeline is the only centralized source of water supply for consumers in the Kurmangazy, Isatai and Zhylyoi districts of the Atyrau region with an actual annual water supply of 8.7 million m<sup>3</sup>, as well as for the city of Zhanaozen, Beineu, Mangistau, Karakiya and Tupkaragan districts of the Mangystau region with an annual water supply 17.5 million m<sup>3</sup>. The population consuming water is more than 35% of the population of Mangistau region and more than 28% of the population of Atyrau region.

The volume of water supply for 2022 amounted to 29,786 thousand m<sup>3</sup>, of which the main share of water supply falls on utilities — 50.6%, and oil and gas companies — 39.4%. Water supply to industrial enterprises amounted

to 9%, to agricultural producers – 0.5%, to the population and budgetary organizations - 0.5%.

The decrease in the net loss of Main Waterline LLP in 2022 compared to 2021 is due to an increase in the average water supply tariff and an increase in the volume of water supplied to oil and gas producing enterprises.

#### IN 2023, MAIN WATERLINE LLP SETS **ITSELF THE FOLLOWING TASKS:**

completion of the investment project "Reconstruction and expansion of the main water pipeline "Astrakhan — Mangyshlak" 1 stage"

completion of the construction of a water conduit to the Kashagan ensuring uninterrupted water supply to the western regions of Kazakhstan. lines and tanks.

The competitive advantage of BOT is the flexibility in storage and transshipment of various grades of oil and oil products (including liquefied petroleum gas). BOT capacities include 132 tanks, process pipeline systems, 6 unloading racks, 3 berths and 1 remote mooring.



29,786 **THOUS. M<sup>3</sup>** 

water supply in 2022



number of personnel in 2022

#### **KEY PERFORMANCE RESULTS OF MAIN WATERLINE LLP**

| Performance                           | 2020   | 2021   | 2022   |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Fnancial results                      |        |        |        |
| Net loss, million tenge               | -3,813 | -4,541 | -3,842 |
| Operating results                     |        |        |        |
| Water supply, thousand m <sup>3</sup> | 28,406 | 29,387 | 29,786 |
| Unauthorized tie-ins, ea.             | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| Sustainability indicators             |        |        |        |
| Number of personnel, pers.            | 374    | 376    | 395    |
| Air emissions, tons                   | 18.5   | 51.9   | 16     |
| Wastewater discharges, tons           | 8.1    | 21.7   | 23     |
| Waste recycling, tons                 | 144.6  | 301.5  | 198    |
| Accidents, units                      | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| Power consumption, million kWh        | 105    | 109    | 106    |





in 2022

## **Batumi Oil Terminal LLC**

#### **BATUMI OIL TERMINAL LLC (BOT) IS A 100% SUBSIDIARY** OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC. THROUGH BOT, THE DIRECT OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT OF PRODUCTION ASSETS IN GEORGIA **IS CARRIED OUT.**

The main activity of BOT is to provide services for the transshipment, pumping, storage of oil, oil products and gas, as well as products of their processing using its own berths, technological pipe-

The growth in the volume of transshipment of oil and oil products based on the results of the activities of BOT amounted to 1.927 thousand tons, which is 45% more than in 2021. This is due to the following factors:

A State of the second s

- an increase in transshipment volumes of dark oil products by 586,000 tons due to an increase in nominations from the consignor: due to changes in the geopolitical situation, volumes of Kazakh fuel oil began to arrive;
- an increase in the volume of oil transshipment due to the transshipment of oil by Tengizchevroil LLP in the amount of 172 thousand tons;
- an increase in gas transshipment volumes by 91 thousand tons due to the diversification of volumes from the Russian Federation (Temryuk);
- a decrease in transshipment volumes of light oil products by 247 thousand tons, which was due to a decrease in nominations from the.

At the end of 2022, consolidated net income BOT (consolidation with Batumi Sea Port LLC) (at the Company level) amounted to 7,987 million tenge against the plan of 1,729 million tenge, which is 451% or 6,258 million tenge above the plan. The increase in net profit of BOT in 2022 by 5,515 million tenge compared to the fact of 2021 is mainly due to an increase in operating income due to an increase in the volume of transshipment of oil and oil products, as well as financing income due to the receipt of financial income from the modification loan from Petrotrans Limited.

#### IN 2023, BOT SETS ITSELF THE FOLLOWING TASKS:

- fulfillment of production and finan-cial indicators of the business plan, taking into account the safety of pro-duction activities and environmenta protection
- development of additional areas and diversification of activities.

1,927 **THOUS. TONS** 

oil and petroleum product transshipment in 2022



number of personnel

### **KEY RESULTS OF BOT ACTIVITY**

| Performance  | 2020* | 2021* | 2022* |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| Fnancial results                                       |       |       |       |
| Net income/loss, million tenge                         | -327  | 2,472 | 7,987 |
| Operating results                                      |       |       |       |
| Oil and petroleum product transshipment, thousand tons | 1,051 | 1,324 | 1,927 |
| Unauthorized tie-ins, pcs.                             | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| Sustainability indicators                              |       |       |       |
| Number of personnel, pers.                             | 1,234 | 1,195 | 1,191 |
| Air emissions, tons                                    | 280   | 400   | 449   |
| Discharges into wastewater, tons                       | 68    | 68    | 59    |
| Volume of recycled waste, tons                         | 330   | 465   | 616   |
| Accidents, units                                       | 2     | 1     | 2     |
| Electricity consumption, million kWh                   | 10    | 10    | 13    |

\* According to the audited consolidated financial statements of BOT (consolidation with Batumi Sea Port LLC).



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**Petrotrans Limited** Company

#### **PETROTRANS LIMITED (PTL) IS A 100% SUBSIDIARY OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC, WHICH PROVIDES FREIGHT FORWARDING** SERVICES ALONG THE TRANSCAUCASIAN CORRIDOR.

PTL provides transportation services from the Caspian region through Georgia and carries out business and operational activities related to the provision of services for the forwarding of oil and oil products.

Clients are offered a comprehensive service — delivery of oil and oil products by rail from the Russian-Azerbaijani border to the Batumi oil terminal, monitoring and dispatching of deliveries, unloading oil products from tank cars, unloading products from tanks and storing them on the territory of BOT.

The occurrence of a net loss in 2022 is due to the recognition of a financial expense for discounting loans in the amount of 7.985 million tenge, which arose as a result of the restructuring of loans issued in favor of BOT.

Excluding the recognition of finance costs, PTL's net profit for 2022 is 1,315 million tenge against the plan of 812 million tenge, which is 162% or 502 million tenge above the target. The increase in the net result in 2022 by 1,076 million tenge compared to the fact of 2021 is mainly due to an increase in operating income due to an increase in the volume of oil and oil products transshipment.

The growth in the volumes of transshipment of oil and oil products based on the results of PTL's activities for 2022 by 493% compared to 2021 is due to the following factors:

• attracting additional volume of oil transshipment. No oil was transshipped in 2021;

- increase in the volume of transshipment of liquefied gas;
- attraction of additional volumes of transshipment of dark oil products.

pipeline system.

#### IN 2023, PTL SETS ITSELF THE FOLLOWING GOALS:

fulfillment of production and finan-cial indicators of the business plan, taking into account the safety of pro-duction activities and environmental protection;

development of alternative direc-tions from the seaport of Aktau (Kazakhstan) to BOT;

diversification of activities.







oil and petroleum product transshipment in 2022



#### **KEY RESULTS OF PTL ACTIVITIES**

| Performance  | 2020 | 2021 | 2022    |
|--|------|------|---------|
| Fnancial results                                       |      |      |         |
| Net income/loss, million tenge                         | 977  | 239  | - 6,670 |
| Operating results                                      |      |      |         |
| Oil and petroleum product transshipment, thousand tons | 310  | 140  | 691     |
| Tie-ins, ea  | 0    | 0    | 0       |
| Sustainability indicators                              |      |      |         |
| Number of personnel, pers.                             | 12   | 12   | 11      |





in 2022

## **Kazakhstan-China Pipeline LLP**

**KAZAKHSTAN-CHINA PIPELINE LLP (KCP LLP) IS A JOINT VENTURE BETWEEN KAZTRANSOIL JSC (50%) AND CHINA NATIONAL OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD. (50%).** 

Kazakhstan-China Pipeline LLP was created for the design, construction and operation of the Atasu — Alashankou and Kenkiyak — Kumkol oil pipelines, which are part of the Kazakhstan-China oil

The main activity of KCP LLP is the provision of services for the transportation of oil through trunk pipelines. The length of the main oil pipeline "Atasy — Alashankou" is 965.1 km, "Kenkiyak — Kumkol" — 794.26 km.

Net income in 2022 increased by 27% compared to 2021, which is largely due to an increase in overall income, including from core activities due to an increase in oil transportation volumes. At the same time, there is an increase in the negative exchange rate difference and corporate income tax expenses.

The volume of oil transportation through the main oil pipelines of KCP LLP in 2022 increased by 10% compared to 2021. The growth in transportation volumes is associated with an increase in oil supplies from the western region in connection with the commissioning of the Kenkiyak — Atyrau oil pipeline reverse project in mid-2021.

#### IN 2023, KCP LLP SETS ITSELF THE FOLLOWING TASKS:

- ensuring the financial stability of the company;
- ensuring a zero level of injuries and accidents at work, as well as uninterrupted, safe and energy-efficient operation of the main and auxiliary equipment of the MOP of KCP LLP;
- implementation of organizational and technical measures to ensure the reliability of the MOP of KCP LLP.





number of personnel

#### **KEY RESULTS OF ACTIVITY OF KCP LLP**

| Performance                       | 2020   | 2021   | 2022   |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Financial results                 |        |        |        |
| Net income, million tenge         | 16,984 | 23,216 | 29,451 |
| Operating results                 |        |        |        |
| Oil transportation, thousand tons | 15,883 | 17,411 | 19,235 |
| Oil turnover, million tons-km     | 14,368 | 15,592 | 17,315 |
| Unauthorized tie-ins, pcs.        | 0      | 0      | 1      |
| Sustainability indicators         |        |        |        |
| Number of personnel, pers.        | 184    | 185    | 188    |
| Air emissions, tons               | 183    | 175    | 193    |
| Waste recycling, tons             | 62.2   | 37.4   | 26.1   |
| Accidents, units                  | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| Power consumption, million kWh    | 41.3   | 47     | 50.5   |



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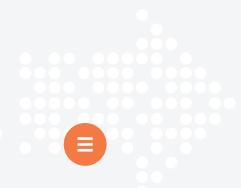
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**MunaiTas NWPC LLP** 

#### MUNAITAS NWPC LLP IS A JOINT VENTURE BETWEEN **KAZTRANSOIL JSC (51%) AND CNPC EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD (49%).**

MunaiTas NWPC LLP established to implement the project for the design, financing, construction and operation of the Kenkivak-Atvrau oil pipeline. which is part of the Kazakhstan-China oil pipeline system.

The main activity of MunaiTas NWPC LLP is the provision of services for the transportation of oil through the main pipeline. The length of the oil pipeline "Kenkiyak — Atyrau" is 455.10 km, the volume of the tank farm is 40 thousand m<sup>3</sup>.

Net income in 2022 compared to the fact of 2021 is 5.7% higher due to an increase in operating income due to an increase in oil transportation volumes.

In 2022, the volume of oil transportation by MunaiTas NWPC LLP increased by 31% compared to 2021 due to changes in the volume of oil delivered by shippers. In 2022, the volume of oil transportation to the domestic market (in the reverse direction to load refineries) increased by 64% compared to 2021.

The decrease in emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere compared to 2021 is due to the lower volume of filling oil tanks

The increase in the volume of disposed oily waste compared to 2021 is due to the fact that in 2022 a cleaning device was launched monthly and in the 3rd quarter of 2022, work was carried out on in-line diagnostics.

The increase in electricity consumption in 2022 is due to the fact that PS Aman worked for 6 months in 2021, while in 2022 it worked for all 12 months. The scope of work provides for the operation of four pumps, each with a capacity of 1 500 kW

#### IN 2023, MUNAITAS NWPC LLP SETS **ITSELF THE FOLLOWING TASKS:**

organization and coordination of work on labor protection, ensuring preventive work to prevent industria

- ensuring safe and uninterrupted transportation of oil;
- completion of the Reverse Project.
- elaboration of the issue of approving tariffs for oil pumping services;
- ensuring control over compliance with budgetary discipline.



www.munaitas.kz

5,606 **THOUS. TONS** 

volume of oil transportation in 2022



number of personnel in 2022

#### **KEY PERFORMANCE RESULTS MUNAITAS NWPC LLP**

| Performance                                 | 2020  | 2021  | 2022   |
|---|-------|-------|--------|
| Financial results                           |       |       |        |
| Net income, million tenge                   | 2,428 | 2,314 | 2,447  |
| Operating results                           |       |       |        |
| Volume of oil transportation, thousand tons | 3,321 | 4,273 | 5,606  |
| Oil turnover, million tons-km               | 1,322 | 1,725 | 2,264  |
| Unauthorized tie-ins, pcs.                  | 0     | 0     | 0      |
| Sustainability indicators                   |       |       |        |
| Number of personnel, pers.                  | 110   | 109   | 104    |
| Air emissions, tons                         | 37.5  | 58.1  | 34.5   |
| Volume of disposed oily waste, tons         | 0     | 27.5  | 47.5   |
| Accidents, units                            | 0     | 0     | 0      |
| Electricity consumption, thousand kWh       | 390   | 4,156 | 13,200 |

In addition, the Company carries out post-project monitoring under the project provided for by the Action Plan to improve the efficiency of KazTransOil JSC. which is in post-monitoring.

## PLANS FOR 2023 AND MEDIUM TERM

In 2023, it is planned to implement projects to improve the efficiency of activities provided for by the Action Plan to improve the efficiency of KazTransOil JSC, as well as post-project monitoring of the implemented project in order to analyze the achievement of the planned benefits.

# **Business process** transformation and optimisation

### IN KAZTRANSOIL JSC. AS PART OF THE TRANSFORMATION AND OPTIMIZATION OF BUSINESS PROCESSES. PROJECTS ARE BEING IMPLEMENTED TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF ACTIVITIES, AS WELL AS POST-**PROJECT MONITORING OF IMPLEMENTED PROJECTS.**

In 2022, KazTransOil JSC continued measures to improve the efficiency of operations and optimize business processes, as provided for in the Action Plan to improve the performance of KazTransOil JSC.

#### Project "Standardization of the number and structure of KazTransOil JSC"

The project is aimed at improving the efficiency of the activities of KazTransOil JSC through the rational distribution of responsibilities and functions between different levels of management, the formation of an optimal basis for the further development of priority areas of the Company's activities.

The implementation of the project assumed the receipt of qualitative

benefits, such as the development of an internal document regulating the procedure for the formation of the Company's structure, the target structure and target staffing tables of the Company.

In 2022, the Management Board of KazTransOil JSC approved the following documents, which are key indicators for achieving the project goal:

- Rules for the formation of the structure of KazTransOil JSC. structures of the central office and separate structural divisions of KazTransOil JSC:
- target structure of KazTransOil JSC;
- target staffing of the central office of KazTransOil JSC;
- target staffing of a separate structural subdivision of KazTransOil JSC.

In August 2022, the project was closed.

#### Project "Improving the level of competence of employees of KazTransOil JSC in the use of IT systems"

The project is aimed at increasing the productivity of the Company's employees, whose job duties require practical skills in working in information systems (SAP ERP HCM, EDMS)

Based on the results of the analysis of the state of human resource management subprocesses, competency matrices, test questions for assessing the level of knowledge of work in information systems (SAP ERP HCM, EDMS) and a training plan for employees to increase the level of knowledge in the above information systems were formed and approved. In December 2022, the project was closed.

Thus, the projected positive economic effect on the implemented project "Outsourcing of printing service in the central office of KazTransOil JSC for 5 years (2020-2024), taking into account the fact for 2020-2022. amounted to about 325 million tenge.

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nopolies.

In accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on natural monopolies, the tariff for regulated services should provide reimbursement for the costs of providing a regulated service and making a profit directed to the development and efficient functioning of a natural monopoly entity and other purposes not prohibited by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

TARIFFS FOR THE SERVICES OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC FOR PUMPING **OIL TO THE DOMESTIC MARKET THROUGH THE SYSTEM** OF TRUNK OIL PIPELINES AS OF DECEMBER 31. 2022. **TENGE/1000 TONS-KM** 

| Direction   | 01.01.2022 - | 01.09.2022 - | 01.12.2022 - |  |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|
|   | 31.08.2022   | 30.11.2022   | 31.12.2022   |  |
| To the domestic market<br>of the Republic of Kazakhstan | 3,728.82     | 4,328.04     | 4,355.57     |  |

Rate for oil transportation services to the domestic market of the Republic

of Kazakhstan are approved by the authorized body in the field of natural mo-

Calculation of rate for services for the transportation of oil to the domestic mar-

ket of the Republic of Kazakhstan is carried out in accordance with the Rules for

setting tariffs, approved by order of the Minister of National Economy of the Re-

public of Kazakhstan dated November 19, 2019 No. 90.

ACCORDING TO THE LEGISLATION **OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN ON NATURAL MONOPOLIES, KAZTRANSOIL JSC IS A SUBJECT OF NATURAL MONOPOLY** IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS:



022

services for the transportation of oil and (or) oil products through main pipelines, with the exception of their transportation for the purpose of transit through the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan and export outside the Republic of Kazakhstan;

electric power transmission services:

services for the production. transmission and distribution of thermal energy;

sewage disposal services.

#### TARIFFS FOR THE SERVICES OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC FOR PUMPING OIL TO THE DOMESTIC MARKET THROUGH THE SYSTEM OF TRUNK OIL PIPELINES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022, TENGE/1000 TONS-KM

| Direction  | 01.01.2022 -<br>31.05.2022 | 01.06.2022 -<br>31.12.2022 |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| For export outside<br>the Republic of Kazakhstan | 7,358.76                   | 8,830.51                   |

Rate for oil transportation services for the purpose of export outside the Republic of Kazakhstan and transit through the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan are approved by the Company independently.

To calculate rate for oil transportation services for export and transit, the Company has developed and applies the Methodology for calculating rate for the services of KazTransOil JSC for oil transportation through trunk pipelines for the purpose of export outside the Republic of Kazakhstan and transit through the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Direction

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The objectives of the annual reporting activities are to ensure publicity and transparency in the regulation of the activities of a natural monopoly entity,

More detailed information on the current and approved rates of the Company in 2022 is provided in Appendix 2.



TARIFFS FOR SERVICES FOR THE TRANSPORTATION **OF OIL THROUGH THE COMPANY'S TRUNK PIPELINE SYSTEM** FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRANSIT THROUGH THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022

|  | Unit                | 01.01.2022 -<br>31.12.2022 |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------|
| ough the Kazakhstan<br>the main pipeline | tenge/1,000 tons-km | 4,292.40                   |
| the PRC                                  | USD/ton             | 4.23                       |
| the Republic<br>stan                     | USD/ton             | 25.12                      |
| the Kyrgyz Republic                      | USD/ton             | 25.12                      |

The cost of transporting Russian oil for transit through the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the PRC is approved by the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The company, in addition to the main activity, provides additional services related to the sphere of natural monopoly: services for the transmission of electrical energy: manufacturing services: transmission and distribution of thermal energy; sewage disposal services. Rates for these services are approved by the authorized body in the field of natural monopolies.

# **REPORTING TO CONSUMERS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS**

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Natural Monopolies", KazTransOil JSC, no later than August 1 of the current calendar year and May 1 of the next calendar year. reports on the results of the six months and the year on the implementation of the approved rate estimate, on the implementation of the approved investment program, on compliance with quality indicators and reliability of regulated services and the achievement of performance indicators for natural monopoly entities in relation to consumers and other interested parties.

as well as to achieve a balance of interests of consumers and natural monopoly entities. The report contains the following information:

- general information about the subject of natural monopoly;
- on the execution of the approved investment program;
- on itemized execution of the approved rate estimate;
- on compliance with indicators of quality and reliability of regulated services:
- on the achievement of performance indicators of the activity of the subject of natural monopoly;
- on the main financial and economic performance indicators for the reporting period:

- on the volume of provided regulated services for the reporting period;
- on the ongoing work with consumers of regulated services;
- on the prospects for activity (development), incl. possible changes in tariffs for regulated services.

On April 29, 2022 and July 29, 2022, KazTransOil JSC reported to consumers on the implementation of the approved rate estimates, on the implementation of the approved investment program, on compliance with quality and reliability indicators of regulated services and achievement of performance indicators to consumers and other stakeholders for 2021 and the first half of 2022, respectively

INVESTMENT



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The Company's investment program is aimed at ensuring reliable and trouble-free operation of trunk oil pipelines and trunk oil pipeline facilities, which includes measures to replace sections of trunk oil pipelines, reconstruct and build reservoirs, build and reconstruct chemical laboratory buildings, build and reconstruct main pumping stations, start-up and reception chambers cleaning devices, replacement of technological pipelines, production and technological communications and process control systems, as well as the purchase of vehicles and special

equipment for industrial purposes.

control of the entity

Measures of the investment

program postponed from 2021 to 2022 for reasons beyond the The investment program of KazTransOil JSC for the service of pumping oil to the domestic market of the Republic of Kazakhstan through trunk pipelines for 2021–2025 was approved by a joint order of the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 18, 2020 No. 397 and the Regulation of Natural Monopolies dated November 12, 2020 No. 61-OD.

By the joint order of the Regulation of Natural Monopolies dated November 30, 2022 No. 201-OD and the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 6, 2022 No. 406, amendments were made to the joint order of the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 18, 2020 No. 397 and the Regulation of Natural Monopolies dated November 12, 2020 No. 61-OD "On approval of the investment program of KazTransOil JSC for the service of pumping oil to the domestic market of the Republic of Kazakhstan through trunk pipelines for 2021-2025.





**42.277** BILLION TENGE

total investments under the Investmen Programme of KazTransOil JSC in 2022

# **ANTI-COMPETITIVE** BEHAVIOR

#### GRI 3-3, GRI 206-1

During the reporting period, the Company was involved in 4 cases of administrative offenses in connection with violations of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on natural monopolies. 2 administrative cases on appealing the temporary compensatory tariff (of which 1 administrative case was considered partially in favor of the Company).

## **PLANS FOR 2023 AND MEDIUM TERM**

- **1.** Revision of the rate and rate estimate for a regulated service for pumping oil to the domestic market of the Republic of Kazakhstan, taking into account the increase in costs under the payroll fund item under the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Natural Monopolies".
- 2. An increase in the rate for the service of KazTransOil JSC for pumping oil through main pipelines for the purpose of exporting outside the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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KAZTRANSOIL JSC PERFORMANCE OVER 25 YEARS





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# **Economic and** sector review

## **ECONOMIC REVIEW**

In 2022, countries around the world continued to struggle with the economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 coronavirus infection pandemic, and also faced the economic consequences of the geopolitical situation in the world. Despite the possibility of a global recovery of the world economy in the first half of 2022, incoming economic data indicated a loss of momentum amid geopolitical and social tensions. At the end of 2022, the global economy showed a decline of 3.4%. The gross domestic product (GDP) of developed economies, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), showed a slow growth rate of 2.7%, while for developing countries this figure was 3.9%.

**KAZAKHSTAN'S GDP. AFTER THE STRONGEST DECLINE IN TWENTY** YEARS, BEGAN TO RECOVER AT THE END OF 2020 AND GREW BY 3.1% BY THE END OF 2022. IN PARTICULAR, GROWTH IN THE **REAL SECTOR AMOUNTED TO 3.2%, AND IN THE SERVICE SEC-**TOR - 2.5%. AT THE SAME TIME, THE INFLATION RATE WAS 20.3%.

🖭 Data from the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

WORLD GDP DYNAMICS. DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (IMF). %



By the end of 2022, along with some weakening of the geopolitical factor, with an increase in the number of vaccinated against COVID-19 and the easing of restrictions, as well as with the prevalence of global supply over demand, oil prices began to decline.

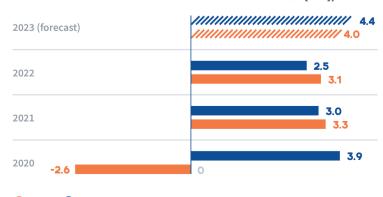
3.4%

**Global GDP** in 2022



Kazakhstan GDP growth by the end of 2022

#### DYNAMICS OF GDP IN KAZAKHSTAN WITH FORECAST (IMF). %





## **GLOBAL HYDROCAR-BONS MARKET**

Thus, in the third quarter of 2022, the price per barrel of Brent fell by 12% qoq, reaching \$98 per barrel, and by the end of the year, the price dropped to \$77 per barrel.

The high level of supply and lower prices were caused by the increase in US oil inventories, as well as the stabilization of the situation in China, the largest importer of crude oil. An increase in US fuel inventories outweighed a 5.2 million barrel decline in crude oil inventories. According to the US Energy Information Administration, the stocks of petroleum products in the US rose by 6.2 million barrels (the growth forecast was 2.2 million barrels).

# **OIL PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION IN KAZAKHSTAN**

IN 2022, THE VOLUME OF OIL PRODUCTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN AMOUNTED TO 84.2 MILLION TONS. WHICH IS 1.9% LOWER COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS YEAR. THE VOLUME OF EXPORT OF KAZAKH OIL ALSO DECREASED BY 4.8% AND AMOUNTED TO 64.3 MILLION TONS.

#### **OIL AND GAS CONDENSATE PRODUCTION** IN KAZAKHSTAN, MILLION TONS



#### **EXPORT VOLUMES OF KAZAKH OIL, MILLION TONS**



#### **EXPORT VOLUMES OF KAZAKHSTANI OIL** AND GAS CONDENSATE, MILLION TONS

| Export direction                    | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Change,% |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|----------|
| Oil pipeline "Atyrau — Samara"*     | 13.5 | 11.2 | 8.4  | -25      |
| KCP oil pipeline                    | 51.8 | 53.2 | 52.0 | -2       |
| Oil pipeline "Atasu — Alashankou"** | 0.6  | 0.9  | 1.26 | 40       |
| Port of Aktau                       | 2.1  | 2.1  | 2.27 | 8        |
| Railway                             | 0.5  | 0.2  | 0.4  | 100      |
| Total                               | 68.5 | 67.6 | 64.3 | -5       |

\* Approximately 1.0 million tons were delivered to Pavlodar Petrochemical Plant LLP (PPCR LLP) in transit through the territory of the Russian Federation along the Samara -TON-2 – Priirtyshsk – PPCR route.

\*\* The volume of transportation amounted to 11.26 million tons, including transit deliveries to China in the amount of 10 million tons.





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#### 2. OPERATING PERFORMANCE

Traditionally, almost all oil produced in Kazakhstan is exported through the territory of the Russian Federation. In 2022, about 98% of Kazakh oil exports were in transit through Russia via the CPC, Atyrau-Samara oil pipelines, through the port of Aktau, as well as by rail.

In 2022, in addition to the Russian direction. Kazakh oil was exported to China, Baku, the port of Batumi, as well as to Uzbekistan.

In connection with the completion in 2017 of the project to expand the capacity of the KCP oil pipeline, as well as the greatest economic attractiveness, almost all oil produced in the Republic of Kazakhstan from the Tengiz, Kashagan and Karachaganak fields is exported via the CPC. At the same time, in 2019, KCP shareholders decided to implement the KCP Oil Pipeline Debottlenecking Project to increase its capacity to 81.5 million tons per year, incl. at the Kazakhstan site up

to 72.5 million tons per year. In connection with the upcoming increase in oil production at the Tengiz and Kashagan fields, the increase in oil production in the Republic of Kazakhstan now and in the future, it is planned that the resources will be sent for export through the KCP oil pipelines.

In 2022, the export of Kazakh oil via the KCP route reached 52.0 million tons. accounting for more than 80% of the total export of Kazakh oil for the reporting year.



The Atyrau-Samara oil pipeline is the second largest export of Kazakh oil to the world market. Oil is delivered through the Atyrau-Samara oil pipeline and further through the Transneft system to the Baltic terminal of Ust-Luga and the Black Sea port of Novorossiysk. In 2022, 8.4 million tons of Kazakh oil were transported through the Atyrau-Samara oil

52.0

**MILLION TONS** 

Kazakhstani oil export

via KCP oil pipeline

in 2022

pipeline. The decrease in oil supplies via the Atyrau-Samara oil pipeline compared to 2021 is due to a general decrease in oil delivery to the system of main oil pipelines, the redistribution of supplies to the domestic market and to other directions, including in the reverse direction via the Kenkivak-Atvrau oil pipeline and for export through the port of Aktau.

The volume of transportation of Kazakhstani oil through the Atasu-Alashankou oil pipeline in 2022 increased by 40% and amounted to 1.26 million tons, not including the transit of Russian crude oil, which amounted to 10 million tons.



Kazakhstani oil export via "Atyrau — Samara" oil pipeline in 2022



Kazakhstani oil export via "Atasu — Alashankou" oil pipeline in 2022

stable operation.

Oil is transported through the Company's oil trunk pipeline system in accordance with oil supply schedules approved by the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. in accordance with contracts concluded with consumers, in the following areas:

- of Aktau;
- KCP LLP:



in 2022

# Company performance in 2022

# **OIL TRANSPORTATION**

Oil transportation is the main strategic activity of KazTransOil JSC and the key profit center of the Company, which ensures its

• supply of oil for export via the Atyrau — Samara oil pipeline (through the territory of the Russian Federation); • supply of oil to the domestic market: to Atyrau Refinery LLP, PetroKazakhstan

Oil Products LLP (PKOP LLP), Pavlodar Petrochemical Plant LLP (PPCP LLP) and CASPI BITUM LLP:

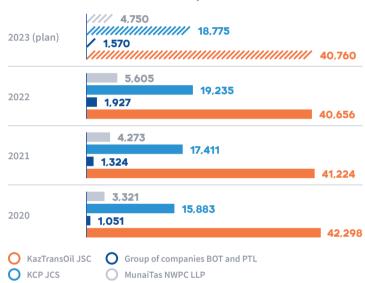
• shipment of oil to tankers in the port

• transshipment of oil to the system of CPC-K JSC. MunaiTas NWPC LLP and

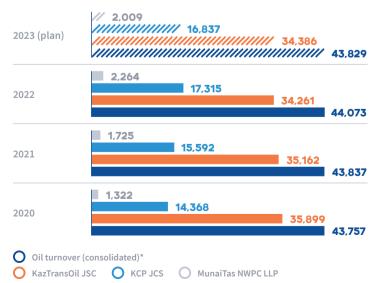
• loading oil into tank cars from the railway overpass of Shagyr OLS and PS named after T. Kasymov.



oil turnover (separate for the KazTransOil JSC)



#### **OIL TURNOVER, MILLION TONS-KM**



\* Oil turnover is calculated taking into account the share of participation of KazTransOil JSC in jointly controlled organizations.

#### **VOLUME OF OIL TRANSPORTATION, THOUSAND TONS**



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17,905 THOUS. TONS

volume of oil supply to refineries in the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2022

2,268 **THOUS. TONS** oil shipment through



shipped from the overpass of the Shagyr OLS in the direction of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022

#### VOLUMES OF OIL TRANSPORTATION IN DIRECTIONS THROUGH THE SYSTEM OF MAIN OIL PIPELINES **OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC. THOUSAND TONS**

the port of Aktau

in 2022

| Direction   | 2020                                | 2021                                | 2022                                | 2023 (plan)                          |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| To oil refineries                                       |                                     |                                     |                                     |                                      |
| Atyrau Refinery LLP                                     | 4,962                               | 5,452                               | 5,261                               | 5,250                                |
| PKOP LLP  | 4,796                               | 5,169                               | 6,206                               | 6,000                                |
| PNHZ LLP  | 4,998                               | 5,389                               | 5,517                               | 5,300                                |
| CASPI BITUM LLP   | 854                                 | 929                                 | 922                                 | 1,000                                |
| Transit through the territory of the Russian Federation |                                     |                                     |                                     |                                      |
| Oil pipeline "Atyrau — Samara"                          | 14,478                              | 12,173                              | 9,438                               | 9,352                                |
| Shipment through the port of Aktau                      |                                     |                                     |                                     |                                      |
| Shipment to tankers in Aktau POPS                       | 2,098                               | 2,106                               | 2,268                               | 2,500                                |
| Transshipment of oil to pipeline companies              |                                     |                                     |                                     |                                      |
| KCP LLP (oil pipeline "Atasu — Alashankou")             | 10,550 (including<br>transit 9,989) | 10,957 (including<br>transit 9,989) | 11,251 (including<br>transit 9,989) | 11,082 (including<br>transit 10,000) |
| CPC-K JSC (CPC oil pipeline)                            | 502                                 | 490                                 | 1,146                               | 1,523                                |
| MunaiTas NWPC LLP                                       | 2,980                               | 3,954                               | 5,310                               | 4,434                                |
| KCP LLP (Kenkiyak-Kumkol oil pipeline)                  | 5,227                               | 6,274                               | 8,102                               | 7,695                                |
| Railway overpasses                                      |                                     |                                     |                                     |                                      |
| Railway overpass of PS named after T. Kasymov           | 123                                 | 51                                  | 96                                  | 120                                  |
| Railway overpass Shagyr OLS                             | 354                                 | 40                                  | 29                                  | 120                                  |

In 2022, the volume of oil supplies to the refineries of the Republic of Kazakhstan increased by 5.7% and amounted to 17,905 thousand tons. The supply of oil for loading the refineries of the Republic of Kazakhstan is carried out on the basis of monthly approved schedules of the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

## **PLANS FOR 2023 AND MEDIUM TERM**

**1.** Ensuring the discharge of oil by Tengizchevroil LLP and loading it into tankers in the amount of 1.5 million tons per year along the Aktau — Baku — Tbilisi — Ceyhan route from the resources of Tengizchevroil LLP.

The decrease in the volume of oil transportation is associated with a general decrease in the delivery of oil by some consumers of services from the Kashagan field, as well as in connection with the natural decline in production and delivery of oil to the system of main oil pipelines of KazTransOil JSC (Ozenmunaigas JSC, JV Kazgermunai LLP, CNPS — Aktobemunaigas JSC).

The decrease in oil supplies via the Atyrau-Samara oil pipeline by 22.5% compared to 2021 is due to a general decrease in oil delivery to the system of main oil pipelines, the redistribution of supplies to the domestic market and to other directions, including in the reverse direction through the oil pipeline "Kenkiyak — Atyrau" and for export through the port of Aktau. The main directions of oil supply by Kazakh shippers through the territory of the Russian Federation for export are the port of Ust-Luga and the port of Novorossiysk.

In 2022, 2,268 thousand tons of oil were shipped through the port of Aktau, which is 7.7% more than in 2021. This increase is mainly due to the redistribution of the volumes of the Total E & P Dunga

GmbH branch in the Republic of Kazakhstan from the Atyrau-Samara direction. Oil was loaded into tankers in the port of Aktau for its further delivery in the direction of the ports of Makhachkala and Baku.

In 2022, the shipment of oil from the overpass of the Shagyr OLS in the direction of the Republic of Uzbekistan continued. which amounted to 29 thousand tons. Also, oil was shipped from the loading rack of the T. Kasymov PS for export and domestic delivery in the amount of 96 thousand tons.

The increase in oil transshipment volumes to the CPC-K JSC system compared to 2021 is due to the fact that in order to ensure safe and non-stop oil transportation, as well as to maintain the maximum technical capability of the Atyrau-Samara oil pipeline, the resources of Kashagan shippers were attracted.

KazTransOil JSC has implemented and effectively operates a quality management system with guidance for use that meets the requirements of ISO 9001:2015 "Quality Management System. Requirements", which is part of the IMS.

In order to continuously improve the quality of the services provided, in 2022 the Company conducted a survey to assess the satisfaction of consumers of oil transportation services. Based on the results of the survey, the overall satisfaction rate was 100%.

# 100%

customer satisfaction with the quality of operator services for 2022

- 2. Ensuring the supply of oil through the Atyrau-Samara oil pipeline in the direction of Adamova Zastava ODP (in the direction of Germany) in the amount of up to 1.2 million tons.
- **3.** As part of the optimal loading of the oil pipeline system of KazTransOil JSC. ensuring the transit of Russian oil in the direction of the Republic of Uzbekistan along the route Priirtyshsk ERP — Shagyr OLS in the amount of up to 300 thousand tons.

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# KazTransOil

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**OPERATION AND RELIABILITY** 

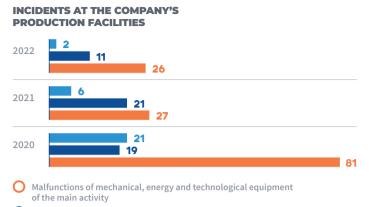
The Company is constantly working to ensure the trouble-free and safe operation of main pipelines and production facilities for the main and auxiliary purposes.

The work in this area is supervised by the Operations Department.

In order to ensure trouble-free production and increase the efficiency of production processes, the Company plans and implements all necessary measures for maintenance, repair and diagnostics of pipelines during the reporting period.

33% decrease of the number

of incidents at the **Company's production** facilities in 2022



WORKS TO ENSURE THE SAFETY OF PRODUCTION AND INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF PRODUCTION PROCESSES



O Malfunctions of the equipment of the automation system of the main activity O Malfunctions of equipment for industrial and technological communication of the main activity

# **PIPELINE STOCK AND PRODUCTION FACILITIES**

The total length of the Company's main oil pipelines is 5,373.133 km.

Transportation of oil through main oil pipelines is provided by 36 oil pumping stations, 68 oil heating furnaces, and a tank farm for oil storage with a total volume of 1,386 thousand m<sup>3</sup>.

Oil transshipment is provided by five loading and unloading railway racks. appropriate equipment for loading oil into tankers, installed at three operating berths of the offshore oil loading terminal of the port of Aktau.

The power supply of oil pumping stations is carried out from 35-220 kV substations in the amount of 14 units and indoor switchgears ZRU-6-10 kV in the amount of 52 units.

216 units of the main pumping units, 848 units (without trailers) of motor vehicles are in operation.

For space heating in winter, 42 units of boiler houses with 89 hot water and 3 steam boilers are operated.



# ZHEZKAZGAN OIL PIPELINE ADMINIS-TRATION 30 YEARS

was marked by anniversary dates: it is the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Company and the 30th anni-versary of Zhezkazgan Oil Pipeline Administration.

30 years is not only a jubilee, it is a milestone which allows us to look back and remember the way we have travelled, and above all, it is an opportravelled, and above all, it is an oppor-tunity to analyse what has happened over a certain period of time. With the support of the primary trade union organisation, a gala evening was held in the Zhezkazgan Oil Pipeline Ad-ministration to celebrate Oil and Gas Ministration to celebrate Oil and Gas Workers Day and the 30th anniversary of the Zhezkazgan Oil Pipeline Ad-ministration, which brought together pensioners and management staff.





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# **Company`s Production Facilities**

11 oil metering units

1,386 THOUS. M<sup>3</sup> tank farm for oil storage

OIL TRANSPORTATION



main oil pipelines

42 boiler houses oil heating stations

56

oil pumping stations

68 oil heating furnaces





848

vehicles



4,561 км overhead power lines 6-10 kV

PIER OF THE MARINE OIL TERMINAL OF AKTAU PORT

loading and unloading railway racks

REFINERY



pipelines in maintenance and operation

2022, KM

1.063.43

AGE STRUCTURE OF MAIN

**PIPELINES AS OF DECEMBER 31,** 

5,373.133

877.95

444.17

2.987.58

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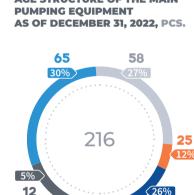
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# O Up to 10 years **1**0 to 20 years O 20 to 30 years Over 30 years

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AGE STRUCTURE OF OIL HEATING FURNACES AS OF DECEMBER 31. **2022. UNITS** 





O Up to 10 years 10 to 20 years O 20 to 30 years **O** 30 to 40 years

Over 40 years

#### THE MAIN SHARE IN THE AGE **STRUCTURE OF MAIN OIL PIPELINES – 2,987.581 KM** (55.6%) — ARE PIPELINES OVER 30 YEARS OLD.

As part of the implementation of the capital investment plan, the Company carries out: construction, reconstruction and partial replacement of main oil pipelines; renewal of equipment and special equipment due to their wear and tear; staffing of working teams for the purpose of high-quality and timely carrying out of current maintenance and current repairs; routine work on diagnostics.

Overhaul of pipelines, construction, modernization and other related work can reduce the risk of downtime and emergencies, increase the safety level of oil trunk pipeline facilities, which will ensure reliable, trouble-free, safe and uninterrupted provision of oil transportation services in the future.

## Performan Capital inv of KazTran

- to new pro - to maintai of producti - administr

is indicated).

## **PLANS FOR 2023 AND MEDIUM TERM**

- **1.** Preparation of objects of main oil pipelines for spring floods and for work in the autumn-winter period.
- 2. Carrying out in-line diagnostics of 849 km of main pipelines.
- **3.** Elimination of 1.312 defects in the pipe of main oil pipelines and inspection of 29 units of tanks.
- **4.** Technical diagnostics and expert examination of 28 oil heating furnaces and examination of 9,832 running meters of process pipelines.
- 5. Connection of 104.2 km of new sections of oil pipelines.









AGE STRUCTURE OF THE TANK

116

32

UNITS

18

45

FARM AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022,

# **OVERHAUL AND CAPITAL** CONSTRUCTION

The Company's pipeline assets, which generate the bulk of the revenue, require constant maintenance and improvement of their technical condition. In addition, the system of main oil pipelines is the most important component of the fuel and energy complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In order to maintain and improve the technical condition of the existing oil pipeline system in 2022, the Company made capital investments in the total amount of 43,760 million tenge, excluding VAT.

#### TOTAL AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTMENTS, MILLION TENGE

| nce                                  | 2020   | 2021   | 2022   | 2023 (plan)* |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|
| vestments<br>nsOil JSC**, including: | 49,715 | 61,263 | 43,760 | 143,229      |
| rojects                              | 78     | 325    | 171    | 85,518       |
| ain the current level<br>tion        | 49,635 | 60,873 | 43,587 | 57,708       |
| rative nature                        | 3      | 65     | 2      | 3            |

\* In accordance with the Business Plan of KazTransOil JSC for 2023–2027, approved by the decision of the Board of Directors of the Company dated December 9, 2022. \*\* The consolidated volume of capital investments of the Company and its subsidiaries

The results on capital investments for 2022 show that the main resources of the Company were directed to maintain the current level of production. So, in 2022, 99% of the total capital investments were allocated for this area. KAZTRANSOIL EMPLOYEE BECAME A PRIZE-WINNER IN THE "ENBEK ZHOLY" COMPETITION

Social Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan holds the national competition "Yenbek Zholy" among labor dynasties and production workers. This year, 522 applications were submitted from all over Kazakh stan to participate in the categories "Best Labor Dynasty", "Best Mentor of Working Youth" and "Best Young Production Worker".

According to the results of the regional According to the results of the regional stage of the competition, Azamat Mashanov, a young specialist of the Mangistau Oil Pipeline Depart-ment, a mechanic of the Karazhanbas OPS, took 1st place in the category "Best Young Production Worker".

43,760 99% **MILLION TENGE** 

capital investments



of the total capital investments were allocated to maintain the current level of production



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### **Reconstruction of main oil pipelines with** replacement of the main pipe in 2022

In order to comply with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as ensure the reliable and safe operation of production facilities in 2022, the Company carried out the following overhaul activities:

- Replacement of the pipeline in sections 0–8 km and 18–20 km with a total length of 9.3 km and a diameter of 530 mm of the Martyshi-Atyrau main oil pipeline. The facility was put into operation on May 23, 2022.
- Replacement of the pipeline in the section 1502.4-1506.4 km with a total length of 4 km and a diameter of 820 mm of the Pavlodar-Shymkent main oil pipeline. The facility was put into operation on July 1, 2022.
- Reconstruction of the main oil pipeline "Pavlodar — Shymkent" in sections 539.2–540.4 km with a total length of 1.2 km and a diameter of 820 mm. The facility was put into operation on December 27, 2022.
- Replacement of the pipeline in the sec-

tion 715–724.5 km with a total length of 9.5 km and a diameter of 820 mm of the Pavlodar-Shymkent main oil pipeline, with the construction of roadways along the section 715–724.5 km and culverts. The facility was put into operation on September 8, 2022.

• Replacement of the pipeline in the section 1191-1236 km with a total length of 45 km and a diameter of 720 mm of the Uzen — Atyrau — Samara main oil pipeline. The facility was put into operation on December 30, 2022.



## PLANS FOR 2023 AND MEDIUM TERM

1. Reconstruction of the underwater crossing at 122 km and 148 km of the main oil pipeline "Pavlodar — Shymkent" through the channel named after K. Satpaev.

2. Replacement of the pipeline in sections 190-230 km, 244-267 km, 409-422.5 km with a total length of 76.5 km and a diameter of 1020 mm of the main oil pipeline "Uzen — Atyrau - Samara". Duration of construction is 5 years.

## **ACTIONS TAKEN TO PROVIDE OPERATING SERVICES**

Operator services of KazTransOil JSC are activities for the operation, including maintenance of oil trunk pipelines owned by third parties, as well as activities for the maintenance and repair of water conduits of the group of companies of NC KazMunayGas JSC . Operator services are one of the main areas of activity aimed at expanding the boundaries of servicing oil pipelines of third-party organizations.

The company has the necessary technical equipment, significant competencies, rich experience and technologies related to the provision of operator services.

The management of these types of activities in the Company is carried out by the Department of Operator Services (DOD), as well as the personnel of the West Operator Services Administration (WOSA) and the East Operator Services Administration (EOSA).

The Company provides operator services to the following organizations:

- KCP LLP;
- MunaiTas NWPC LLP;
- Karachaganak Petroleum Operating B.V. (KPO);
- Turgai Petroleum JSC;
- CPC-K LLP;
- Main Waterline LLP.

The total length of the serviced oil pipelines is 3.327.56 km, with the total staffing of the Company's personnel involved — 1,311 people, including preschool educational institutions -21 people, WOSA — 635 people, EOSA — 655 people.

As part of the provision of operator services, 11 oil pumping stations. 3 oil heating furnaces, an oil storage tank farm with a total volume of 265.14 thousand m<sup>3</sup>, owned by third parties, are serviced.

MAIN OIL PIPELINE

"KENKIYAK — KUMKOL' 0-231.39 KM

OF CPC-K JSC 0-466 KM OPS: 4 units

OPS

**EXPORT PIPELINE** 

OPS: 2 units

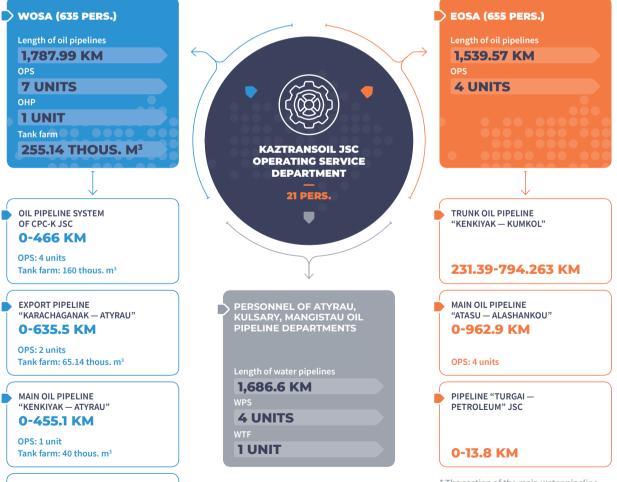
# 3,327.56 KM

the total length of the serviced oil pipelines

# 1,311 PERS.

total number of staff involved in the provision of operator services

#### **ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF OPERATOR ACTIVITIES**



\* The section of the main water pipeline "Astrakhan — Mangyshlak" from km 0 to 285 km, the looping from km 207 to 285 is serviced by Main Waterline LLP.



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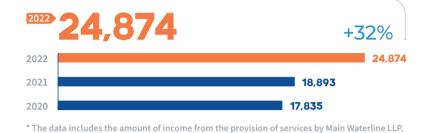
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Income from activities for the provision of operator services for 2022 increased by 32% compared to 2021 and amounted to 24,874 million tenge. The growth of indicators is observed for all projects due to the increase in the payroll fund for the Company's employees.

Consumers of the Company's operator services place high demands on the qualifications of personnel, the level of industrial safety and labor protection, as well as technical equipment. To ensure compliance with the requirements of consumers, the Company invests available free funds in the development of this area.

The Company continuously monitors compliance with the requirements in the field of industrial safety and labor protection when providing services to consumers. The main dispatching department of the OTCC Branch of KazTransOil JSC around the clock monitors the receipt of messages about violations and / or incidents at the serviced facilities.





THE COMPANY'S INCOME FROM ACTIVITIES FOR THE PROVISION OF OPE-**RATOR SERVICES IN THE CONTEXT OF CONSUMERS, MILLION TENGE** 



IN 2022. IN ORDER TO ENSURE THE RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION FACILITIES OWNED BY THIRD-PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND AS PART OF THE PREPARATION OF FACILITIES FOR OPERATION DURING THE AUTUMN-WINTER AND FLOOD PERIODS, 29 DEFECTS IN OIL **TRUNK PIPELINES WERE ELIMINATED BY THE OPERATOR SERVICES** 

**3**<sub>defects</sub> on the oil pipeline

"Tengiz – Novorossiysk"

**DEPARTMENTS, INCLUDING:** 

20<sub>defects</sub> O defects on the oil pipeline on the oil pipeline "Kenkiyak – Kumkol "Atasu – Alashankou"

At the same time, there were no failures of the main equipment, emergency situations that led to environmental pollution, and other accidents, fires, unscheduled downtime of equipment during the reporting period.

OF 2021.

97%

91%

100% Main Waterline LLP

overall score

As part of ensuring satisfaction with the services for the operation and maintenance of oil trunk pipelines and water lines of third parties, the Company continues to set the following goals and objectives:

services;

2022

DEFECTS

of oil trunk pipelines were eliminated by the operator services departments

failures of the main equipment, emergency situations that led to environmental pollution during the reporting period **IN 2022, A CONSUMER SURVEY** WAS CONDUCTED TO ASSESS THE QUALITY LEVEL OF THE PRO-**VISION OF OPERATOR SERVICES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RE-OUIREMENTS OF ISO 9001:2015. ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY, THE OVERALL ASSESSMENT WAS 98%, WHICH IS 2% HIGHER THAN THE LEVEL** 

100% Turgai Petroleum JSC

100% MunaiTas NWPC LLP

Kazakhstan-China Pipeline LLP

100% Karachaganak Petroleum Operating B.V. CJSC

Caspian Pipeline Consortium-K JSC



Based on the results of the analysis of the questionnaire submitted by CPC-K JSC for 2021, the Company took measures to increase competence, improve the quality of maintenance and staff skills. During 2022, the Company repeatedly conducted training for specialists involved in servicing the CPC oil pipeline system in external training centers, monthly emergency response training was carried out in order to improve the practical skills of the Company's employees in emergency response. The result of the work carried out is letters of thanks received from CPC-K JSC. as well as an increase in the satisfaction rating from 77% in 2021 to 91% in 2022.

This year, oil pipeline owners reimbursed the Company's expenses aimed at preventing the spread of COVID-19 for 2020–2021, as well as the costs associated with increasing wage growth for all employees of the Company as part of the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on increasing the income of the population of the country and the transition of the Company along with other subsidiaries and affiliates of the NC KazMunay-Gas JSC group of companies for a new wage system.

As part of the tasks to improve the quality of services for the operation and maintenance of trunk oil pipelines and water lines of third parties, the Company achieved the following goals in 2022:

- ensured trouble-free provision of operator services;
- a high level of consumer satisfaction with operator services was ensured (98% was achieved in the reporting year against the plan of 97%);
- within the free funds of the budget for 2022, the vehicle fleet and emergency repair equipment were updated in order to improve the processes of maintenance and repair of equipment:
- measures were taken to increase the profitability of the services provided for the operation of oil pipelines owned by third parties;
- between the Company and Kazakhstan-China Pipeline LLP, MunayTas NWPC LLP signed long-term contracts for operation for 2022-2024:
- between the Company and Karachaganak Petroleum Operating B.V. CJSC Addendum No. 06 dated September 26, 2022 to the contract for the provision of services for the operation and maintenance of the Karachaganak — Atyrau transport system was concluded.

# **PLANS FOR 2023 AND MEDIUM TERM**

• trouble-free provision of operator

· consumer satisfaction index with operator services — at least 96%; • ensuring the profitability of the services provided for the operation of oil

pipelines owned by third parties;

- technical re-equipment and equipping with modern equipment for high-quality and timely repair of main oil pipelines;
- prolongation of the existing contract for the maintenance of CPC-K JSC facilities, ensuring an increase in profitability from the provision of services until the end of 2023 and the conclusion of a new contract for the maintenance of CPC-K JSC facilities from 2024;
- conclusion of a new contract for the provision of services for the operation and maintenance of the Karachaganak-Atyrau transport system or the extension of an existing contract to ensure an increase in profitability from the provision of services.



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Investment activities

KAZTRANSOIL JSC IS IMPLEMENTING A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT INVESTMENT PROJECTS AIMED AT CREATING A DIVERSIFIED. RELIABLE AND SAFE PIPELINE SYSTEM. IN 2022, THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PRIORITY PROJECTS FOR THE EXPANSION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE OIL AND WATER PIPELINE SYSTEM IN REGIONS WITH WATER SHORTAGES CONTINUES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULES.

#### **EACH INVESTMENT PROJECT INITIATED BY THE COMPANY OR** SJCE UNDERGOES A THOROUGH **EXAMINATION. THE DECISION ON THE PROJECT IS CARRIED OUT BY THE INVESTMENT** COMMITTEE OF THE COMPANY.

The Investment Committee considers and decides on the approval of projects in accordance with the Rules for Consideration and Monitoring of Investment Projects of KazTransOil JSC and its subsidiaries and jointly controlled organizations.

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF INVESTMENT PROJECTS IN 2022**

### **Expansion of the oil pipeline "Kazakhstan-China"**

One of the largest and strategically important investment projects not only for the Company, but also for the Republic of Kazakhstan as a whole is the construction of the Kazakhstan-China trunk oil pipeline system.

The project involves a phased increase in the throughput capacity of the oil pipeline in all sections as the volume of transportation to the domestic market and for export to China increases through the construction of new and reconstruction of existing oil pumping stations, as well as the replacement of the oil pipeline in the relevant sections.

As part of the first stage, in 2006. the Atasu-Alashankou oil pipeline with a length of 965.1 km was built and put into operation.

In 2009, the Kenkiyak-Kumkol oil pipeline with a length of 794.26 km was put into operation.

The project participants are KazTransOil JSC, MunaiTas NWPC LLP and KCP LLT, each of which acts as the owner of the corresponding section of the Kazakhstan-China oil pipeline. Financing is carried out at the expense of the project partici-

pants' own funds.

The Company, together with MunaiTas NWPC LLP, is implementing the investment project "The first stage of the reverse of the section of the Kenkiyak-Atyrau oil pipeline with a capacity of up to 6 million tons per year" within the framework of the project "The second stage of the second stage of the construction of the Kazakhstan-China oil pipeline". Increasing productivity up to 20 million tons of oil per year.

The purpose of the project is to ensure the technical possibility of supplying West Kazakhstan oil to Pavlodar Petrochemical Plant LLP and PetroKazakhstan Oil Products LLP as part of ensuring the energy security of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as increasing export capacity.

- ation
- operation.



As part of the Kenkiyak-Atyrau oil pipeline reverse project, the following work was performed in 2021-2022:

• technological facilities of PS Aman were put into operation; · heating furnaces were put into oper-

 objects of the supply gas pipeline to the heating furnaces were put into

In connection with the completion of work on technological facilities, it is possible to transport oil in reverse mode. Thus, the main goal of the project was achieved.

In total, the project disbursed 29.058 million tenge, of which 1,095 million tenge in 2022.

#### In order to increase the capacity of the main water pipeline "Astrakhan — Mangyshlak" and upgrade worn-out equipment to meet the existing deficit, as well as taking into account the prospective growth in the volume of water consumption in Atyrau and Mangystau regions, the project "Reconstruction and expansion of the main water pipeline" Astrakhan — Mangyshlak "(1st stage) is being implemented ".

The project is socially significant and is being implemented in accordance with the instructions of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Chairman of the Board of Samruk-Kazyna JSC.

In addition, the reconstruction project is included in the Comprehensive Plans for the Socio-Economic Development of Atyrau and Mangystau Regions for 2021-2025. The initiator of the project is Main Water Supply LLP.

As part of the implementation of the first stage of the project, it is planned to build a second line of the water conduit with a length of 151 km and bypass the village of Beineu with a length of 25 km. The capacity of the water pipeline will increase from 110 to 170 thousand m<sup>3</sup>/ day. The implementation of the project will ensure reliable and safe operation of the main water pipeline in the conditions of increasing demand for water consumption in the western region of the Republic of Kazakhstan, associated with the development of certain industries (petrochemical, gas supply, etc.) and the growth of water consumption by the population of Atyrau and Mangistau regions. In 2022, Main Waterline LLP started the implementation of the project. Borrowed funds are the source of financing.

## **Reconstruction and expansion of the water pipeline** "Astrakhan — Mangyshlak" 1st stage"



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## Construction of a water conduit for the Kashagan unit

Guided by the instruction of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 27, 2020, following the results of a working trip to the Atyrau region on the need to study the issue of building a water pipeline from the Astrakhan-Mangyshlak main water pipeline to the associated gas processing plant at the Kashagan field, Main Water Supply LLP initiated the construction the corresponding conduit.

2 OPERATING PERFORMANCE

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The choice of the location of the water conduit is determined by the construction site of the associated gas processing plant at the Kashagan field and will run through the territory of the Makat district of the Atyrau region.

It is planned to connect the projected water conduit at 335 km of the main water conduit "Astrakhan — Mangyshlak". The length of the conduit will be 25.15 km.

# **PLANS FOR 2023 AND MEDIUM TERM**

1. Completion of the project "Reconstruction and expansion of the main water pipeline "Astrakhan – Mangyshlak" 1 stage".

2. Completion of the construction of the water conduit of the Kashagan unit.

# 25.15

the length of the conduit under the project "Construction of the water conduit of the Kashagan CGTP"



# Digitalization and automation of processes

The main documents that determine the area of development of digitalization and automation of the Company's processes are: the Digitalization Concept of KazTransOil JSC and the Program for the Development of Digital Technologies of KazTransOil JSC, including the Project Roadmap.



THE INTRODUCTION OF DIGITALIZATION IS ONE OF THE IMPORTANT FACTORS FOR THE SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT OF AN ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND ACHIEVING THE STRATEGIC GOALS OF THE COMPANY.

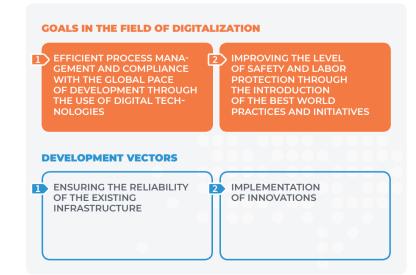
The implementation of projects in this area is carried out by the relevant departments: the Department of Information Technology, the Department of Telecommunications, APCS and MO together with the Department of Corporate Security.

# **DIGITALIZATION GOALS AND AREAS**

Since 2018, the Company has been implementing the Concept of Digitalization, which determines the main directions for improving the activities of KazTransOil JSC through the introduction of modern digital technologies and the deployment of an effective information and communication infrastructure.

To implement the Concept, two key goals and nine key areas of development were identified.

## THE CONCEPT OF DIGITALIZATION OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC



AT THE CORE OF THE ENERGY FLOW



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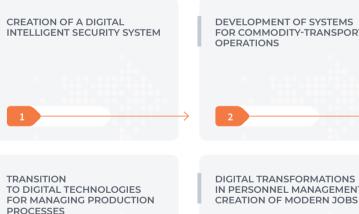
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THE MAIN AREAS OF DIGITALIZATION







DIGITAL MONITORING OF FINANCES

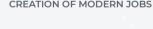






AND MATERIAL

FLOW MANAGEMENT









# DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

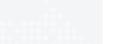
DIGITALIZATION

INTRODUCTION

OF MODERN MECHANISMS

PROCESSES

OF TECHNOLOGICAL



**1.** Reconstruction of the automatic fire alarm system and electrical fire extinguishing control at nine production facilities of the Company.

# **IMPLEMENTATION OF A PERIMETER VIDEO SURVEILLANCE** SYSTEM AND AN ACCESS CONTROL SYSTEM AT THE COMPANY'S **PRODUCTION FACILITIES**

The main goal of the project is the creation of a perimeter video surveillance system and an access control system at 26 production facilities of the Company and at linear controlled points of 11 main pipelines. Perimeter video surveillance systems for oil pipeline facilities provide timely notification of security structures and operational personnel about unauthorized entry of unauthorized persons into the territory of the production site,

video recording of the actions of violators, as well as monitoring the performance and condition of production and technological facilities.

The access control and management system allows you to streamline the access control mode at the facilities using technical access devices, such as a turnstile with a system reader, barriers and readers with electromechanical locks.

In 2022, the Company implemented perimeter video surveillance systems and access control systems at two production facilities: PS Beyneu and PS Shagyr.

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF INDUSTRIAL** AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNICATION PROJECTS

In 2022, in order to ensure high-quality and uninterrupted operation of production and technological communications for the management of the Company's main pipelines, the following projects were implemented to increase the capacity of communication channels:

• completed the 2nd stage of the project for the retrofitting of the automation system for the technical accounting of the equipment of station and linear facilities for industrial and technological communications:

 the first part of the project was implemented to modernize the dispatching, operational and technological communications at the Atyrau Oil Pipeline Administration (the project is planned to be fully completed in 2023);

- reconstruction of the communication system of the points of control and management of the Atyrau and Kulsary oil pipeline departments;
- providing a full coverage area with stable radio communications along the main oil pipelines of the Karaganda, Pavlodar and Mangystau oil pipeline departments;
- supply and installation of network security devices in the Pavlodar oil pipeline department, the branch of the RDC Branch of KazTransOil JSC and the central office of the Company.

PThe implemented projects make it possible to increase the battery life of the equipment from 4 hours to 36 hours (in the event of a power outage), expand the radio coverage of mobile radio stations up to 100% and reduce the risk of downtime and emergencies on the Company's production and technological network.

## PLANS FOR 2023 AND MEDIUM TERM

- 2. Implementation of a video surveillance system and an access control system at nine production facilities of the Company.
- 3. Ensuring high-quality and uninterrupted operation of production and technological communications for the management of the Company's main pipelines.



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**Corporate security** 

## **CPRPORATE SECURITY SYSTEM MANAGEMENT**

KAZTRANSOIL JSC IS AWARE OF THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE SYSTEM OF MAIN OIL PIPELINES, WHICH PROVIDES RAW MATERIALS FOR REFINERIES IN KAZAKHSTAN AND OIL EXPORT ROUTES. THESE CIRCUMSTANCES PLACE HIGH DEMANDS ON ISSUES RELATED TO CORPORATE SECURITY AND ASSET PROTECTION, FOR THIS PURPOSE, PERMANENT PROTECTION OF THE MAIN PIPELINE AND ROUND-THE-CLOCK MONITORING OF OIL LEAK DETECTION SYSTEMS AND OIL PIPELINE PROTECTION SYSTEMS WERE ORGANIZED.

Corporate security issues are managed by the Corporate Security Department. Detection of illegal actions and intrusions into the protected zone of the pipeline is carried out at the level of the central office, as well as in the process of interaction of all CSOs, including mobile security teams and emergency services of KazTransOil JSC.

The company is actively implementing measures to introduce engineering and technical security equipment in accordance with the Plan for equipping the facilities of KazTransOil JSC with engineering and technical security equipment for 2023-2027, developed taking into account the norms of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On countering terrorism". According to this Plan, a security perimeter alarm and video surveillance system is being implemented at the Company's production and technological facilities.

PARTICIPANTS IN THE COMPANY'S ASSET SECURITY SYSTEM



## Implementation of a security perimeter alarm system and video surveillance

The system of protection of main oil pipelines performs automated monitoring of linear objects of pipelines in real time, with an alarm in case of detection of unauthorized tie-ins in the security zone of the oil pipeline.

pipelines.

## 71

In order to detect unauthorized tie-ins, the linear part of the main pipeline is equipped with pipeline protection and leak detection systems.

### THUS, IN 2022, WORK WAS CARRIED OUT TO RECON-STRUCT THE PROTECTION SYSTEM FOR THE OIL PIPE-LINES OF THE ZHANAZHOL -**KENKIYAK OIL PIPELINE AND** THE ALIBEKMOLA — KENKIYAK **OIL PIPELINE.**

Also in 2022, an access control and management system was introduced at PS Beyneu, Shagyr OLS, work began at PS named after. A. Kultumieva, OPS "Northern Buzachi", OPS "Bolshoy Chagan", which made it possible to streamline the access control regime at the facilities using technical access devices, such as a turnstile with a system reader, barriers and readers with electromechanical locks.

During the year, the Company interacted with authorized bodies on countering ter rorist threats, theft of oil and inventory. and activities related to the investigation of criminal cases and litigation, as well as conducting joint exercises.

In addition, the Company regularly conducts training and preventive security measures, as well as training sessions involving employees of production facilities in order to simulate situations related to the implementation of alleged threats.

# **RESULTS OF COOPERATION IN SECURITY FIELD**

KazTransOil JSC actively cooperates with the territorial bodies of internal affairs and security organization — "KMG-Security" LLP. Memorandums have been signed between the companies, according to which the parties promptly exchange relevant information, jointly develop a strategy for combating crimes at facilities, form proposals for improving legislation on the protection of main oil

In order to reduce the number of illegal actions, in 2022 the Company, together with law enforcement agencies and national security agencies, continued to work to accompany the revealed facts of criminal encroachments at the Company's facilities in order to initiate criminal cases, accompany them to trial and further compliance of the sentences against criminals

As part of the joint work of the parties at the facilities of KazTransOil JSC, surveys, checks of the state of engineering and technical fortification of facilities, the operability of systems and means of video surveillance, access control, security, the state of security of information networks, communications and alerts of the Company were carried out.

As a result of the aforementioned cooperation, in 2022, there were no unauthorized taps into the main oil pipelines of KazTransOil JSC.

## PLANS FOR 2023 AND MEDIUM TERM

1. Completion of the implementation of the perimeter video surveillance system and the access control and management system at the OPS im. A. Kultumieva, Northern Buzachi OPS, Bolshoi Chagan OPS, as well

as the introduction of these systems at the Alibekmola HOPS, Karmanovo OHS, Martyshi OPS, Inder OPS, Makat OPS, Sakharny OHS.

**2.** Interaction with authorized bodies on countering terrorist threats, theft of oil and inventory items, as well as on activities related to the investigation of criminal cases and litigation, conducting joint exercises.

Information

Security

**INFORMATION SECURITY** 

SYSTEM MANAGEMENT



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THE INFORMATION SECURITY OF THE COMPANY IS ONE OF THE IMPORTANT FACTORS IN ENSURING THE SUSTAINABLE FUNCTIONING OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITALIZATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES.

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KazTransOil JSC has an Information Security Management System (ISMS). The ISMS is organized in accordance with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the international standard ISO/IEC 27001:2013.

To effectively manage information security, the Company performs an assessment of information security risks on a quarterly basis. In 2022, there were no cases of high and medium severity incidents that had or could have a significant impact on business continuity.

The Company also conducted a scheduled audit for compliance with the requirements of the international standard ISO/IEC 27001:2013 of the information security management system. The audit was carried out by the international certification body "TÜV AUSTRIA Standards and Compliance".

As a result of the audit, the Company confirmed compliance with the requirements of the international standard ISO/IEC 27001:2013 of the information security management system, and also expanded the scope of certification in relation to the maintenance process of the APCS hardware and software complex.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ANNUAL ISMS IMPROVEMENT PLAN, **KAZTRANSOIL JSC IMPLEMENTS A NUMBER OF MEASURES TO MAN-**AGE INFORMATION SECURITY ISSUES TO ENSURE THE PROPER LEVEL **OF INFORMATION SECURITY, WHICH IN PARTICULAR INCLUDES:** 

**1** conducting a quarterly risk assessment related to information security and developing risk management measures;

conducting supervisory audits of the ISMS for compliance with international requirements

3 conducting internal audits in the CAP for compliance with corporate regulations and approaches;

providing protection against virus threats based on the best world 4 practices and technologies:

5 development of information security culture among the Company's personnel.

In 2022, the planned activities of the Roadmap to increase the level of security of applications and systems of KazTransOil JSC from cyber risks for 2021–2025 were implemented within the approved budget for 2022.

# **DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION SECURITY IN THE COMPANY**

In 2022, projects were implemented to additionally equip the Company's facilities with network security tools based on NGFW-class solutions, the user account management system in information systems was upgraded, and a system for detecting and responding to targeted attacks on the Company's IT infrastructure is being phased in.

The implementation of these projects complemented the complex of software and hardware solutions aimed at reducing the likelihood of information security incidents

In 2022, the Company entered into agreements with leading companies in the field of cyber security to conduct pilot tests of advanced systems for detecting cyber incidents and ensuring the protection of industrial control systems. Based on the results of the pilot tests, reports were generated for further analysis and consideration of the possibility of introducing new software and hardware solutions for information security.

# PLANS FOR 2023 AND MEDIUM TERM

The Company intends to continue to work on improving the information security management system in the OSB and SJCEs, improving the quality of monitoring and responding to information security incidents. The following events are planned for 2023:

- **1.** Implementation of measures to update internal regulatory documents, taking into account the changing requirements of external and internal stakeholders.
- 2. Study and application of advanced methods and technologies to ensure information security.
- **3.** Improving the quality of processing information security events by acquiring the service of an operational information security center.







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Economic and sector review

Company performance in 2022

Investment activities

Digitalization and automation of processes

Corporate security

Information Security

R&D and innovation and technical development

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# R&D and innovation and technical development

**KAZTRANSOIL JSC** IN ITS OIL TRANSPORTATION **ACTIVITIES FACES** SPECIAL TECHNOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS, WHICH **IMPLIES A SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL APPROACH AND** SCIENCE-BASED SOLUTIONS

This specificity of the work is aimed at developing recommendations for the subsequent implementation of modern technical solutions, new equipment and technologies aimed at optimizing / modernizing existing technological processes (operating oil heating furnaces, pumping units, oil pipeline facilities security systems, etc.).

To solve urgent problems in the field of scientific and innovative technological development, the Program for R&D and the implementation of innovative projects on new machinery, equipment and innovative technologies for 2021–2025 (R&D Program) is being implemented on an ongoing basis.

The R&D results obtained and implemented at the facilities of the oil and gas industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan, including at the facilities of KazTransOil JSC, provide an improvement in the quality of work and an increase in the volume of oil and water pumping.



Improving the reliability of the main pipeline system

1

# **R&D AND ENGINEERING RESULTS IN 2022**

In accordance with the approved R&D Program for 2022, the following research works were carried out:

Study of innovative methods for diagnosing technological pipelines of oil pumping stations by the method of long-wave ultrasonic flaw detection (LRUT) in comparison with the methods of EMAT-IFSE, SRUT, SCT. ultrasonic testing.

2 Conducting pilot tests of Zinga anti-corrosion coating in laboratory and field conditions.

Study of rheological/physico-chemical parameters and forecasting 3 of viscosity-temperature parameters of oil mixtures flow during joint transportation of various types of oil along the Company's oil pipeline routes.

4 Corrosion monitoring of the Company's main oil pipelines.

Study of the technical condition, mechanical and physico-5 chemical properties of the pipe fragment metal and approbation of the use of the obtained parameters for calculating the residual life of the pipeline.

In total, within the framework of R&D, 15 planned studies, 1 innovative project and 10 additional works were carried out, all of which were 100% completed.

3

4

Development of automation systems, improving the safety of facilities

Reduce costs and improve operating cost efficiency

Implementation of energy and resource saving technologies

# **DEVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF STANDARDS**

In 2022, in accordance with the Plan of KazTransOil JSC for the development/ updating of standards for 2022, 7 standards of the Company were developed:

Changes to the standard Main oil pipelines. Conservation of the linear part.

2 Changes to the standard Main oil pipelines. Specifications for the manufacture and installation of couplings with technological rings (type P2, P5, P5U), branch pipes with an elliptical bottom and a reinforcing lining (type P7).

Changes to the standard Information and computer technology and organizational technology. Consumption rates of spare parts and materials for maintenance and repair.

Changes to the standard Main oil pipelines. Equipment and facilities for oil pumping stations. Operation, maintenance and repair

5 Standard Main oil pipelines. Cleaning the internal cavity (standard revised).

6 Changes to the standard Maintenance, maintenance and overhaul of motor vehicles, tractors and special equipment. Consumption rates of spare parts and materials.

Standard "Unified standard color schemes for painting objects and equipment of main pipelines" (the standard has been developed).

15

INNOVATIVE PROJECT



carried out and 100% completed as part of R&D

# **PLANS FOR 2023** AND MEDIUM TERM

- 1. Implementation of activities under the R&D Program for 2023-2027 in 2023.
- 2. Implementation of the Plan for the development/updating of the Company's standards for 2023.
- 3. Implementation of measures for rationalization activities of the Company.



Company Profile Message from the Chair of the Board of Directors Message from the General Director (Chair of the Management Board) Key indicators 2022

Layout of Main Pipelines

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Key events in 2022

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Energy Consumption and Energy efficiency

HR management

Anti-discrimination and Equal opportunities

Occupational Safety and Health

External Communications

Anti-corruption

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# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE

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- 92 Environmental Protection
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- **120** Anti-discrimination and Equal opportunities
- 122 Occupational Safety and Health
- **132** External Communications
- 136 Anti-corruption
- 139 Economic performance
- **142** Procurement System and Local Content Development



KAZTRANSOIL JSC PERFORMANCE OVER 25 YEARS

519,100 MILLION TENGE

TAX PAYMENTS





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# Sustainable development management

IN RECENT YEARS, AS GLOBAL AWARENESS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF ESG ISSUES HAS GROWN, THE SUSTAINABILITY AGENDA HAS RAPIDLY GAINED RELEVANCE. WE ARE PROUD TO SAY THAT KAZTRANSOIL JSC HAS BEEN PAYING ATTENTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND HAS **BEEN PUBLISHING NON-FINANCIAL REPORTS** FOR MORE THAN A DECADE, DISCLOSING INFORMATION ON THE MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF ITS ACTIVITIES ANNUALLY AS PART OF ITS ANNUAL REPORTS.

Thanks to the active and concerted efforts of the Company's business units to develop ESG practices, the Company has achieved significant results, which are detailed in the pages of this section. In 2022, in addition to the mandatory ongoing work in each of the areas of sustainable development, the Company has done a great deal to ensure the social wellbeing and comfort of our employees. KazTransOil JSC does not plan to stop there: this section presents KazTransOil JSC's ambitious plans for 2023, aimed at further developing our responsible business practices and approaches.

The Company formulated a mission in the field of sustainable development, which is to make a positive contribution to the socio-economic development of the regions in which it operates, in accordance with the principles of environmental and social responsibility, so as to meet the needs of the present and preserve and increase the opportunities of future generations. In order to achieve this goal, KazTransOil JSC continuously works to improve its practices in the field of sustainable development, following six basic principles.

# **MANAGEMENT APPROACH**

# GRI 2-12, GRI 2-13, GRI 2-14

KazTransOil JSC pays special attention to sustainable development in its activities. Improvement of corporate governance and sustainable development is an integral part of the Company's development strategy until 2028.

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC

**1** Ensuring effective and uninterrupted business

2 Minimising adverse environmental impacts

Rational and effective use of natural resources

Professional development and social assistance

5 Ensuring occupational safety

6 Production assets management

The Company's key sustainability principles are reflected in key ESG policies and documents:

- Quality policy of KazTransOil JSC;
- Policy of KazTransOil JSC in the fields of health. labor and environmental protection:
- Anti-corruption policy of KazTransOil JSC;
- Dividend policy of KazTransOil JSC;
- Environmental policy of KazTransOil JSC:
- Personnel policy of KazTransOil JSC for 2021-2025;
- Energy policy of KazTransOil JSC;
- Code of corporate governance; Code of business ethics
- of KazTransOil JSC; Social responsibility code of KazTransOil JSC::
- KazTransOil JSC's health and safety code "Golden Rules":
- Conflict of interest resolution policy for KazTransOil JSC officials and employees;
- Standard for the procurement of goods. works and services of Samruk-Kazyna JSC and organizations fifty or more percent of the voting shares (participatory interests) of which are directly or indirectly owned by Samruk-Kazyna JSC on the right of ownership or trust management;
- Collective agreement between KazTransOil JSC and employees KazTransOil JSC (Collective Bargaining Agreement);
- Communications Plan KazTransOil JSC.

The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee are actively involved in the management of sustainability issues. The Board regularly reviews issues related to the Company's ESG activities. The Strategic Planning, Safety and Environment Committee supports the implementation of sustainable development principles. Members of the Board of Directors are involved in the consideration of sustainability issues.

Sustainability issues are managed at all organisational levels of the Company's management. Individual issues are managed by the relevant departments at head office level and at SBU level — services and departments responsible for specific areas of sustainable development, such as human resources, occupational health and safety and environmental protection. The work of the services and departments is coordinated and reconciled through direct interaction with the Company's head office.

International standards with which KazTransOil JSC complies in its sustainable development activities:

- ISO 9001:2015 Quality management systems:
- ISO 14001:2015 Environmental management systems;
- ISO 45001:2018 Occupational health and safety management systems;
- ISO 50001:2018 Energy management systems.

IN 2022, THE COMPANY PERFORMED CERTIFICATION AUDITS BY INDEPENDENT BODIES TO CONFIRM COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND TO RENEW INTERNATIONAL **CERTIFICATES FOR A NEW THREE-YEAR PERIOD.** 



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# Sustainable **Development Model**

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES





Ensuring the efficiency and continuity of business operations

Production asset management

ECONOMICAL

Minimization of negative impact on the environment

Rational and efficient use of natural resources

ECOLOGICAL

Professional development and social support for employees

Ensuring occupational safety





GRI

- and safety;

### STRATEGIC INITIATIVES, **RESULTS AS OF 2022**

decrease in the consumption of fuel and energy resources

the decrease in natural gas consumption

# 4.49 TOE / million tons-km

energy intensity of oil transportation

An external audit confirmed the compliance of the Company's IMS with the requirements ISO 50001:2018



# 4.9 billion tenge

investments in occupational health and safety

0 occupational accidents 5,586 employees were trained on the issue of industrial safety

1,875 "KORGAU" cards

**O** LTIR

An external audit confirmed the compliance of the Company's IMS with the requirements

# ISO 45001:2018

# REDUCING THE NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

# 1.4 billion tenge

the volume of investments in environmental protection measures

# 3.5 ha

contaminated land were restored

# 76%

reduction of total waste generation

### 12%

reduction in nitrogen oxides (NO) emissions

# 16.3%

reduction in water consumption

# **O** accidents

resulting in environmental damage during oil transportation



### IMPROVEMENT OF THE EVALUATION SYSTEM AND PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT

746 million tenge personnel training investments

5,300 employees trained and retrained at the Training Centre

# COMPLIANCE WITH THE MAIN

COMPLIENCE TO INTERNATIONAL

CORPORATE STANDARDS

16 PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

STANDARDS

ISO

13 CLIMATE ACTION

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

8

AccountAbility

Policy of KazTransOil JSC in the fields of health

• Environmental policy of KazTransOil JSC; • Personnel policy of KazTransOil JSC; Anti-corruption policy of KazTransOil JSC; • Energy policy of KazTransOil JSC;

• Social responsibility code of KazTransOil JSC; • Code of business ethics of KazTransOil JSC.



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# THE COMPANY'S STRATEGIC SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

through responsible business conduct,

tance of all 17 UN Sustainable Develop-



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|   | TO THE UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
| SDG   | Goal   | Our liabilities   | Key indicators as of 2022   |
| 3 GOOD HEALTH<br>AND WELLBEING                  | Ensure universal health coverage, including financial<br>risk protection, access to quality essential health<br>services and access to safe, effective, quality and afford-<br>able essential medicines and vaccines for all   | <ul> <li>Take care of occupational health and safety in the work-place;</li> <li>Prevent fatalities and significantly reduce occupational diseases</li> </ul>   | O cases<br>of workplace injuries in 2022 — zer<br>juries achieved   |
| 4 QUALITY<br>EDUCATION                          | Substantially increase the number of young people<br>and adults with marketable skills, including vocational<br>and technical skills, for employment, decent jobs, and<br>entrepreneurship   | <ul> <li>Providing training opportunities for employees;</li> <li>Collaboration with universities and training experts;</li> <li>Organization of training programs and internship programs for students and alumni</li> </ul>   | <b>746</b> million tenge<br>was spent on training, which<br>17% more than in 2021                         |
| 6 CLEAN WATER<br>AND SANITATION                 | Ensure continuous improvement of the water manage-<br>ment process and involve stakeholders in this process  | <ul> <li>Ensure the rational use of water resources and the prevention of unauthorized use;</li> <li>Introduction of new management systems and innovative technologies;</li> </ul>   | <b>16.3%</b> decrease of water consumption du the reporting period compared to 2                          |
| 7 AFFORDABLE<br>AND CLEAN ENERGY                | Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all   | Reduce overall energy consumption   | <b>5,094</b> thous. kWh the total reduction in electricity consumption resulting from the main measures   |
| 8 DECENT WORK<br>AND ECONOMIC<br>GROWTH         | Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic<br>growth, full and productive employment and decent<br>work for all   | <ul> <li>Create conditions for social security and stability<br/>in the team and regions of operation;</li> <li>Guarantee decent working conditions for all employees;</li> <li>Improve the system of remuneration and motivation</li> </ul>  | The remuneration of employees<br>in the same positions does not dep<br>on gender or other characteristics |
| 9 INDUSTRY.<br>INNOVATION AND<br>INFRASTRUCTURE | Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient<br>infrastructure, including regional and cross-border<br>infrastructure to support economic development and<br>people's well-being, with a particular focus on attention<br>to providing affordable and equitable access for all | <ul> <li>Ensuring reliable and accident-free operation of main oil pipelines;</li> <li>Actively investing in R&amp;D</li> <li>Development of infrastructure in the regions of operation as part of social partnership programs with local authorities</li> </ul>                            | <b>43.760</b> billion tenget the amount of investments in 2022  |
| 13 climate                                      | Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts  | <ul> <li>Incorporate climate change responses into policies, strategies and planning at the national level;</li> <li>Improve education, information dissemination, and the ability of people and institutions to mitigate, adapt to, and prevent early impacts of climate change</li> </ul> | <b>-99%</b><br>reduction in nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O)<br>emissions into the atmosphere             |
| 16 PEACE, JUSTICE<br>AND STRONG<br>INSTITUTIONS | Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable<br>development, providing access to justice for all and<br>building effective, accountable and participatory insti-<br>tutions at all levels  | <ul> <li>Significantly increase the level of compliance<br/>with the principles of the Code of Business Ethics<br/>of KazTransOil JSC at all organizational levels of the Com-<br/>pany, as well as in SJCE</li> </ul>  | >3,000 employees<br>have been trained and tested<br>on the Code of Business Ethics                        |
| <b>17</b> PARTNERSHIPS<br>FOR THE GOALS         |  | Support sustainable development initiatives promoted     by the global community:   | 98%   |



Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

by the global community; • Collaborate with others in the industry;

• Build mutually beneficial relationships with local communities

ies in 2022 — zero in-

866 million tenge costs of sanitary-epidemiological and curative-preventive measures

Integrated command and staff exercise to eliminate conditional emergency situation with the participation of CMT

by **11** areas of occupational health and safety employees were trained

consumption during d compared to 2021

The action Plan for possible reduction of freshwater consumption, reduction of normatively treated water discharges through increased reuse or recycling of water resources, reduction of water losses of KazTransOil JSC for 2023-2027 has been approved

of employees ns does not depend characteristics

**4,897** thous. m<sup>3</sup> the total reduction in natural gas consumption

**159.17** thous. tenge the minimum wage in the company in 2022

15 studies carried out in 2022

The Company has an action plan for the reduction of pollutants and greenhouse gases in KazTransOil JSC until 2030

1 innovation project

O employees and tested iness Ethics

The Compliance Control Service organised a seminar-meeting on the main directions of the Anti-Corruption Policy Concept in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2022-2026 in Astana

An internal analysis of the risks of corruption for the period 2021-2022 was carried out on the issues of monitoring the execution of procurement contracts, single source procurement, security, health and emergency situations

10 additional works

**98%** degree of customer satisfaction for operator services

100% degree of customer satisfaction for oil transportation

LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS

organisations



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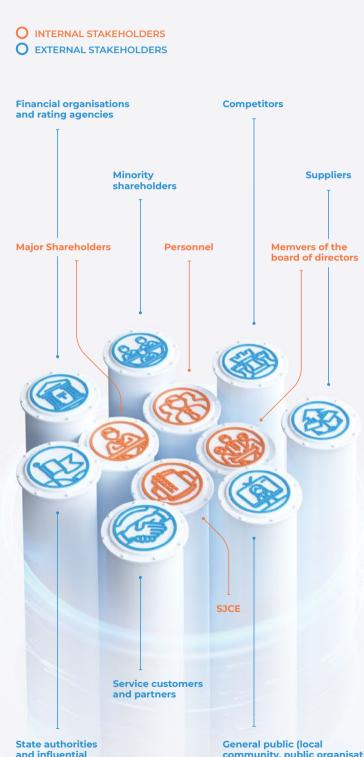
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# **STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT**



As the national operator of the main oil pipeline of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Company is aware of the high level of its responsibility in matters of interaction with stakeholders. KazTransOil JSC continuously works to establish and maintain open and trusting relations with them, based on the principles of honesty, fairness, integrity, transparency and responsibility. In addition, an important principle of the Company's interaction with stakeholders is to define their needs and expectations in accordance with the requirements of the management system standards implemented in the Company (ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 45001, ISO 50001).

Corporate documents reflecting the Company's priorities for stakeholder engagement:

- Dividend policy of KazTransOil JSC;
- Anti-corruption policy of KazTransOil JSC;
- Code of business ethics of KazTransOil JSC;
- KazTransOil JSC anti-corruption standards:
- Regulations for the formation of the stakeholder card of KazTransOil JSC;
- KazTransOil JSC's rules of counterparty due diligence.

The list of stakeholders includes both internal (within the Company and its SJCE) and external (outside the Company and its SJCE) stakeholders.







N.

General public (local community, public organisations and mass media)

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

In order to identify the needs and interests of stakeholders in a timely manner, the Company has established a process of interaction with stakeholders. The list of stakeholders of KazTransOil JSC and its subsidiaries is drawn up every three years. For this purpose, an internal survey and analysis of the Company's environment is carried out by structural divisions and subsidiaries, studying their relations with people (natural and legal entities) whose interests are affected within the scope of their activities. It is planned to update the list of the Company's stakeholders in 2023.

THE COMPANY ENGAGES WITH ITS STAKEHOLDERS **ON AN ONGOING BASIS. AS A RESULT OF IDENTIFYING** STAKEHOLDER NEEDS AND **EXPECTATIONS, THE COMPANY DEVELOPS A LIST OF MATERIAL ISSUES AND A HOLISTIC VIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES REQUIRED** FOR EFFECTIVE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT.



# STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

| •••••   | STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT   |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| KazTransOil   | EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS  |  |  |  |  |
| Company Profile<br>Message from the Chair of the Board<br>of Directors<br>Message from the General Director (Chair<br>of the Management Board)<br>Key indicators 2022 | Minority shareholders<br>(including organisa-<br>tions and individuals<br>representing interests<br>of shareholders) |  |  |  |  |
| Layout of Main Pipelines<br>Development Background<br>Key events in 2022<br>Company's Business Model  | State authorities and influential organisations  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. COMPANY OVERVIEW   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. OPERATING PERFORMANCE  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT<br>PERFORMANCE   | Financial organisations<br>and rating agencies   |  |  |  |  |
| Sustainable development management  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Environmental Protection  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Energy Consumption and Energy efficiency  | Service customers  |  |  |  |  |
| HR management   | and partners   |  |  |  |  |
| Anti-discrimination and Equal opportunities   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Occupational Safety and Health  |  |  |  |  |  |
| External Communications   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anti-corruption   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Economic performance  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Procurement System and Local Content<br>Development   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE<br>REPORT   | Competitors  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC<br>PERFORMANCE. MANAGEMENT<br>REPORT  | 2022   |  |  |  |  |
| 6. APPENDICES   | Suppliers  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Ceneral public<br>(local community,<br>public organisations<br>and mass media)                                       |  |  |  |  |
|   |  |  |  |  |  |

| RNAL STA | KEHOLDERS  | Stakeholder requirements   | Stakeholder expectations  | Actions taken in 2022 by stakeholders  |  |  |
|----------|--|--|---|--|--|--|
|          | Minority shareholders<br>(including organisa-<br>tions and individuals<br>representing interests<br>of shareholders) | <ul> <li>Respect for shareholders' rights;</li> <li>Growth of shareholder value and business sustainability;</li> <li>Compliance with the effective laws</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>Effective corporate governance;</li> <li>Ensuring positive production and<br/>financial performance;</li> <li>Information openness and trans-<br/>parency</li> </ul>   | The Annual General Meeting<br>of the Company was held on 19 May<br>2022  | <b>26</b> tenge<br>per ordinary share of the Company –<br>Dividends for 2021 were paid<br>on 13 June 2022  | <b>6</b> meetings<br>were held with minority<br>shareholders   |
|          |  |  |   | Answers were provided to all questions<br>received from shareholders regarding<br>the Company's operations   | On 17 November 2022, the Company participated in the "Issuer Day on KASE"  |  |
| K        | State authorities and influential organisations  | <ul> <li>Compliance with current legislation<br/>and the strategic interests of the State<br/>in the field of oil transport;</li> <li>Payment of taxes and duties;</li> <li>Anti-corruption</li> </ul>   | <ul> <li>Effective corporate governance;</li> <li>Information openness and transparency</li> </ul>  | <b>34.0</b> billion tenge<br>taxes and other obligatory payments<br>to the state budget were paid at the end<br>of 2022  | In April 2022, the company submitted reports<br>on the implementation of the approved tariff<br>estimates for 2021 and on the implementation<br>of the approved investment programme<br>of the company for 2021-2025 in relation<br>to the indicators for 2021 |  |
|          |  |  |   | Accreditation of 3 Batumi Oil<br>Terminal LLC laboratories was carried<br>out with validity until June 2026  | There were no censures and<br>prescriptions from the UAE government<br>authorities to PTL in 2022  |  |
|          | Financial organisations<br>and rating agencies   | <ul> <li>Compliance with the effective laws;</li> <li>Compliance with contractual obligations</li> </ul>   | <ul> <li>Effective corporate governance;</li> <li>Information openness and transparency</li> </ul>  | Conducted meetings and conference<br>calls with rating agencies and second-<br>tier banks  | The Company's rating: Fitch Ratings — "BBB-",<br>outlook "Stable", date affirmed — 27 June 2022;<br>S&P Global Ratings — "BB+", outlook "Negative"<br>date upgraded — 29 September 2022 (outlook<br>revised to "Stable" on 9 March 2023)                       | ,  |
| STAT -   | Service customers<br>and partners  | <ul> <li>Compliance with the effective laws;</li> <li>Compliance with contractual obligations;</li> <li>Ensuring industrial safety;</li> <li>Preventing corruption;</li> <li>Full and timely disclosure of any changes in tariff policy;</li> <li>Provision of quality services</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Stability and financial sustainability<br/>of the Company;</li> <li>Information openness and trans-<br/>parency;</li> <li>Flexible and efficient tariff policy;</li> <li>Effective corporate governance</li> </ul> | 87 oil producers<br>were using the Company's<br>services in 2022<br>Two public hearings were held on reports<br>on the implementation of approved tariff<br>estimates, the investment programme, | <ul> <li>98%</li> <li>satisfaction rate of service users for operator services</li> <li>100%</li> <li>for oil transportation</li> </ul>  | On 13 July 2022, Trunk Water LLP held<br>a public hearing to consider an application<br>for approval of a tariff and tariff estimate<br>for the provision of regulated water<br>supply services through trunk pipelines<br>for 2022-2026 |
|          |  |  |   | compliance with quality and reliability<br>indicators of regulated services and<br>achievement of performance indicators<br>of natural monopolies to consumers and<br>other stakeholders         | In order to improve the quality<br>of PTL's portfolio of potential customers,<br>a Compliance Questionnaire (Questionnaire)<br>was developed when checking the reliability<br>of new counterparties  | In 2022, contractual obligations for<br>the transhipment of petroleum products<br>by Batumi Oil Terminal LLC were fulfilled<br>on time   |
|          | Competitors  | <ul> <li>Compliance with the effective laws;</li> <li>Respecting the principles of integrity<br/>and business ethics</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>Strategic engagement for sustain-<br/>able competitiveness;</li> <li>Information openness and trans-<br/>parency</li> </ul>  | On 14 September 2022, the Company<br>participated in an event organised<br>by CPC-K JSC on the occasion of Secu-<br>rity Day 2022  | The Company, together with CPC-K JSC,<br>participated in the 17th and 18th IAOT<br>Board Meetings  |  |
|          | Suppliers  | <ul> <li>Compliance with contractual obligations;</li> <li>Transparent competitive procurement procedures;</li> <li>Anti-corruption</li> </ul>   | • KazTransOil JSC stability and financial integrity   | <b>1555.8</b> billion tenge<br>the amount of contracts concluded<br>by Company with suppliers in 2022  | All Company's contracts include an anti-<br>corruption chapter   | Procurement procedures are carried out via the e-procurement portal ZAKUP.SK.KZ  |
| Ř        | General public<br>(local community,<br>public organisations<br>and mass media)                                       | <ul> <li>Compliance with the effective laws;</li> <li>Respecting the principles of integrity<br/>and business ethics</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>KazTransOil JSC contribution into<br/>regional social and economic<br/>development, including creation<br/>of new jobs;</li> <li>Improving the quality of life<br/>of the local community;</li> </ul>              | <b>65</b> press releases<br>were published on the Company's<br>website   | <b>1,548</b> information<br>and image materials<br>were published on the websites of news<br>agencies, national and regional media   | On 26 March 2022, the Company<br>participated in the international ecological<br>action "Earth Hour"   |
|          |  |  | <ul> <li>KazTransOil JSC stability and finan-<br/>cial integrity</li> </ul>   | Responses were prepared to 17 media enquiries  |  | On 28-30 September 2022 Company took<br>part in KIOGE  |



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Sustainable development management Environmental Protection

Energy Consumption and Energy efficiency

HR management

Anti-discrimination and Equal opportunities

Occupational Safety and Health

External Communications

Anti-corruption

Economic performance

Procurement System and Local Content Development

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# STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

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| INTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS                                   | Stakeholder requirements   | Stakeholder expectations  | Actions taken in 2022 by stakeholders   |
|---|--|---|---|
| Major shareholder                                       | <ul> <li>Ensuring shareholder rights;</li> <li>Compliance with the effective laws;</li> <li>Effective corporate governance;</li> <li>Anti-corruption</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>Growth in shareholder value and<br/>business continuity;</li> <li>Information openness and trans-<br/>parency;</li> <li>Ensuring a positive production and<br/>financial performance</li> </ul>  | <b>34,261</b> million tons-km<br>oil turnover<br>(separate for the company)<br><b>40,656</b> thous, tons  |
|   |  |   | transport volume<br>(separate for the company)  |
| Members of the Board<br>of Directors                    | <ul> <li>Ensuring shareholder rights;</li> <li>Compliance with the effective laws;</li> <li>Compliance with business ethics standards</li> </ul>   | <ul> <li>Growth in shareholder value and<br/>business continuity;</li> <li>Information openness and transpar-<br/>ency;</li> <li>Effective corporate governance accord-<br/>ing to the best international practices;</li> <li>Absence of corruption</li> </ul>  | <b>21</b> meetings<br>of the Company's Board of Directors<br>were held  |
| Personnel   | <ul> <li>Compliance with the effective laws</li> <li>Compliance with business ethics<br/>standards</li> <li>Anti-corruption</li> </ul>   | <ul> <li>Stability and financial security<br/>of the Company;</li> <li>Competitive salary levels;</li> <li>Safe and pleasant working condi-<br/>tions;</li> <li>Providing opportunities for pro-<br/>fessional development and career<br/>growth;</li> <li>Social support for employees and<br/>their families, as well as for veterans<br/>and retirees;</li> <li>Absence of corruption</li> </ul> | <b>36</b> employees<br>were rotated by the Company from the mai<br>agement of the SBUs and structural subdiv<br>sions of the Company's headquarters<br><b>6</b> university students<br>received practical training at Main Water-<br>line LLP's production facilities |
|   |  |   | Cultural events and celebrations were<br>held in honour of the 25th anniversary<br>of the Company   |
| Subsidiaries and jointly-<br>controlled entities (SJCE) | <ul> <li>Compliance with current legislation;</li> <li>Participation in SJCE management bodies and in audit commissions to audit financial and economic activities;</li> <li>Compliance with business ethics;</li> <li>Effective corporate governance</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>KazTransOil JSC stability and financial integrity;</li> <li>Information openness and transparency of KazTransOil JSC;</li> <li>Joint participation in investment projects;</li> </ul>  | Decisions were made as a Participant,<br>Partner, Shareholder of SJCE, as well<br>as decisions of the Supervisory Board,<br>Meeting of Directors  |
|   | - Encline to polate governance   | <ul> <li>Joint participation in task force<br/>groups and meetings</li> </ul>   | Monitoring the implementation of the rec-<br>ommendations of the SJCE Audit Commis-<br>sions. The Board of Directors of the compa-<br>ny received a report from the management<br>of SJCE on the status of implementation   |

# **MEMBERSHIP IN ASSOCIATIONS**

# **GRI 2-28**

Recognising the important role of business and collaborative efforts in achieving sustainable development goals, the Company actively participates in professional and industry initiatives that facilitate the exchange of professional experiences and address industry level challenges.



### KAZAKHSTAN ASSOCIATION OF OIL-GAS AND ENERGY SECTOR ORGANISATIONS KAZENERGY

The Company was appointed as a national main oil pipeline operator. The Company's representatives are members of this Association's Coordination Board for Oil and Gas Sector Development in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

# KAZAKHSTAN TAXPAYERS ASSOCIATION

The main goal of the Kazakhstan Taxpayers Association is to promote protection of legitimate rights and interests of taxpayers and to provide timely information about amendments to tax laws

The Company's representatives participate in task force groups of this Association and ensure the Company's involvement in the development of these amendments and addenda to the tax laws.







Contracts concluded by the Company include provisions reflecting the Company's anti-corruption policy, as well as sanction clauses

**O** lost time accidents related to work activities

The reports on the results of the development and operation of the sustainable development system, compliance of KazTransOil JSC with the principles and provisions of the corporate governance Code for 2021, the Report for 2021 on the implementation of the development strategy of KazTransOil JSC until 2028 were submitted to the Board of Directors of the Company

mandivi-

launched a new project: RRC, which operates 24/7 and receives questions, appeals and complaints from the Company's employees. In 2022, 301 complaints were received

Since 24 March 2022, the Company has



Batumi Oil Terminal LLC Code of Ethics was updated in accordance with the requirements of Georgian legislation

Participation in working groups, meetings, sessions on the activities of Sistema SJCE and implementation of investment projects

Batumi Oil Terminal LLC ensured compliance with commitments on minimum volumes of transhipment through berths of Batumi Sea Port LLC

In 2022, the project of live broadcasting of speeches by members of the Company's Management Board and heads of SBUs was launched. During the implementation of the live broadcasting project, 14 broadcasts took place

**Z** meetings with the Company's trade union held Batumi Oil Terminal LLC in 2022

No cases of corruption were detected in the company during the reporting period

Audit commissions of SJCE carried out audits of financial and economic activities

Work was undertaken to establish a compliance function in SJCE

# IAOT

### INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OIL TRANSPORTERS

The International Association of Oil Transporters (IAOT) was set up to coordinate efforts to effectively develop the oil transportation systems of participating companies and to increase the stability of international oil transportation.

IAOT comprises eight largest international oil transportation companies in the former Soviet Union and beyond, and one more company as an observer.

Four expert panels were established from among the Association members to address energy efficiency, legal aspects, oil supplies and effective, reliable and safe operation of main oil pipeline systems.

In addition to the activities of the permanent expert panels, the Association's main operations include biannual Management Board meetings, conferences, exhibitions and seminars, technical visits and knowledge sharing.

### REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN NATIONAL CHAMBER OF ENTREPRENEURS "ATAMEKEN"

NCE Atameken was established to improve the business and investment climate, promote stability and develop the country's business environment both for domestic and foreign investors.

Participation in this organisation safeguards the rights and interests of business entities, ensures wide coverage and involvement of all entrepreneurs in development of legal and other regulatory business rules.



# Company's Business Model

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# **Environmental** Protection

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES ARE VERY RELEVANT FOR KAZTRANSOIL JSC DUE TO THE SPECIFIC NATURE OF OUR ACTIVITIES, AND WE PAY CLOSE ATTENTION TO THESE ISSUES EVERY YEAR. IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT IN 2022, SIGNIFICANT WORK WAS CARRIED OUT TO CALCULATE THE COMPANY'S GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND CAPTURE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW METHODOLOGIES FOR THEIR CALCULATION.



total environmental protection investments in 2022

Recognising its responsibility to prevent negative impacts on the environment. the Company is constantly researching and analysing technologies and opportunities to improve our environmental practices. Over the next few years, KazTransOil JSC plans to implement a number of measures aimed at optimising the technological processes involved in our production activities of the Company. We responsibly declare that KazTransOil JSC will continue to work to ensure a high level of environmental safety.

### GRI 3-3

ronmental policy.

The health, safety and environment management system (HSE-MS) and the environmental protection management cover all areas of the Company's production activities, which implement a wide range of activities and initiatives within the framework of environmental management, including:

- ments in HSE:
- identification and assessment
- sures:



# **MANAGEMENT APPROACH**

KazTransOil JSC recognises the importance of climate change issues and is aware of its responsibility to minimise its negative impact on the environment in accordance with the Company's Envi-

• compliance with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of environmental protection, international and national standards, internal Company docu-

 measures for continuous improvement of the ISO 14001:2015 environmental management system;

of environmental aspects, directing investments to the implementation of environmental management mea-

- carrying out industrial environmental controls with the involvement of contractors (laboratories);
- concluding annual contracts for compulsory environmental insurance in the event of accidental pollution:
- improving the environmental culture and skills of staff and popularising environmental protection activities.

Environmental monitoring of the Company's facilities is carried out by the contractor on a quarterly basis, which includes:

- atmospheric air monitoring in sanitary protection zones and in the vicinity of pollutant emission sources;
- soil monitoring;
- groundwater monitoring:
- surface water monitoring:
- waste water monitoring.

The Company is constantly improving its environmental management and risk management methods and approaches, instilling an environmental culture at its production sites and allocating the necessary resources for environmental protection.

THE COMPANY CONDUCTED **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TRAINING ON "EXPLANATION** OF THE RULES OF NEW ENVI-**RONMENTAL CODE" IN 2022.** 



received trainings in environmental legislation in 2022



# KazTransOil

Company Profile Message from the Chair of the Board of Directors Message from the General Director (Chair of the Management Board) Key indicators 2022 Layout of Main Pipelines Development Background Key events in 2022

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# MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND TOOLS

### GRI 3-3

**MILLION TENGE** 

for negative impact

**OIL SPILL** 

**EMERGENCIES** 

damage during oil

transportation

causing environmental

the Company's payments

on the environment in 2022

Environmental protection issues are managed at two levels. At head office the work is coordinated by the health, safety and environment department, while at the level of the SBU the work is coordinated by the relevant departments.

The environmental management system is part of the IMS, is ISO 14001:2015 certified and covers all areas of the company's production activities.

# **AIR EMISSIONS**

GRI 3-3

# **INVESTMENTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PAYMENTS**

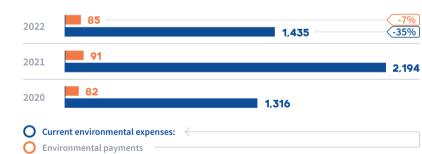
2

The Company continuously implements a number of measures to reduce its negative impact on the environment. The Company's expenditure on environmental protection consists of two parts:

environmental payments for emission of pollutants into the air, content of pollutants in waste water discharges, disposal of production and consumption waste;

expenditure on environmental protection actions aimed at meeting the requirements of the environmental legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION EXPENSES. MILLION TENGE**



In 2022, 1 435 million tenge will be spent on environmental protection actions, which is 34.6% less than in 2021. The decrease in spending on environmental protection actions is due to the reduction in the scope of work on the reclamation of disturbed lands (historical pollution) on the Uzen — Atyrau — Samara and Uzen — Zhetybai — Atyrau main oil pipelines.

The Company's payments for negative impact on the environment in 2022 was 85 million tenge, which is 6.6% less than in 2021.

In 2022, KazTransOil JSC was found administratively liable for non-compliance with the requirements of the Environmental code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and administrative fines were imposed in the amount of 3,860.8 thousand tenge. The fines were paid on time.

In 2022, there were no oil spill emergencies causing environmental damage during oil transportation.

reduction

# **DURING THE REPORTING** PERIOD, THE COMPANY DID NOT EXCEED THE SET VALUES.

KazTransOil JSC attaches great importance to the management of pollutant emissions into the atmosphere. The Company implements a number of actions to protect the atmosphere in accordance with the Procedure for management of air pollutant emissions of KazTransOil JSC.

Since 2021, the action Plan for the reduction of pollutants and greenhouse gases in KazTransOil JSC until 2030 has been in force, which includes a wide range of actions aimed at reducing pollutant emissions. In order to prevent and reduce the negative impact on the atmosphere, the Company implements the following actions:

**1** optimizing the combustion process in the furnaces of oil-fired pre-heaters and hot water boilers:

**2** preventing oil evaporation by installing pontoons in oil storage tanks;

reducing hydrocarbon emissions by means of a gas equalisation system (tank farms, fuel tanks at petrol stations) and vapour recovery;

4 monitoring of air emissions.

In 2022, KazTransOil's RDC Branch developed draft standards of permissible emissions for all objects of the Company's SBU, which provide for the control of compliance with regulations on sources of pollutant emissions.

| OLUME OF AIR EMISSIONS, TONS    |        |        |        | GRI 305-7 |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| Indicator                       | 2020   | 2021   | 2022   | Change,%  |
| Air emission volume, including: | 23,396 | 19,033 | 20,035 | 5         |
| - NOx                           | 642    | 689    | 604    | -12       |
| - SOx                           | 93     | 81     | 91     | 12        |
| - COx                           | 273    | 265    | 234    | -12       |
| - other air emission categories | 22,388 | 17,998 | 19,106 | 6         |

The main sources of the company's impact on atmospheric air are oil storage tanks, oil heating furnaces, oil loading and unloading racks and boiler units.

In 2022, the total emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere did not exceed the set values. Significant reductions in gases were: nitrogen oxides (12%) and carbon monoxide (12%).

# **PLANS FOR 2023 AND MEDIUM-TERM PLANS**

1. Re-equipment of VST-20000 m<sup>3</sup> No.7 pontoon at T. Kasymov OPS in 2024. 2. Replacement of oil-fired water boilers of Peterfeld LOCS with industrial inductiveconductive electric boilers.





of carbon monoxide (CO) emissions

KazTransOil

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# **CLIMATE CHANGE**

### GRI 3-3

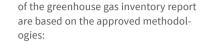
KazTransOil JSC recognises the importance of taking action to combat climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Company has undertaken voluntary commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere.

The Company has an action plan for the reduction of pollutants and greenhouse gases in KazTransOil JSC until 2030.

In 2022, the greenhouse gas emissions monitoring plan for 2022-2025 was approved. The calculation of greenhouse gas emissions and the preparation

SCOPE 1), THOUSAND TONS CO,-EQ.

- culation of greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere from oil production, transport and storage facilities;
- methodological guidelines for calculating greenhouse gas emissions from thermal power plants and boiler houses
- to the assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.



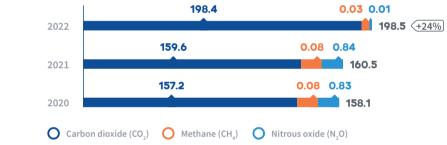
- methodological guidelines for the cal-
- global warming coefficients according

GRI 305-1



by 2031.

63% reduction of methane (CH.) emissions



**GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (DIRECT EMISSIONS** 

The main sources of direct greenhouse gas emissions in the company are oil-fired furnaces, boilers, diesel power plants, welding equipment and compressors.

The increase in Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions is due to an increase in the emission factor used to calculate greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the new "Methodology for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Absorption".





Development Background Key events in 2022 Company's Business Model **1. COMPANY OVERVIEW** 

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# **ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE**

# GRI 305-5

In 2022, as part of the Action Plan of KazTransOil JSC to implement the Low Carbon Development Programme of NC KazMunayGas JSC for 2022-2031, actions for energy efficiency, increasing the share of alternative energy sources and organisational actions were developed and approved, including:



2 organising measures to improve the methods of calculating emissions and absorption of greenhouse gases;

training of the KazTransOil JSC working group on low-carbon development.

# KazTransOil JSC action Plan for the Implementation of NC KazMunayGas JSC Low-Carbon Development Program for 2022-2031

The Action Plan of KazTransOil JSC for the implementation of the Low Carbon Development Program of NC KazMunay-Gas JSC for 2022-2031 was approved by the General Director (Chairman of the Board) of KazTransOil JSC in 2022. The program was developed for a ten-year period to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The document reflects a broad list of activities aimed at improving energy efficiency, increasing the share of renewable energy sources, as well as describing organisational actions. The aim of the document is to reduce total annual greenhouse gas emissions by 22,417 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>-eq.

The plan specifies 34 activities, expected effects and deadlines:



As a result of the actions taken to replace the outdoor lighting at the stations with energy-saving LED lights, replace the pumping unit and optimise the operation of the hot oil pipeline, the total reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in 2022 is 10,643.7 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>-eq.

# **PLANS FOR 2023 AND MEDIUM-TERM PLANS**

1. Reconstruction of furnaces Opornaya No. 3 OHS and A. Kultumiev No. 2 OPS.

- 2. Replacement of power transformers of Priirtyshsk ERP of Pavlodar Oil Pipeline Department from 10 kV 630 kVA to 250 kVA.
- **3.** Reconstruction of the main pumping station Zhetybai of the Mangistau Oil Pipeline Department.

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# WATER RESOURCES

### GRI 3-3

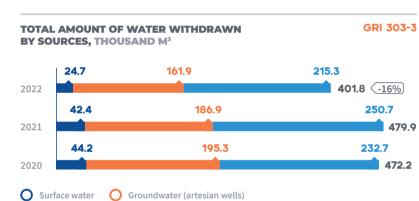
KazTransOil JSC withdraws water in accordance with the requirements of the Water code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and concluded contracts, while not significantly affecting water bodies. The main objectives of water management in KazTransOil JSC are:

defining key water management principles to be applied mandatorily in all structural units

2 ensuring continuous improvement of the water management process;

ensuring stakeholder involvement in the water management process.

The action Plan for possible reduction of fresh water consumption, reduction of normatively treated water discharges through increased reuse or recycling of water resources, reduction of water losses of KazTransOil JSC for 2023-2027 has been approved. In order to monitor the Company's impact on the environment, groundwater, surface water and wastewater are monitored through laboratory testing of water and the level of wastewater treatment.



O Municipal and other water supply systems (purchase from third-party companies)

TOTAL WATER WITHDRAWAL IN REGIONS WITH **OBSERVED WATER DEFICIT. THOUSAND M<sup>3</sup>** 



O Surface water **O** Groundwater (artesian wells)

O Municipal and other water supply systems (purchase from third-party companies)

GRI 303-3

of KazTransOil JSC.

# PLANS

resources. areas "WTF-15".

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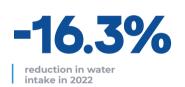
- Sustainable development management Environmental Protection
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The volume of water consumed

401,8 thousand m<sup>3</sup>, decreased

by 16,3% compared to the previous

year. The main sources of water sup-

ply are groundwater and purchases

from third parties under water supply

contracts, accounting for 40,3% and

53,5% of total water consumption

In 2022, total water withdrawal in the regions with observed water

scarcity decreased by 16,3%. Surface water abstraction also decreased by 41,7% compared to 2021.

respectively.

GRI 303-5

in the reporting period was

In November 2022, the Zhezkazgan oil pipeline department of KazTransOil JSC implemented a project for the construction of a biochemical treatment system at Barsengir OPS. This system will allow to improve the quality of process water discharged into the evaporation pond, which will meet the requirements of the Environmental code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and help to minimise the impact on water resources.

The volume of wastewater discharged was 222 thousand m<sup>3</sup>, the same as the previous year. In the reporting year, the volume of wastewater discharged into external waters decreased by 16,3%. All wastewater discharges are classified as normatively clean according to the level of treatment.

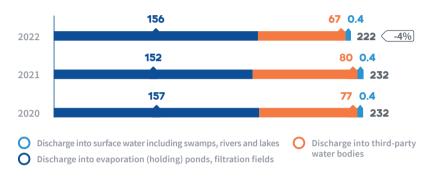
The investigation of environmental incidents related to water bodies is carried out in accordance with the rules of water management

### GRI 303-3 TOTAL VOLUME OF WITHDRAWAL WATER BROKEN DOWN INTO FRESH AND OTHER WATER. THOUSAND M<sup>3</sup>

| Indicator    | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | Change,% |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| Fresh water* | 472.2 | 479.9 | 401.8 | -16      |
| Other water  | 0     | 0     | 0     | -        |

\* Fresh water — water with a total mineralisation of 1000 mg/l or less; other water — water with a total mineralisation of more than 1000 mg/l.





### TOTAL VOLUME OF WASTEWATER DISCHARGES BROKEN **DOWN INTO FRESH AND OTHER WATER. THOUSAND M<sup>3</sup>**

| Indicator   | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Change, % |
|-------------|------|------|------|-----------|
| Fresh water | 232  | 232  | 222  | -4        |
| Other water | 0    | 0    | 0    | -         |

# **PLANS FOR 2023 AND MEDIUM-TERM**

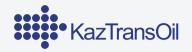
**1.** Increased reuse or recycling of water

2. Reducing water consumption by using treated wastewater to irrigate green

3. Replacement of the existing wastewater treatment plants "Biox-50" and



GRI 303-4



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# WASTE MANAGEMENT

### GRI 3-3

SAFE WASTE MANAGEMENT IS ONE OF THE MAIN POINTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT IN THE COMPANY AND IS ORGANISED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN. REOUIREMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS, AS WELL AS INTERNAL STANDARDS OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC.

TOTAL WASTE GENERATION BY HAZARDOUS

15 383

AND NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE, TONS

10,912

O Hazardous waste O Non-hazardous waste

3,966

5.608

2022

2021

2020

**PLANS FOR 2023 AND MEDIUM-TERM PLANS** 

In connection with the entry into force of the Environmental code of the Republic of Kazakhstan from 1 July 2021 and the establishment of new requirements in the field of waste management, the waste management Regulations of KazTransOil JSC were updated in 2021 with the aim of defining the requirements and distribution of responsibilities in the management of waste generated in the course of the Company's production activities.

# GRI 306-1

Production processes that generate waste at the facilities of KazTransOil JSC can be classified as follows:

- production processes related to transportation and storage of hydrocarbon raw materials; • machine-tool equipment opera-
- tion; welding operations;
- repair, construction and mainte-
- nance activities.



reduction of waste generation in 2022

In 2022 total waste generation was 19,349 tons, a decrease of 76% compared to 2021. The main reason for the decrease in waste generation is the decrease in the amount of reclamation of disturbed lands in the reporting year.

There is no accumulation of hazardous waste at the company's sites. Waste from production activities is transferred to specialised companies for further recycling or disposal.

38.447

GRI 306-3,

306-4.306-5

-65%

<hr/>-78%

70.929



In certain situations, overhead power lines (OPL) are the cause of electrocution of large and medium-sized birds, including those listed in the Red Book of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The main bird species susceptible to electrocution are the steppe eagle, the eagle owl and, to a lesser extent, the golden eagle, the saker falcon and others.

**1.** Quantification of indirect energy emissions of greenhouse gases;

2. Return of the liquid phase of the crude oil from the sludge surface to the OPS/ HOPS reservoir.

# LAND RESOURCES

KAZTRANSOIL JSC IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF SOIL RESOURCES AT THE SITES OF ITS PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES. THE COMPANY CARRIES OUT ACTIVITIES TO REHABILITATE HISTORICALLY CONTAMINATED LAND AND MONITORS SOIL CONTAMINATION ON A OUARTERLY BASIS WITH THE INVOLVEMENT OF INDEPENDENT, ACCREDITED THIRD-PARTY ORGANISATIONS.



of contaminated land were restored in 2022

KazTransOil JSC has also undertaken to to reclaim land contaminated in the 1950s and 1960s. This work is being carried out in phases in accordance with the approved project for the reclamation of disturbed land.

### **RECLAMATION OF DISTURBED LANDS** (HISTORICAL POLLUTIONS)

| Indicator  | 2020    | 2021    | 2022  | Change,% |
|--|---------|---------|-------|----------|
| Reclamation of disturbed lands (historical pollution), ha                                | 4.0     | 8.0     | 3.5   | -56      |
| Costs for reclamation of disturbed lands (historical pollution), million tenge incl. VAT | 1,185.4 | 2,074.4 | 746.5 | -64      |

The restoration of historically contaminated land along the main oil pipelines "Uzen — Atyrau – Samara", "Uzen – Zhetybai – Aktau" continued in 2022. During the year, 3.5 hectares of contaminated land were restored.

# **IMPACT ON BIODIVERSITY**

In 2022, KazTransOil JSC participated in the round table "Birds and energy: in search of sustainable development".

IN 2022, WORK WAS CARRIED OUT TO INSTALL BIRD PROTECTION DEVICES, WHICH SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED THE LIKELIHOOD **OF BIRD MORTALITY. A TOTAL OF 242 SETS WERE INSTALLED IN THE ZHEZKAZGAN, SHYMKENT** AND ATYRAU OIL PIPELINE ADMINISTRATIONS.



Company Profile Message from the Chair of the Board of Directors Message from the General Director (Chair of the Management Board) Key indicators 2022 Layout of Main Pipelines Development Background Key events in 2022

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# **Energy Consumption** and Energy efficiency

ONE OF THE COMPANY'S KEY PRIORITIES IS TO IMPROVE THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF PRODUCTION PROCESSES. THE GENERAL DIRECTOR (CHAIRMAN OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD) OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC ANNUALLY APPROVES THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY TARGETS FOR THE SBUS AND THE COMPANY. WHICH ARE AIMED AT REDUCING THE SPECIFIC CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND NATURAL GAS. AS WELL AS THE OVERALL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY RESOURCES.



the total reduction in electricity consumption resulting from the main measures

By the end of 2022, the Company managed to achieve all established target energy efficiency indicators, which was made possible by optimal planning of technological modes of operation of main oil pipelines. In addition, an external certification body conducted an inspection audit of compliance

of the energy management system with the requirements of the standard and did not reveal any inconsistencies in the Company. KazTransOil JSC appreciates efforts of each employee aimed at achieving the common goal in the field of energy saving and energy efficiency.

# **MANAGEMENT APPROACH**

# GRI 3-3

One of the key areas of the Company's sustainable development activities is optimising the use of energy resources. The Company attaches great

importance to improving the energy efficiency of production processes. The Company has adopted the Energy Policy of KazTransOil JSC, which

resources.

The main objectives in the area of energy resources management are:

- ensuring the availability of information and resources necessary to meet energy objectives;
- improving the company's energy saving activities by implementing energy saving measures, clearly defining the rights, duties and responsibilities of the company's employees for their implementation;

focuses on the efficient use of energy

- ensuring compliance with legal and other requirements applicable to the Company in the area of energy conservation and energy efficiency: continuously improving energy performance and enhance the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the energy management system;
- purchasing energy efficient equipment, works and services that improve energy performance;
- reducing the negative impact on the environment as a result of rational use of energy resources;
- increasing the level of competence of employees in the field of energy saving and energy efficiency improvement.

Each year, energy efficiency targets for the SBU and the Company as a whole are approved by the Company's General Director (Chairman of the Management Board), such as:

- reduction in specific consumption of all types of energy (per oil turnover);
- reduction of specific electricity consumption (per oil handled);
- reduction of specific gas consumption per oil through "hot" oil pipelines;
- reduction in total consumption of energy resources.

**ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS** OF 2022, THE COMPANY ACHIEVED ALL ITS GOALS IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY **EFFICIENCY, WHICH BECAME POSSIBLE DUE TO THE OPTIMAL** PLANNING OF TECHNOLOGICAL **REGIMES OF TRUNK OIL PIPE-**LINES OPERATION. THE COM-PANY AWARDED CERTIFICATES **OF HONOUR TO INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES FOR THEIR CONTRI-BUTION TO ENERGY SAVING AND** ENERGY EFFICIENCY.



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# MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND TOOLS

### GRI 3-3

GRI 302-1

-7.9%

The decrease in natural gas consump-

tion by 7,9% is due to the optimisation

of temperature regimes of the Compa-

ny's "hot" oil pipelines in the summer

consumption decreased by 2,7% due

period of 2022. The volume of oil

to an increase in average monthly

air temperatures in 2022 compared

In order to reduce operating costs,

the Company monitors the dynamics of the energy intensity indicator of oil

to 2021 in the eastern regions

of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

pumping.

the decrease

in natural gas

consumption

The unit responsible for energy efficiency is the KazTransOil JSC technological regimes and energy management department, which develops targets and monitors their implementation on a monthly basis, ensuring timely and effective control over the achievement of the set targets.

The Company has implemented an energy management system that meets the requirements of the international standard ISO 50001:2018 "Energy Management System" and covers energy consuming equipment from

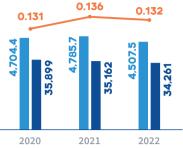
**ENERGY CONSUMPTION** 

the SBU to the corporate level. In 2022, TÜV NORD CERT GmbH, an external authorised body, successfully carried out an inspection audit of the compliance of the energy management system with the requirements of the standard, during which no non-conformities were found.

The technological regimes and energy management department of KazTransOil JSC conducts an annual analysis of the Company's compliance with applicable legislative, regulatory and other requirements in the field of energy conservation and energy efficiency.

As a result, it was determined that all requirements of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Energy saving and energy efficiency" will be met in 2022.

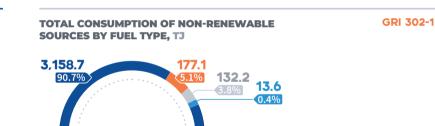
The Company approved the KazTransOil JSC action Plan for energy savings and energy efficiency improvement for 2020-2025, which includes important actions for energy-saving as the replacement of main pumping units with units of higher efficiency. the reconstruction of oil-fired furnaces. and the reconstruction of the main pumping station of Zhetybai OPS.



# GRI 305-5

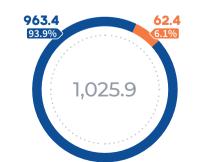
• replacement of 5 pumping units at Pavlodar HOPS, Ekibastuz OPS, Stepnoye OPS and B. Dzhumagaliyev HOPS with pumping OPS with pumping units of higher efficiency. As a result of these actions, the specific power consumption for oil pumping at the Pavlodar — Atasu technological section was reduced by 11% and at the Dzhumagaliyev — Atasu section by 16%;

1. Ensuring the achievement of KazTransOil JSC's energy targets for 2023;





**TOTAL ENERGY PURCHASED FOR OWN USE** BY TYPE OF ENERGY, TJ



O Electrical energy O Thermal energy

GRI 302-1

Crude oil

O Natural gas

O Diesel fuel

**G**asoline

# ENERGY INTENSITY

Total energy consumption, TJ

O 0il turnover (separately for KazTransOil JSC), million tons-km C Energy consumption for oil transportation\*, TJ/million tons-km

\* According to KazTransOil JSC energy intensity calculation method, the base indicator is oil turnover. All types of energy used by the Company are taken into account in the calculation

# -3.3%

reduction of the Company's per unit energy consumption in 2022

In the reporting period, 9 166 million tenge was spent on the purchase of energy resources. In 2022, the Company achieved a 3,3% reduction in specific energy consumption compared to the previous year. The decrease in energy intensity was achieved against the background of a 2.6% decrease in the turnover of oil separately for the Company and a 5,8% decrease in the consumption of fuel and energy resources compared to 2021.

# KAZTRANSOIL JSC EMPLOYEE WON THE "UZDIK MAMAN" COMPETITION

repair and maintenance of electrical equipment at Pavlodar Oil Pipeline list in the "Uzdik Maman" competition among employees of production professions of Samruk-Kazyna Group of Companies. Total work experience than 10 years.

# **ENERGY SAVING**

In 2022, the Company implemented the KazTransOil JSC Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency Action Plan. During the reporting period, 11 energy saving actions were planned and implemented. The following actions to optimise energy consumption were implemented in 2022:

- the introduction of a frequency-controlled drive at the Uzen GP 11% reduction in specific power consumption for oil pumping at the Uzen — Atyrau section:
- optimisation of the temperature operation mode of the "hot" Atyrau — Samara oil pipeline by improving the rheology of the oil mixture in the summer period (redistribution of Mangyshlak oil) allowed to shut down oil-fired furnaces on this oil pipeline from June to August 2022 and to save gas consumption in volume terms by 4,9 million m<sup>3</sup>.

In 2022, the total reduction of electricity consumption as a result of the main actions will amount to 5,094 thousand kWh, and the total reduction of natural gas consumption will amount to 4.897 thousand m<sup>3</sup>.

KazTransOil production processes are quite energy intensive, so the Company's current challenge is to find and implement solutions to reduce energy consumption.

KazTransOil JSC uses 396 solar power units with a total capacity of 39,6 kW at the communication nodes of the linear part of the main oil pipelines. A 20 kW wind power plant is also used.

# PLANS FOR 2023 AND MEDIUM-TERM PLANS

2. Optimizing the temperature regimes of the "hot" Atyrau – Samara oil pipeline;

**3.** Ensuring the implementation of the Company's energy saving and energy efficiency improvement plan for 2020-2025.



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# **HR** management

AT KAZTRANSOIL JSC. WE BELIEVE THAT ALL THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE COMPANY. WHICH WE ARE PROUD OF. WERE MADE POSSIBLE SOLELY THANKS TO OUR EMPLOYEES. CARING FOR EMPLOYEES IS AN IMPORTANT ASPECT OF OUR DAILY ACTIVITIES, AND IN 2022 WE PAID SPECIAL ATTENTION TO SUPPORTING THE WELL-BEING AND PEACE OF MIND OF OUR EMPLOYEES. IN THE REPORTING YEAR, THE CODE OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC WAS APPROVED. IN WHICH, AMONG OTHER THINGS. WE REFLECTED OUR COMMITMENTS TO ENSURE THE DEVELOPMENT OF EMPLOYEES. THEIR SOCIAL SUPPORT. PROVIDING FEEDBACK.

Today the team of the Company unites over 6.700 specialists in 15 regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The personnel policy of KazTransOil JSC is based on effective recruitment, personnel development and retaining highly qualified employees. Realizing that employees are the main strategic capital, the Company is constantly improving the system of remuneration and motivation, working conditions, and also promotes the development of training and increasing the level of social support for its employees.

# MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND TOOLS

The Human Resources Management Department is responsible for managing personnel and social policy issues, as well as issues concerning corporate culture. Human resources and social policy are managed at two levels. These activities are coordinated by the HR Management Department at the headquarters level and by HR services at the SBU level. Internal communications are the responsibility of the the Department of Public Relations and Internal Communications.

staff headcount in 2022

7(0)5

Our colleagues have a high level of knowledge and skills, and this is a reason for our pride and confidence in the future of the Company. We provide opportunities for professional and personal career growth for each employee, provide comfortable working conditions and a high level of corporate culture, and maintain an open and constructive dialogue through multiple communication channels.

# MANAGEMENT APPROACH

The personnel management system guarantees employees rigorous observance of human rights, including their labor rights. Human rights issues are given special attention in determining wages and implementing personnel and social policies. The Company does not discriminate on the basis of age, culture, religion, race or other grounds to the professional qualities of employees.

KazTransOil JSC accepts the importance and value of fundamental human rights and freedoms in the labor sphere: labor rights, the right to conclude collective agreements and the right to health protection.

In the Company, the Personnel Policy of KazTransOil JSC for 2021-2025 is in effect, the main directions of which are:

- organizational structure management;
- planning and recruitment management:
- setting goals and evaluating the effectiveness of employees' activities;
- personnel reserve management;
- education and development;
- development of young workers;
- management of material and nonmaterial remuneration:
- management of involvement and social stability.

In 2022, the Board of Directors of the Company approved new internal documents in the field of personnel management: the Code of Social Responsibility of KazTransOil JSC and Parameters of the Employee Remuneration System of KazTransOil JSC -Rules of organization and remuneration of employees of the separate business unit KazTransOil JSC.

The Company takes a wide range of HR and social management actions and initiatives, including:



1 annual surveys to measure engagement and the social stability level (SAM-RUK RESEARCH SERVICES).



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# **CODE OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

On December 9, 2022, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the Code of Social Responsibility of KazTransOil JSC, which provides, among other things, priority areas in the field of social responsibility of the Company to its employees, including various types of social support.

**AT DECEMBER 31, 2022,** 

**THE COMPANY HAD 6.705** 

**PLOYEES WORKED UNDER** 

FULL EMPLOYMENT.

ples of equality. When hiring a po-

employees, due to the production

specifics of the Company's activi-

ties. The share of male employees

in the total number of employees

in the reporting period was 82%.

In 2021, the Company's average

tween the ages of 30 and 50 (58%).

age staved almost unchanged

at 44.3 years. The majority

The document takes into account modern standards of relations between business and society, as well as changes in the Company's business structure and optimization of some of its business processes (sponsorship, outsourcing of some areas of activity, social infrastructure). In addiion,

the Code has been prepared taking into account the provisions and principles set out in the Corporate Governance Code of KazTransOil JSC and the Corporate Social Responsibility Code of NC KazMunayGas JSC and defines the corporate social responsibility strategy of the Company.



of KazTransOil JSC.

employment.

# **STAFF HEADCOUNT AND STRUCTURE**

**STAFF HEADCOUNT PROFILE. PERS. GRI 2-7 EMPLOYEES, MOST OF THE EM-**2022 +0.04%THE TERMS OF A PERMANENT **EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT AND** 2022 6.705 2021 6.702 The company adheres to the princi-2020 6.720 tential candidates, only professional qualities are evaluated. The gender structure of KazTransOil JSC person-STAFF STRUCTURE BY GENDER STAFF STRUCTURE BY AGE nel is traditionally dominated by male AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022, PERS. AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022, PERS. GRI 405-1 GRI 405-1 515 3,896 1,179 5,526 6.705 6,705 of the Company's personnel are be-2.294 O Under 30 O Men O Women O 30-50 years old Above 50

The personnel selection procedure in KazTransOil JSC is carried out in accordance with the Rules for the competitive selection of personnel for vacancies and working professions in the Company using testing elements, observing the principles of openness, meritocracy and non-discrimination. The principle of meritocracy is enshrined in the Code of Business Ethics as one of the main principles that KazTransOil JSC is guided by at all stages of human resource management.

The Company hired 383 new employees in the reporting year, including 58 headquarters employees and 325 SBU employees. Most newly hired employees are aged 30 to 50.

As part of an integrated approach to attract and develop young professionals who have successfully completed paid professional practice at the Company's production facilities, KazTransOil JSC hired 1 graduate in 2022.



the share of the Company's employees under indefiniteterm employment contracts in 2022

In the reporting period, the share of the Company's employees under indefinite-term employment contracts was 84% of the total headcount

In 2022, 100% of employees of KazTransOil JSC had full-time

### GRI 405-1 **STRUCTURE OF GOVERNING BODIES BY AGE** AS OF DECEMBER 31. 2022. PERS.

|                    |       | Under 30 |          | 30-50 years old |          | Above 50 |         |
|--------------------|-------|----------|----------|-----------------|----------|----------|---------|
| Category           | Total | Pers.    | Share, % | Pers.           | Share, % | Pers.    | Share,% |
| Board of Directors | 6     | 0        | 0        | 5               | 83.3     | 1        | 16.7    |
| Management Board   | 6     | 0        | 0        | 4               | 67.0     | 2        | 33.0    |

### GRI 405-1 **STRUCTURE OF GOVERNING BODIES BY GENDER** AS OF DECEMBER 31. 2022. PERS.

|                    |       | Men   |         | Women |         |
|--------------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| Category           | Total | Pers. | Share,% | Pers. | Share,% |
| Board of Directors | 6     | 6     | 100     | 0     | 0       |
| Management Board   | 6     | 6     | 100     | 0     | 0       |

# **PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT**

The Personnel Policy of KazTransOil JSC for 2021-2025 sets out the following principles and tasks facing the Company as part of the recruitment process:

- determination of the quantitative and quantitative need for personnel in the future, considering the standards for the number and requirements of the work process:
- 2 filling vacancies with priority internal candidates, including those inclided in the Company's talent pool;
- 3 application of transparent competitive procedures in the selection of personnel for vacant positions / working professions;
- 4 use of candidate assessment methods relevant to the position and working profession;
- **5** interaction with specialized educational institutions.

| NUMBER OF NEWLY H | GRI 401-1 |      |      |          |
|-------------------|-----------|------|------|----------|
| Description       | 2020      | 2021 | 2022 | Change,% |
| Total Company:    | 279       | 328  | 383  | 17       |
| By gender:        |           |      |      |          |
| - Women           | 60        | 46   | 64   | 39       |
| - Men             | 219       | 282  | 319  | 13       |
| By age:           |           |      |      |          |
| - Under 30        | 111       | 136  | 129  | -5       |
| - 30-50 old years | 154       | 174  | 217  | 60       |
| - Above 50        | 14        | 18   | 37   | 106      |

AT THE CORE OF THE ENERGY FLOW



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# NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY REGIONS AS OF DECEMBER 31, PERS.



# PERSONNEL TURNOVER

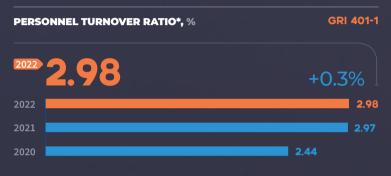
# GRI 401-1

647

### GRI 401-1

In 2022, the turnover ratio was 2.98%, which is slightly more than in 2021. Low turnover proves that the Company is capable of retaining its employees by providing favourable work conditions.

KazTransOil JSC is constantly improving recruitment procedures and takes measures aimed at reducing staff turnover and stimulating self-development of personnel. Thanks to decent working conditions and constant staff motivation, the staff turnover rate is kept at a low level. The average service duration among the Company's employees in 2022 was 14 years.



\* The turnover indicator is calculated as a ratio of employees who resigned on their own accord and those dismissed with cause to the Company's average staff headcount for the year.

# GRI 402-1

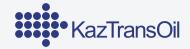
The minimum notice period for employees in case of termination of employment contracts due to reduction in number or staff of employees is one month in accordance with the Labor Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In addition, the minimum notice period is fixed in the Collective Agreement. In 2022, there were no cases of filing claims by the Company's employees for non-compliance with this requirement.

163 12

80

5





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# **REMUNERATION AND INCENTIVES**

An effective remuneration system for employees of KazTransOil JSC is aimed at providing the Company with gualified ¬personnel in the present and future. The key elements of motivation ensure a balance between the interests of the Company and the employee. Transparency and visibility of the relationship between the goals set, the results achieved and the level of remuneration gives the employee a stable motivation for effective work in the long term and allows KazTransOil JSC to increase labor productivity in a competitive environment.

The existing corporate remuneration system ensures:

- proper remuneration level consistent with remuneration offered by leading Companies of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- a two-component remuneration system consisting of fixed and variable components;
- indexation of personnel salary.

EXTRA PAYMENT COEFFI-**CIENTS TO ACCOUNT FOR** HARSH REGIONAL NATURAL AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS **OR RESIDENCE IN ENVIRON-**MENTALLY UNFAVOURABLE **REGIONS, HARMFUL WORK ALLOWANCES AND OTHER FIXED PAYMENTS ARE APPLIED** TO THE FIXED PART OF RE-**MUNERATION. THE VARIABLE** PART IS PAID FOR THE PROPER **PERFORMANCE OF WORK AND** IS REDUCED IN CASE OF ANY **OMISSIONS.** 

Remuneration based on the results of work for the year, employees of the Headquarters and managers of SBU is paid depending on the degree of implementation of KPIs approved taking into account the achievement of the strategic goals of the Company, and employees of SBU themselves, depending on the length of service. In addition, the Company has stimulating additional payments and allowances (for professional skills, mentoring), as well as holiday bonuses.

In 2022, a new system of remuneration of employees of the Company's oil pipeline administrations and operator service administrations was introduced, which was developed in accordance with the United System of Remuneration of Employees of Subsidiaries and Affiliates of NC KazMunayGas JSC.

In 2022, the Company continues to apply the algorithm for calculating the minimum wage, taking into account the main constant monthly payments to employees. Every year the minimum remuneration of KazTransOil JSC employees becomes consistently higher than the corresponding remuneration in the Company's operating regions. In 2022, the minimum remuneration at the Company amounted to 159.17 thousand tenge (remuneration of a cleaner of production and office premises of Bolshoi Chagan OPS of WOSA), which is 2.65 times higher than the minimum remuneration in the operating regions.

## GRI 402-1

Benefits provided to personnel employed on a full-time contract are also provided to employees employed on a temporary contract. Such benefits include health insurance, employee accident and injury insurance in the performance of employment (work) duties, a child care leave before they reach the age of three, and additional leave for employees with disabilities, as provided for in the Collective Agreement. Pension programs are available to employees who have retired from the Company and have at least 5 years of uninterrupted service with the Company.

# **PERSONNEL TRAINING**

### GRI 404-2

development.

PROVIDING EXTENSIVE TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES AND IMPROVING THE EMPLOYEE COMPETENCE ARE THE TOP PRIORITIES FOR KAZTRANSOIL JSC. HIGH VOCATIONAL TRAINING LEVEL IS CRUCIAL FOR ENSURING RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY.

KazTransOil JSC regards staff development as an integrated project to ensure the competence level required to achieve production goals, promote employee loyalty, create a positive social climate among personnel and exercise a direct impact on the corporate culture

Each employee receives between 1 and 3 training events per year to help them enhance their skills. Additionally, training is provided in compliance with the requirements of Kazakhstani legislation for labour protection, industrial and fire safety, ecology and other directions.

Based on the results of participation in seminars and trainings, a systematic monitoring of satisfaction with each training program is carried out.

### GRI 404-2

In Aktau, the Training Center of the Mangistau Oil Pipeline Administration of KazTransOil JSC operates. The training center provides programs for on-the-job training and development. In 2022, more than 5,300 Company employees were trained under these programs.



COUNCIL of the Council of Young Specialists kent city, dedicated to the 25th The 50 most active young employees of the Company came together for of the Company came together for training, exchange of experience and

to create conditions for the imple-mentation of initiatives significant for the Company by young employees, as well as their participation in ratio-nalisation, innovation and innovative projects that help to save energy or inancial resources, improve working conditions and the environment.

+22%





networking

was spent on training in 2022



were trained in 2022



# Company Profile Message from the Chair of the Board of Directors Message from the General Director (Chair of the Management Board) Key indicators 2022

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### NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES TRAINED AS OF DECEMBER 31. 2022

|  |         | By gender groups By all employ |        | loyee categories     |             |         |
|--|---------|--------------------------------|--------|----------------------|-------------|---------|
| Indicator  | Total   | Women                          | Men    | Managerial positions | Specialists | Workers |
| Total headcount, persons   | 6,705   | 1,179                          | 5,526  | 819                  | 1,925       | 3,961   |
| Number of training hours, hours                                      | 116,841 | 18,648                         | 98,193 | 14,412               | 34,111      | 68,318  |
| Number of employees trained, persons                                 | 6,175   | 880                            | 5,295  | 598                  | 1,520       | 4,057   |
| Average total number of training hours per employee per year*, hours | 17      | 3                              | 83     | 18                   | 18          | 17      |

\* Average total number of training hours per category employee = Total number of training hours provided for each category of employees / Total number of employees in the category.

In the Company in 2022 spent 780 million tenge on training, which is 22% more than in 2021. The increase in costs is due to the absence of restrictive quarantine measures, which made it possible to conduct more face-to-face training. with the departure of employees to training centers. In total, 6 175 employees of the Company were trained in 2022.

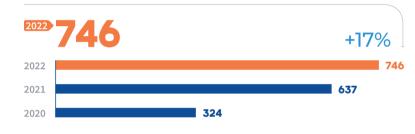
The Company has a mentoring system, which implies supervision of paid internships by students/pupils of educational institutions, as well as the work of young professionals for a probationary period.

# 207 **STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITIES**



completed an internship at the production facilities of KazTransOil JSC in 2022

# **PERSONNEL TRAINING INVESTMENTS, MILLION TENGE**



### NUMBER OF TRAINEES AT PRODUCTION FACILITIES AS OF DECEMBER 31. 2022. PERS.

| Description                            | Quantity |
|--|----------|
| Headquarters                           | 25       |
| KazTransOil JSC RDC Branch             | 2        |
| Atyrau Oil Pipeline Administration     | 69       |
| Kulsary Oil Pipeline Administration    | 41       |
| Mangistau Oil Pipeline Administration  | 21       |
| East Operating Service Administration  | 13       |
| Aktobe Oil Pipeline Administration     | 31       |
| Zhezkazgan Oil Pipeline Administration | 49       |
| Karaganda Oil Pipeline Administration  | 42       |
| Pavlodar Oil Pipeline Administration   | 41       |
| Shymkent Oil Pipeline Administration   | 27       |

Within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding and Cooperation between the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Company, cooperation is being carried out with 21 leading universities and colleges of the country, as part of the Company's initiative to train young specialists, among which KazNITU named after. K.I. Satpayev NJSC, Kazakh-British Technical University (KBTU) JSC, Nazarbayev University (NU) JSC, Atyrau University of Oil and Gas named after Safi Utebayev NJSC.

# **TALENT POOL**

### GRI 404-2

GRI 404-1

and D).

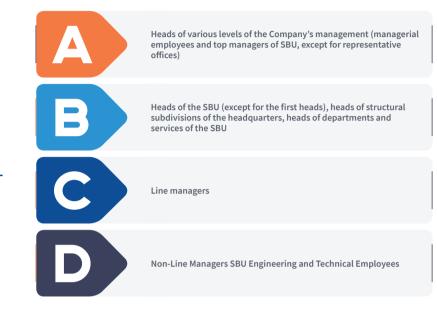


the number of the personnel reserve in 2022

As part of the improvement of the personnel development system, the introduction of rotation as the optimal method of staff recruitment over the past 3 years has shown its effectiveness and promise. KazTransOil JSC has adopted the practice of rotation of managers of oil pipeline administrations and administrations of operator services and branches, as well as managers of the structural business units of the central office.

In accordance with the Rules for formation of the personnel reserve KazTransOil JSC has established four categories of positions for the formation of the personnel reserve (A, B, C

### CATEGORIES OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC PERSONNEL RESERVE



In 2022, the number of the personnel reserve was 29 people. In light of the Company's expansion objectives and the resulting demand for professional staff, the Company is establishing a personnel reserve for all job categories.

This effort assists in attracting and retaining outstanding individuals by providing chances for career advancement and development that optimise their ability to contribute to the Company's strategic goals and objectives. Additionally, the establishment of a staff reserve enables the Company to retain trained, motivated people, hence reducing time spent on personnel searches.

The Company has a multi-stage competency assessment system for selection, prioritization and formation of individual development plans for reservists.

56 employees were transferred to engineering jobs inside the Company during the reporting period.

# **PERSONNEL ROTATION**

Adequate rotation results in an inflow of innovations into the existing management mechanisms, optimal use of the Company's personnel, stronger interaction between the Company's business units, facilitated cooperation to solve future and current production tasks by ensuring that employees understand the needs of other departments, and thus improving the Company's organisational and business performance in general.

In 2022, 36 managers of oil pipeline administrations, operator service administrations, branches and structural business units of the Company's Headquarters were rotated.



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VON MEDALS IN THE NK KAZMUNAIGAS JSC SPARTAKIADA GAMES

The team of KazTransOil JSC became the main prize-winner of the Sparta-kiada Games held in Atyrau among subsidiaries and affiliates of NC Ka-zMunayGas JSC from 8 to 11 August 2022. Our athletes won 6 gold and

number of participants exceeding 400 people took part in the compet tion. The Spartakiade was held in 10 sports: table tennis, tennis, volleybal basketball, swimming, mini-football togyzkumalak, chess, athletics and ug-of-wai

**EVENT AFTER THE** 

On February 23, 2023, a new

Collective Agreement between

KazTransOil JSC and employees

of KazTransOil JSC for 2023-2026 was

approved upon expiration of the Col-

lective Agreement of the Company.

In the reporting period, in prepara-

tion for the implementation of this

comprehensive work on the develop-

of new types of social benefits. In ad-

dition, the proposals of trade unions

to improve working conditions were considered and adopted.

plan, the Company carried out

ment of the document. Its main

results include the development

**REPORTING PERIOD** 

# **SOCIAL POLICY**

KazTransOil JSC acknowledges its responsibility towards its employees and the community and thus pursues a well-balanced social policy aimed at business sustainability, social stability in the operating regions and employee satisfaction in terms of working conditions.

In 2022, the Company had a Collective Agreement in effect dated February 27, 2020. concluded for a three-year period, the goals of which are:

- 1 social support for employees;
- 2 achieving an optimal balance of interests of the parties;
- 3 improving the efficiency of the Company's activities;
- strengthening the responsibility of the parties for the results of production 4 and economic activity.

KazTransOil JSC pays special attention to industry veterans. Thus, in 2022, within the framework of the current Regulations on social support for non-working pensioners and disabled people, additional monthly payments are provided depending on the length of service in the Company and material assistance for national, state and professional holidays for more than 1,800 pensioners.

To support workers with many children with 4 or more children of preschool and school age, an additional paid labor leave of 2 calendar days is provided.

# **Construction of universal sports grounds**

In order to improve social welfare and maintain a healthy lifestyle, as well as to organize leisure activities for employees working on a rotational basis at the Company's production facilities, KazTransOil JSC launched a project to build 12 universal sports fields (soccer

/ volleyball / basketball) in 2022.

In 2022 the construction of two sports grounds at Kalamkas HOPS of Mangystau Oil Pipeline Administration and on the industrial base of Zhezkazgan Oil Pipeline Administration. The project is designed for the years 2022-2023. The cost of one universal sports ground is about 30 million tenge.

In 2022, the rate of employees returning to work at the end of maternity leave to care for a child before they reach the age of three was 100%.

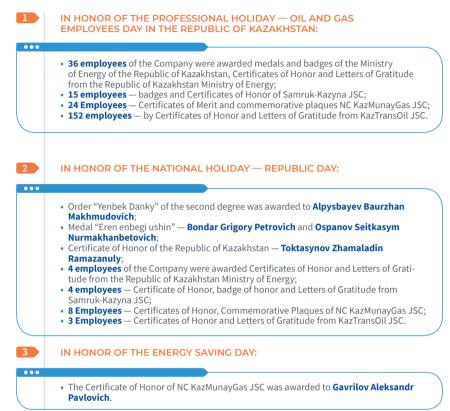
In 2022, the Company met all obligations stipulated in the Collective Agreement. The Company's social assistance costs for its employees and their families totaled approximately 3 billion tenge.



# **CONTEST AND REWARD POLICY**

The Company has developed and operates the Rules on the procedure for awarding and encouraging employees of Kaztransoil JSC, its subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities and KazTransOil JSC veterans, which are aimed at boosting employee's interest in attaining high performance, providing incentives for professional activities and public recognition to mark achievements of employees and veterans.

### **KAZTRANSOIL JSC EMPLOYEES AWARDED IN 2022**



# PERSONNEL ENGAGEMENT SURVEY

The SAMRUK RESEARCH SERVICES index (the SRS index) is the indicator of KazTransOil JSC personnel engagement. Since 2020, the Company uses a new SRS index research methodology, which is a monitoring instrument to measure the social stability rating in working teams. The Social Engage-



To identify the SRS index, a telephone survey of the Company's operational personnel is conducted. The survey includes 60 questions in four areas

of the index: engagement, social well-being, social calm and non-tolerance of corruption. In 2022, 1,682 employees of oil pipeline and operator service administrations were surveyed.

The SRS index in 2022 was 83%, which is 6% less than in 2021.

# SRS INDEX OF THE COMPANY. %

| Indicator                | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Change,% |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|----------|
| SRS index (agreg.)       | 91   | 88   | 83   | -6       |
| Engagement index         | 93   | 91   | 82   | -10      |
| Social welfare index     | 80   | 71   | 85   | 20       |
| Social contentment index | 93   | 93   | 87   | -6       |



Key events in 2022

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# NATIONAL LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

IN PURSUANCE OF THE STATE PROGRAM FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LANGUAGE POLICY IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN. KAZTRANSOIL JSC APPROVED THE PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE AT KAZTRANSOIL JSC HEADQUARTERS AND OSD FOR 2019-2025 (PROGRAM).

In pursuance of the Program, an annual plan of measures is developed and approved for the implementation of the Program for Development and Use of the National Language at KazTransOil JSC Headquarters and OSD (Plan).

In 2022, all activities of the Plan in four directions have been implemented:

The first direction — the creation of favorable conditions for conducting work in the state language, in terms of software support for the employee in the preparation of documents in the state language:

- the electronic catalog for searching samples of documents of the central office and the OSD of the Company in the state language in the EDMS was updated:
- the database of standard templates of letters and memos in the BRD of the Company's structural subdivisions was updated;
- the Company's corporate information portal updated its database of Internet resources for learning the state language.

# In the second direction - popularization and expansion of the scope of the use of the state language:

- a contest "Qualified specialist" was held among the employees of the Company's Headquarters and AOEs to mark the Independence Day of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- a contest "The best structural subdivision that speaks the state language" was held between SBU of the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates on the occasion of the Independence Day of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- as part of the celebration of the 150th anniversary of A. Baitursynov, the Company held a relay race (flash mob), in which employees of Zhezkazgan, Pavlodar and Karaganda oil pipeline administrations and members of the conversation club of the Headquarters "Let's Speak Kazakh!".

# In the third direction the organization of training courses in the state language:

• a training course in the state language was organized for the employees of the Company's SBU (Zhezkazgan, Pavlodar, Karaganda Oil Pipeline Administrations) in a distance format.

# In the fourth direction - document flow in the state language:

- the Rules of documentation and documentation management in KazTransOil JSC made changes in terms of full transition of record keeping to the state language. At the end of 2022 the rate of outgoing documents and internal correspondence (memos), prepared in the state
- a corresponding setting was created in the memos module, when internal correspondence without text in kazakh language will not be sent for approval and signing;

language increased to 98%:

- quarterly submission of information on document flow in the state language to NC KazMunayGas JSC and the Company's management;
- quarterly informing employees at KTO info info@kaztransoil.kz about the tools developed (electronic dictionary, electronic catalog of sample documents, templates of memos and letters, etc.) and the possibility of using them in the independent preparation of draft documents in the state language.

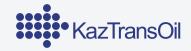
- 2. To assess the knowledge of the Company's personnel. 3. To implement the action plan for

- 5. To develop and approve the Social Stability Improvement Plan (SRS) of KazTransOil JSC. 6. To construct twelve multi-purpose sports grounds.



# PLANS FOR 2023 AND MEDIUM-TERM PLANS

- **1.** To develop and implement a system of distance learning and testing of employees.
  - 2023 "Support for young specialists" of KazTransOil JSC.
- **4.** To update internal documents in the field of social support.
- 7. To develop and implement a system of analytical reporting on human resource management.
- 8. To implement the project "Automation of management reporting on HR of KazTransOil JSC".
- To execute the approved Action Plan 9. for 2023 on the implementation of the Program for Development and Use of the National Language at KazTransOil JSC Headquarters and OSD for 2019–2025.
- **10.** To increase the share of document turnover in the state language in separate business units of the Company.
- **11.** To organize courses in the state language.
- **12.** To organize events aimed at expanding the use of the state language.



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# **Anti-discrimination** and Equal opportunities

KAZTRANSOIL JSC IS ONE OF THE LARGEST EMPLOYEES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN, AND EVERY DAY OUR COMPANY MAKES DECISIONS THAT AFFECT THOUSANDS OF OUR EMPLOYEES. ENSURING COMPLIANCE WITH HUMAN RIGHTS. NON-DISCRIMINATION AND EOUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF OUR DAILY WORK WITH EMPLOYEES.

> KazTransOil JSC has a policy of non-discrimination on any basis, and all appeals related to the topic of discrimination received at the initiative reporting channels of Samruk-Kazyna JSC and the Company are reviewed in detail by the Compliance Control Service.

> To achieve high standards of nondiscrimination, the Company refers to the recommendations of international initiatives in this area. In particular, we follow the principles of the UN Global Compact in the area of human rights and labour relations, which, in turn, are based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

KazTransOil JSC ensures equal rights and opportunities for all employees and excludes conditions for gender inequality and any kind of discrimination. The Company does not discriminate on the basis of gender, race, nationality, religion or any other grounds not related to professional qualities, as well as granting any privileges and benefits to individual employees, except on the basis of legislation and/or internal documents.

The main tools for managing the above issues are the following procedures and internal documents, including:

# GRI 406-1

# **MANAGEMENT APPROACH**

All employees of KazTransOil JSC have equal opportunities to realize their labor rights and freedoms. The Company actively participates in negotiations with employees on the conclusion, amendments and additions to the Collective Agreement, complies with the terms of the negotiations and ensures the work of the relevant joint commissions, provides information necessary for the negotiations, and strictly complies

with the provisions of the Collective Agreement. According to labor law, any employee has the right to participate, through his or her representatives, in collective bargaining and the drafting of a collective agreement, as well as to become acquainted with the signed Collective Agreement.

# MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND TOOLS

Equal Opportunity is managed by the Department of Human Resources Management. All emerging issues of discriminatory nature are considered with the direct participation of the Compliance Control Service of KazTransOil JSC.

- Code of business ethics of KazTransOil JSC;
- Code of Social Responsibility of KazTransOil JSC;
- Collective agreement between KazTransOil JSC and employees KazTransOil JSC:
- Procedure for consideration of appeals of individuals and legal entities received by the Rapid Response Center of KazTransOil JSC;
- Activity of the working group for consideration of anonymous appeals of the headquarters and the SBU, created by order of the General Director (Chairman of the Management Board) or his deputy / head of the SBU or his deputy.

# **ANTI-DISCRIMINATION**

Any employee has the right to leave an appeal through the Company's internal communication channels, including appeals on human rights and non-discrimination issues. In the reporting period, the Compliance Control Service received several inquiries concerning discrimination issues. Everyone case was reviewed in detail by compliance-control service employees in accordance with the provisions of internal documents regulating the activities of the service. According to the results of consideration of the appeals, the facts of discrimination confirmation in KazTransOil JSC in the reporting period has not been revealed.

# **EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES**

**THERE ARE NO DIFFERENCES** IN THE COMPANY'S REMU-NERATION SYSTEM **DEPENDING ON GENDER** DIFFERENCES. SALARY LEVELS **OF EMPLOYEES ARE LINKED** TO THEIR POSITIONS, I.E. WOMEN AND MEN WORKING **IN THE SAME POSITION RECEIVE THE SAME SALARY** AND OTHER BENEFITS.

The minimum remuneration is traditionally higher than the minimum remuneration in the Company's operating regions. In the reporting period, the level of minimum remuneration in the Company amounted to 159,17 thousand tenge, which is 2,65 times higher than this indicator in the country.

Remuneration in KazTransOil JSC is based on the principle of gender equality.

# GRI 202-2

KazTransOil JSC aims to improve its approach to gender equality in the Board of Directors, Management Board, senior managers of structural subdivisions and services of the Headquarters, heads of services of the SBU. In 2022, the proportion of senior managers hired from the local community\* was 100%, including both men and women.

\* The term "local community" refers to persons who were born or have the legal right to reside indefinitely in the country in which the Company operates (the Republic of Kazakhstan)



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# Occupational **Safety and Health**

THE SAFETY OF EMPLOYEES IS OUR HIGHEST VALUE. IN 2022. KAZTRANSOIL JSC MANAGED TO ACHIEVE ZERO INJURY RATES. WE ARE CONVINCED THAT OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ISSUES MUST AND WILL REMAIN OUR TOP PRIORITIES IN OUR FUTURE WORK AND COMPANY DEVELOPMENT. AS A LARGEST OIL COMPANY WITH THE STATUS OF A NATIONAL OPERATOR AND A STAFF OF MORE THAN SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE, KAZTRANSOIL JSC TREATS WITH DUE RESPONSIBILITY THE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY OF ITS EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYEES OF CONTRACTORS.



total investment in occupational health and safety in 2022

In 2022, the Company joined the global initiative to promote the "Vision Zero" concept developed by the International Social Security Association.



The Company complies with national occupational safety and health legislations, as well as with international and sectoral standards. In addition, in its activities, KazTransOil JSC is guided by the Policy of KazTransOil JSC in the field of health, labor and environment protection, based on the commitment of senior management to preserve the life and health of employees and involvement of each employee in improving the safety culture at work. The management of KazTransOil JSC follows the principles of zero injuries, minimization of accidents and incidents, as well as traffic accidents.

# **MANAGEMENT APPROACH**

Ensuring safe working conditions and minimizing the risks associated with production activities are one of the key areas of the Company's Development Strategy.

The Company is fully aware of its responsibilities to ensure occupational safety and to protect the lives of employees. The Company's objectives in meeting these responsibilities include:

- failure-free operation of its production facilities;
- 2 accident prevention;
- 3 occupational illness prevention;
- safe and ergonomic workplace management and proper sanitary and hygienic workplace conditions





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Occupational health and safety issues are managed at two levels. These activities are coordinated by the Industrial

Safety, Health and Emergency Response Department in the headquarters, and by the occupational health, safety and environment departments at the SBU level.

In order to ensure automation of monitoring of the technical condition of buildings, facilities, fire-extinguishers and dangerous technical devices, data on the list of buildings and facilities, technical devices, as well as a list of fire-extinguishers are entered in the SAP TOPO module, their monitoring is conducted.

According to the Action Plan on development of the management system in the field of health, safety and environment of KazTransOil JSC, the following kev internal documents were created and updated in the reporting period:

• Regulations on the Health, Safety and Environment Committee of KazTransOil JSC;

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND TOOLS

The Company implements a wide range of occupational health and safety actions and initiatives, including:

- **1** failure-free operation of its production facilities;
- 2 compliance with the Republic of Kazakhstan health and safety laws, international and national standards;
- 3 implementation of the Qorgau map;
- provision control of the required protective clothes, footwear and 4 by other means personal protective equipment;
- 5 assessments of occupational safety risks, prevention of occupational injuries;
- 6 a set of reliability and safety actions in accordance with the Industrial Safety Declaration of the Hazardous Production Facility;
- 7 operation of Industrial Councils at SBUs;
- monthly meetings with employees on occupational health, safety and 8 environmental issues:
- 9 conducting a Safety Moment;
- occupational health and safety and fire safety training of employees within 10 the scope of the fire and occupational safety basics.

# Regulations on the operational control over compliance with industrial safety requirements at hazardous production facilities of KazTransOil JSC;

- Regulations on the Permanent Committee on Occupational Health and Safety of KazTransOil JSC;
- Regulations on Occupational Health and Safety Risk Management in KazTransOil JSC:
- Regulations for conducting an internal investigation of incidents in KazTransOil JSC;
- Procedure for determining the competence of employees of occupational health and safety services of KazTransOil JSC in the field of health, safety and environment;
- Program of introduction training on occupational safety and health.



by a third party.

# GRI 403-1

### THE LEVE

# Indicator

Behavioral to work saf

> Behavioral to driving sa

the Qorgau map.

KazTransOil JSC has developed a set

sures to ensure fire safety and safety

vehicles. As part of improving fire safety

practices in 2022, KazTransOil JSC con-

tinued to organize voluntary fire forma-

tions. In the reporting year, the number

amounted to more than 1000 people.

for 2022-2025 was concluded.

and sectoral standards.

In addition, in the reporting year a new

Agreement for the provision of fire safety

services at the objects of KazTransOil JSC

Occupational health and safety man-

agement system complies with the leg-

islation of the Republic of Kazakhstan

of employees in volunteer fire formations

in the operation of the Company's

of measures for its timely response

to emergencies, including mea-

\* Passed the internal audit procedure and the procedure of independent audit / certified

\*\* The number of contractors' employees providing construction, capital repair and other services with presence at the facilities of KazTransOil JSC is taken into account

# SAFETY CULTURE AT WORK

According to the Procedure for conducting video recording during the performance of work at the facilities of the main oil pipelines of KazTransOil JSC, approved in 2020, work was organized to record violations of industrial and fire safety requirements during the performance of high-risk work. This initiative is aimed at at improving the safety culture of employees and, in general, has had a positive effect on the prevention of accidents, accidents and fires.

| EL | OF | WORK | PERFORMANCE SAFETY |  |
|----|----|------|--------------------|--|
|    |    |      |                    |  |

|                                  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | Change,% |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| l observations related<br>fety   | 3,516 | 2,667 | 1,541 | -42      |
| l observations related<br>safety | 2,917 | 1,577 | 1,380 | -12      |

GRI 403-1

For all revealed facts of unsafe organization and performance of works, we talked to employees and pointed out to them the inconsistencies that had occurred, developed appropriate corrective measures. The decrease in the number of behavioral observations is associated with the introduction of the institution of filling out



Denis Beloglazov, a leading specialist in energy management at the Atyrau Oil Pipeline Department, became the "Best Technical Inspector for Labour Protection of the Federation of Trade Unions of the Republic of Kazakhstan" in the oil and gas

Denis Beloglazov together with the trade union and MAC of Atyrau Oil Pipeline Department of KazTransOil JSC participated in in-spections of conditions and occupa-tional safety at workplaces, developed and recommended measures aimed at improvement of occupational safety which are included in the plan of or-ganizational and technical measures

**IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN** FEEDBACK WITH EMPLOYEES. THE COMPANY HAS A HELP **DESK FOR HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES:** HSE@KAZTRANSOIL.KZ.



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Anti-corruption

Economic performance

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# **OCCUPATIONAL HAZARD AND RISK ASSESSMENT**

### GRI 403-2

Management of industrial safety issues in the Company is based on a risk-oriented approach. The Company regularly assesses risks associated with personnel, processes, working conditions, and equipment at all levels of management in order to improve industrial safety and health.

# Pursuant to the Regulations on Health and Safety Risk Management of KazTransOil JSC, the Company makes efforts to identify hazards for employees and other stakeholders and to assess the associated risks. Health and safety risks are identified at the Company's headquarters and SBUs.

KazTransOil JSC conducts checks of units in the format of behavioral security audits, during which the employee identifies risks and dangers. Risk is assessed at least once a year. Occupational health and safety service employees are involved in the assessment process along with the relevant divisions. The identified risks are subject to reassessment in the event of an emergency or an accident, as well as in the event of significant changes in the production activities. Measures to mitigate high health and safety risks are elaborated based on risk assessment.

In addition, the Company also regularly conducts risk assessment training for personnel involved in ensuring occupational safety and health. This ensures an increase in the quality and accuracy of the risk management procedure.

As part of an internal occupational health and safety audit, in 2022, seven SBU production facilities and two representative were inspected. For all identified discrepancies, corrective measures were developed with control over their implementation in a timely manner.

STAGES OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY RISK ASSESSMENT

# .....

1

Compilation/ update of the Hazard List



Listing of potential risks associated with an actual hazard

# 3

Quantification of each risk



Identification

of high risks

# **QORGAU MAP**

The Company continues to implement the initiative to use the Qorgau map. Any employee or visitor of the Company, having discovered a non-compliance or an event that potentially threatens safety, may suspend work until the non-compliance is eliminated, and also make suggestions for improving the state of safety by filling out the map. In the reporting year, the Company's employees had 1,875 Qorgau maps filled out, of which 1,645 maps were executed. Map forms are placed in public places of industrial and office premises and on the Company's website.

In order to motivate employees to use the Qorgau map on a monthly and annual basis, employees were encouraged by presenting certificates "Uzdik "Qorgau" kartasy" and paying cash bonus.

### NUMBER OF QORGAU CARDS BY OBSERVATION TYPE IN 2022



The company implements the following measures to develop the practice of using the Qorgau map:

- the electronic platform Qorgau operates on the Internet resource
   www.kaztransoil.kz;
- corrective actions are carried out designed to prevent hazards, unsafe actions and implement initiatives (suggestions) to improve working conditions and safety.



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# 3. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE

# **CRISIS MANAGEMENT TEAM (CMT)**

KazTransOil JSC is aware of the extent of its responsibility to respond to emergencies and is constantly working to improve processes within the Company. In order to effectively respond to emergencies in 2022, KazTransOil JSC deployed CUCS as part of a command-staff exercise at the HOPS Aktau.

As part of the improvement program in the field of industrial safety "HSE Wheel of Efficiency" of NC KazMunayGas JSC On September 8, 2022, at the Annual Forum of General Directors of NC KazMunavGas JSC group of companies, the Company was awarded for effective implementation of best practices for emergency and crisis management - implementation of the Crisis Management Team.

On October 7, 2022 a complex command post exercise on the liquidation of a simulated emergency situation was successfully carried out at the Aktau HOPS of Mangistau Oil Pipeline Administration of the Company with the participation of the CMT, the Incident Management Team of Mangistau Oil Pipeline Administration, the Crisis Management Team of NC KazMunayGas JSC and Samruk-Kazyna JSC.

Contractors' employees are also subject to stringent occupational health and safety requirements equivalent to those imposed on the Company's employees. All cases of injury among contractors are recorded and investigated.

# HEALTH

# GRI 403-6

The company recognizes the importance of maintaining and supporting the health of employees and pays special attention to this direction. KazTransOil JSC carries out work on the prevention of infectious and non-infectious diseases, including occupational illnesses, as well as injuries. In accordance with the Republic of Kazakhstan laws, the following medical services are provided to the Company's employees:

- dical center;
- basis;

# **INVESTMENTS IN OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY**

KazTransOil JSC recognizes the importance of improving its occupational health and safety management system and regularly invests in the development of practices in this direction. In 2022 the amount is 4,888 million tenge, which is 29% more than in 2021. Investments were increased in such directions as "Fire Safety" and "Occupational Safety".

### **INVESTMENT IN OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY. MILLION TENGE**

| Description                   | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | Change, % |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|
| Occupational safety           | 253   | 151   | 310   | 105       |
| Health                        | 897   | 881   | 866   | -2        |
| Industrial safety             | 249   | 182   | 180   | -1        |
| Fire safety                   | 887   | 1,344 | 2,412 | 79        |
| Personal protective equipment | 1,100 | 1,195 | 1,120 | -6        |
| Total:                        | 3,386 | 3,753 | 4,888 | 30        |

# **OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES**

KazTransOil JSC aims for zero injuries through the implementation of measures aimed at improving industrial safety. On August 31, 2022, the Company officially joined the global initiative to promote Vision Zero Injuries and was certified with a commitment to comply with the Vision Zero Golden Rules. In 2022, there were no work-related accidents In 2022, there were no work-related accidents.



00

2022

0.09

2021

2020

O Total number of occupational accidents O Lost Time Injury Rate (LTIR), %

128

# **INJURY RATE AMONG CONTRACTORS' EMPLOYEES**

KazTransOil JSC has developed and implemented the following documents in the field of safety and labor protection, which apply to contractors:

• "Golden Rules" code of KazTransOil JSC in the sphere of safety and labour protection;

- "Requirements for contractors" ST;
- Instruction on conducting HSE inspections of contractors:
- Mandatory section in contracts, which spell out clear obligations of the contractor in matters of safety and labor protection.

The Company regularly organizes meetings with the contractors' management where they discuss occupational health and safety issues, application and improvement of personal protective equipment, compliance with the road traffic rules.

As part of the work to ensure vehicle safety, KazTransOil JSC monitors indicators of deviation from driving in a safe style at the oil pipeline administrations of KazTransOil JSC through the GPS monitoring system for vehicles. In 2022, there were no cases of contractors' employees being injured.

• emergency medical aid: medical aircraft and ambulances; • paramedical care at a daytime me-

• gualified medical aid at a first aid station operating on a rotational

 mandatory medical examinations of employees, including everyday pre-shift screening and annual routine examinations.

### **COSTS FOR SANITARY, EPIDEMIOLOGICAL, TREATMENT** AND PREVENTION ACTIONS. MILLION TENGE



Daytime and round-the-clock first aid stations supplied with necessary medicines, medical products and medical equipment are set up to provide timely medical aid at production facilities.

SBU has installed electronic equipment for pre-shift medical examination of employees. The introduction of this system made it possible to avoid admission to the production facility of workers with signs of an acute or exacerbation of a chronic disease, signs of alcohol, drug and / or toxic intoxication, thereby reducing the risk of a sudden deterioration in health at work, eliminating the human factor, and also reducing the time for medical examinations by three times.



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6,120 **EMPLOYEES** 

passed a compulsory medical examination in 2022

The number of employees of KazTransOil JSC who passed the mandatory periodic medical examination in 2022 is 6,120 people (according to the final acts provided), which is 97% of the total number of employees subject to mandatory periodic medical examination. The remaining 3% of employees are employees who have terminated their employment with the Company or who have gone a child care leave before they reach the age of three a mandatory medical examination.

Based on the results of the analysis on health protection, significant recommendations were identified:

- implementation of Plans for medical and recreational activities based on the results of mandatory medical examinations and control over their implementation;
- control over the implementation of sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures to prevent infectious diseases and control over the observation of workers in need of outpatient treatment and dispensary observation.

# GRI 403-5

KazTransOil JSC regularly improves the knowledge of its personnel on occupational health and safety issues. In the reporting year, the number of employees who completed occupational safety training increased by 4% compared with 2021. All contractors' employees receive induction training in occupational health and safety. Additional training on occupational health and safety for contractors' employees is not carried out.

# **INDUSTRIAL SAFETY**

# GRI 403-7

The Company's industrial and fire safety management system is incorporated into the administrative and engineering actions taken to prevent emergencies and incidents at hazardous production facilities and facilitate emergency containment and response.

In 2022, no man-caused accidents were recorded during operation of the Company's main oil pipelines and other production facilities.

However, in 2022 there was 1 fire recorded. On September 26, 2022, while driving along the Chulak — Kurgan HOPS route — 1,503 km Pavlodar — Shymkent MOP, there was smoke from under the cab of an excavator based on KAMAZ 43118 (2019 model year). Based on the results of the investigation, it was found that the operating parameters of the excavator before the fire were in technically sound condition, there were no violations of fire safety requirements by the Company's employees, and there were no victims. The sum of the insurance payment amounted to 35 million tenge.

The Company regularly takes measures aimed at improving the industrial and fire safety management system. So in 2022, the following main events were held:

control over compliance with the uniform requirements for the isolation of sources of hazardous energy during maintenance or repair work on the Company's equipment;

2 a contract was concluded for the maintenance of hazardous production facilities of the Company by a professional paramilitary emergency service;

3 the work of the SBU check was conducted, especially stationary foam fire extinguishing installations and the technical condition of the fire alarm, as well as check of the fire-technical equipment at production facilities;

4 775 fire-technical classes, 7 fire-technical drills were held, 17 064 fire drills were conducted, 465 volunteer firefighters were trained, 849 employees were trained in fire safety in the scope of the fire-technical minimum;

5 5 586 employees of the Company were trained and retrained on the issue of industrial safety:

6 Contracts are signed in accordance with the established procedure for the provision of services to protect the Company's facilities from fires. The quality of the services provided is periodically checked, and work is carried out to continuously improve them.

In September 2022, the team of KazTransOil JSC became a nominee of the Safety Day contest of CPC JSC. Approximately 700 employees of CPC contractors and partners participated in the competition, which was organized in Atyrau for the first time, and consisted of 28 teams. KazTransOil JSC was

# **OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND FIRE SAFETY TRAINING**

KazTransOil JSC implements a regular training of managers and specialists in all envisaged training programs in the field of occupational health and safety in accordance with the requirements of the legislation.

# **EMPLOYEE TRAINING ON OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH** AND SAFETY IN THE WORKPLACE. PERS.

| Indicator                                  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | Change, % |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-----------|
| Number of employees who completed training | 4,645 | 5,795 | 6,020 | 4         |
| Average hours of training per employee     | 24    | 32    | 21    | -34       |
|  |       |       |       |           |

# TRAINING ON OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IN 2022, PERS.

Number Types of courses Occupational health and safety 434 Industrial safety 5.586 Fire safety induction 849 Training for non-medical personnel 960 Defensive Driving 977 Safe Driving in Winter time 977 NEBOSH IGC (International Occupational Health and Safety Certificate) IOSH Managing Safely (International Certificate for Safe Work Management) 977 Traffic safety management, vehicle inspection 544 Safety rules for HIFs when working at height and steeplejack work Rules of the road of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Fundamentals of road safety 977

# SAFETY DAY CPC JSC

represented by employees of the West Operations Services Administration, Atyrau Oil Pipeline Administration and a separate team of Main Waterline LLP. During the competition, the teams performed tasks in seven directions, from investigation and determining the cause of the incident to prompt action

in emergency situations. The organizers highly appreciated the strategic abilities of the teams representing our Company in the field of compliance with the rules of industrial safety, occupational safety and environmental protection, actions in the preservation of environmental safety at work

# PLANS FOR 2022 AND MEDIUM-TERM PLANS

1. To organize and conduct surveys and targeted inspections of the Company's occupational health and safety.

- 2. To implement the activities of the Zero Injury Concept Vision Zero Program in KazTransOil JSC.
- 3. To organize occupational health and safety knowledge checks in KazTransOil JSC.
- 4. To monitor indicators of deviation from safe driving style at KazTransOil's oil pipeline administrations through the GPS monitoring system for vehicles.
- 5. Replacement of water-heating boilers LOCS "Peterfeld" and Priirtyshsk ERP working on oil with industrial inductive-cognitive electric boilers in 2025-2026.
- 6. Construction of a block-modular building "First Aid Post" at the Prorva OPS of the Kulsary Oil Pipeline Administration. The construction is included in the Program of construction and repair of social and administrative facilities of KazTransOil JSC for 2023-2027.
- 7. Construction of a fire station at the Atasu HOPS of the Karaganda Oil Pipeline Administration.

GRI 403-5

GRI 403-5



# Company Profile Message from the Chair of the Board of Directors Message from the General Director (Chair of the Management Board) Key indicators 2022 Layout of Main Pipelines Development Background Key events in 2022

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# External Communications

KAZTRANSOIL JSC CONSTANTLY MAINTAINS CONSTRUCTIVE COMMUNICATION WITH EMPLOYEES AND ALL STAKEHOLDERS. THE COMPANY HAS AN INTEGRAT-ED SYSTEM OF INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS DESIGNED TO IMPROVE THE EF-FICIENCY OF FEEDBACK. FOR EXAMPLE, ALL STRUCTURAL UNITS, OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMPANY REGULARLY HOLD MANDATORY SCHED-ULED MEETINGS OF MANAGEMENT WITH LABOR COLLECTIVES TO DISCUSS SOCIAL. EVERYDAY LIFE AND PRODUCTION ISSUES.

In 2022, the Company's work in corporate communications was aimed at strengthening and developing existing tools for communicating with target audiences. Managing communication issues between management, employees and other stakeholders is regulated by the Department of Public Relations and Internal Communications of KazTransOil JSC. The main documents regulating the activities of public relations and internal communications are:

- Regulations on interaction between structural divisions of KazTransOil JSC when posting information on the Internet resource of KazTransOil JSC;
- Regulations on interaction between structural divisions of KazTransOil JSC when posting information on the Internet resource of KazTransOil JSC; • Media plan of KazTransOil JSC;
- Brand book of KazTransOil JSC.

# **FEEDBACK CHANNELS**

KazTransOil JSC understands the importance of considering the opinions of employees in the Company's activities and provides an opportunity for each employee to submit questions and appeals and receive a timely response. For this purpose, the Company has the following feedback mechanisms:

- Hotline of Samruk-Kazyna JSC;
- Hotline Nysana;
- electronic information system of trust of KazTransOil JSC doverie@kaztransoil.kz: • General Director's blog:
- A special dedicated line
- of the Company "No Corruption!"; • Rapid Response Center (RRC).





were published on the websites of news agencies. national and regional media

All received appeals are registered by the Documentary Support Department and forwarded to the General Director (Chairman of the Board) or the relevant head of the Company, whose competence includes the issue. Anonymous appeals are forwarded to members of the working group for reviewing

anonymous appeals of the Central Office/SGC (working group). All appeals received are checked and, if necessary, investigated and appropriate corrective and preventive measures are taken.

In 2022, the working group reviewed appeals concerning labour violations, remuneration, social and living conditions. provisions of the Collective Agreement, situations of conflict of interest in performance of job duties, non-compliance with the requirements of the concluded contract. According to the results of the inspections, the information contained in the appeals was not confirmed.





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**RAPID RESPONSE CENTER (RRC)** 

In 2022, in order to ensure the effective functioning of feedback in KazTransOil JSC through messenger WhatsApp, the operation of the RRC was launched, in accordance with the Rules of Document Management IMS of KazTransOil JSC. For receiving messages in the messenger WhatsApp account operates RRC number +7 771 101 55 06.

Appeals on issues related to the activities of the Company, its officers and other employees are accepted for consideration in kazakh and russian languages. The term of consideration of appeals registered in the Document Support Department is set in accordance with Responses to appeals are sent by structural units via e-mail to the RRC

coordinator on the day of their signing (approval). The Department of Public Relations and Internal Communications provides the General Director (Chairman of the Management Board) of the Company or his deputy with a monthly report on consideration of the appeals received during the reporting month, on the 15th day of the month following the reporting month.

In accordance with the document Procedure of consideration of appeals of individuals and legal entities received by the Rapid Response Center of KazTransOil JSC, official investigations are carried out on anonymous appeals. In the reporting period, three internal investigations were conducted.

# As of December 31, 2022, there were 301 appeals, including 7 anonymous appeals. The main topics of appeals are questions about the availability of vacancies, opportunities for internships, as well as social and labor issues of employees.



received by the RRC in 2022

# **CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATIONS**

In addition to feedback mechanisms. an important factor affecting the business reputation of the Company is corporate communications. In 2022 KazTransOil JSC had 6 information communication channels, the main purpose of which is to create a positive image of KazTransOil JSC and achieve PR goals in accordance with the current Development Strategy of the Company.

The main communication channels of the Company:

- orporate Internet resource www.kaztransoil.kz;
- corporate information portal;
- mobile application of KazTransOil JSC;
- corporate television;
- unified information mailing KTOinfo; • official accounts of KazTransOil JSC in social networks LinkedIn, Facebook,
- Instagram, Youtube.

anisms for direct communication of the Company, as well as to inform the public about the main results, news of KazTransOil JSC in the reporting period were published 65 press releases on the corporate Internet resource of the Company www.kaztransoil.kz. In addition, in 2022 the Company published 1,548 materials relating to the activities of KazTransOil JSC in the media at the national and regional level, including various news agencies of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In social networks there were published 1021 posts on industrial, economic and social topics of the Company.

In order to create effective mech-

In order to cover the activities of KazTransOil JSC management in 2022, there were organized and held 14 live broadcasts for all employees with the opportunity to ask questions on all matters of interest, as well as receive answers.

# **25th Anniversarv**

# Kazakhstan International Oil and Gas Exhibition KIOGE-2022

KazTransOil JSC's exposition at the KIOGE-2022 exhibition included a presentation of a thematic video dedicated to the contribution of the Compa-

- ing of managers.

# **SIGNIFICANT EVENTS, ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS IN 2022**

KazTransOil JSC maintains active communication on issues related to its activities. In 2022, the Company took part in industry and thematic events, and also actively interacted with the media.

# of KazTransOil JSC

2022 was a significant year for the Company — it was 25 years since the foundation of KazTransOil JSC. Was prepared a special report on the activities of KazTransOil JSC. Published a series of articles and posts on the Company's achievements over a guarter of a century. The Anniversary date was marked with congratulatory words on behalf of the Company's management.

As part of the 25th Anniversary of KazTransOil JSC in Shymkent in April-May of the reporting period in order to promote a healthy lifestyle, a spartakiad was held, which was attended by more than 500 employees of KazTransOil JSC and SJCE. In addition, other major celebrations took place. Among them are: Sports contest "Let's go a compete!", Gala concert, young forum, intellectual competition "What? Where? When? ". It is also worth noting the "Best Specialist" contest, the winner of which took part in similar contests of NC Kaz-MunayGas JSC and Samruk-Kazyna JSC.

ny's employees to the socio-economic development of the country. During the three days of the exhibition more than 50 companies have shown interest in cooperation with KazTransOil JSC.

# **Support for Young People**

In order to ensure the involvement of the Company's young people, a young people's forum was held in Shymkent, which was attended by 50 young specialists. At the forum, innovative ideas of young people were noted, and training sessions on topics relevant to young specialists were held.

# **Ecology and Safety**

In 2022, the Company continued to carry out activities aimed at protecting the environment. The Company's employees and their family members took part in republican and regional projects to clean up territories from garbage: "Birge — taza Kazakhstan", educational events on environmental literacy and competitions.

# Use of the state language

In 2022, events to support the state language among the Company's employees were widely publicized. Contests have been held "Qualified specialist", "The best structural subdivision that speaks the state language".

**"WHAT? WHERE?** WHEN?" GAME WAS HELD IN KAZTRANSOIL JSC

In December 2022, intellectual games "WHO-Quiz" and "What? Where? When?" were held among the employees of KazTransOil JSC in the capital city. The best players from each "WHO-Quiz" team took part in the "What? Where? When?" game.

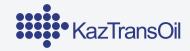
The Company's employees plunged into the atmosphere of an intellectua game. The broadcast took place live on the corporate YouTube channel.

The best player was Aidar Abdullayev head of the Chulak Kurgan POPS of Shymkent Oil Pipeline Administraa certificate. The best question among

# PLANS FOR 2023 AND MEDIUM-TERM

1. To publish materials related to the implementation of the Vision Zero Injury Concept Implementation Program. 2. To conduct a survey among the Company's employees to determine the rat-

- **3.** To organize and develop RRC activities.
- 4. To create and approve the broadcasting grid of the Company's corporate television.
- 5. To organize and conduct live broadcasts with the participation of the Company's management.
- 6. To coordinate the production of a new television studio in the building of the headquarters of KazTransOil JSC.



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# IN ITS ACTIVITIES, **KAZTRANSOIL JSC ADHE-RES TO THE DIRECTION OF ACHIEVING AN ATMO-SPHERE OF INTOLERANCE** TO ANY MANIFESTATION **OF CORRUPTION AMONG EM-**PLOYEES BY CREATING VALUE

GRI 205-1, 205-2, 205-3

AND MORAL GUIDELINES.

# **Anti-corruption**

KAZTRANSOIL JSC ATTACHES GREAT IMPORTANCE TO MAINTAINING OUR BUSINESS REPUTATION AND SEEKS TO CONTINUOUSLY ENHANCE THE CONFIDENCE OF OUR EMPLOYEES AND STAKEHOLDERS. WE RECOGNIZE THAT OUR REPUTATION FOR HONESTY AND INTEGRITY IS ONE OF OUR MOST VALUABLE ASSETS. KAZTRANSOIL JSC'S FIRM STAND AGAINST CORRUPTION REFLECTS OUR COMMITMENT TO HIGH ETHICAL STANDARDS OF BUSINESS CONDUCT AND IS ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF OUR ACTIVITIES. STRICTLY FOLLOWING THE HIGH STANDARDS OF BUSINESS ETHICS. KAZTRANSOIL JSC IMPOSES REOUIREMENTS ON ITS COUNTERPARTIES IN THE FIELD OF PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION OFFENSES AND FORMATION OF ZERO TOLERANCE FOR CORRUPTION.

# **APPROACH TO ANTI-CORRUPTION** MANAGEMENT

KazTransOil JSC has a compliance control service, the competence of which includes issues aimed at the prevention of corruption, formation of an anti-corruption culture, prevention and resolution of conflicts of interest, compliance with regulatory requirements in terms of disclosure of information about the Company, disposal and use of insider information.

In order to implement the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on anti-corruption, the compliance control service reports to the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC from January 1, 2022.

The following documents are the main internal regulations that cover anti-corruption and anti-fraud issues at the Company:

 Anti-corruption Policy of KazTransOil JSC;

- KazTransOil JSC Violation Risk Management Policy;
- Business Ethics Code of KazTransOil JSC:
- Anti-corruption standards of KazTransOil JSC;
- KazTransOil JSC Rules for Management Conflicts of Interest between Officials and Employees;
- Regulation on counterparty due diligence of KazTransOil JSC.

The Company uses the following key tools and mechanisms in its anti-corruption activities:

- anti-corruption monitoring;
- internal analysis of corruption risks in the Company:
- corruption risk identification, assessment and management;
- feedback channels to report corruption events;

- ties:
- duct.

# GRI 205-2

On May 25, 2022 the compliance control service of the Company jointly with the Department of the Agency for counteraction of corruption (Anti-corruption service) organized a seminar-meeting in Astana, where the employees of the Company (management, heads and employees of structural divisions) were informed about the main directions of the concept of anti-corruption policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2022-2026, and also about the measures of counteraction of corruption that the Company is implementing.

# **MEASURES IMPLEMENTED IN THE REPORTING PERIOD**

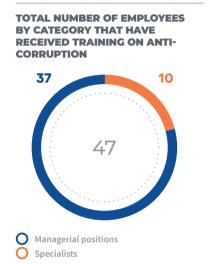
• carrying out the counterparty due diligence procedure:

• introduction of an anti-corruption section in all agreements concluded by the Company with its counterpar-

 information provided to employees and contractors about the state policy against corruption and the Company's standards for ethical business con-

In order to improve the competence of the Company's employees in the field of anti-corruption, in December 2022 there was held a training on Anti-corruption compliance in the enterprises of the guasi-sector, which was attended by 47 heads of oil pipeline departments, including 11 in the Atyrau region, 11 – in Karaganda region, 15 — in Astana city, 3 — in Aktobe region, 5 — in Shymkent city and 2 — in Ulytau region.

In 2022, employees of the Company's compliance control service were trained in the implementation of the anti-corruption management system in accordance with the ISO 37001 standard, the implementation of international compliance standards, as well as in the field of sanctions compliance.



# **APPEALS** received by the Company's Hotlines

During the reporting period, in accordance with the requirements of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan On Anti-corruption actions, control was exercised over the submission of asset, liability/income and property declarations by candidates for managerial positions in the Company/SJCE and their spouses, also candidates for positions performing managerial functions in the Company/ SJCE and candidates for positions of heads of structural subdivisions of the Company/SJCE were checked for their affiliation with officials of the Company/SJCE, conflicts of interest were checked when candidates were ap-

pointed to these positions, and consent to anti-corruption restrictions was given by the above-mentioned candidates.

In February 2022, the provisions of the Anti-corruption Policy of KazTransOil JSC and Anti-corruption standards, which stipulate the responsibility of the CEO (Chairman of the Management Board) of the Company for committing corruption offenses by his direct subordinate employees, were updated.

In December 2022, the Company carried out an internal analysis of corruption risks for the period 2021-2022

on the issues of monitoring the execution of procurement contracts, single-source procurement, safety, health and emergency situations. Based on the results of the analysis of corruption risks, an action plan was prepared to eliminate corruption risks identified by the internal analysis of corruption risks for the period 2021-2022. In addition, monitoring of the implementation of measures to prevent corruption risks based on the results of the internal analysis of corruption risks in KazTransOil JSC for the period from 2019 to 2020 is carried out on a systematic basis.





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SUBDIVISIONS AND BUSINESS PROCESSES ASSESSED FOR RISKS RELATED TO CORRUPTION

| Description   | 2019-2020 | 2021-2022 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Total number of structural subdivisions for which corruption-related risks were assessed, ea. | 4         | 5         |
| Share of structural subdivisions for which corruption-related risks were assessed, $\%$       | 15        | 19        |

During the reporting period, the Company carried out work aimed at creating anti-corruption compliance services in SJCE. The Company's compliance control service provides methodological support to SJCE in organizing the compliance function.

In order to form an anti-corruption culture. the Company is working to raise the awareness of employees in the field of combating corruption. The Company uses internal and external information channels to disseminate information on compliance with anti-corruption legislation, the functioning of the hotline of Samruk-Kazyna JSC (https://sk-hotline.kz), a special dedicated line of the Company "No to Corruption! (5213@kaztransoil.kz) (hereinafter hotlines), and prohibition of gift-giving.

In addition, on a periodic basis, information is sent to the structural subdivisions of the Company and SJCE on the issues of anti-corruption legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its application in relation to officials and other employees of the Company. Explanatory work is carried out with the employees of the Company and SJCE in terms of the need to comply with the require-

ments of the legislation in the field of combating corruption. As part of familiarization with the requirements in the field of combating corruption, settlement of conflicts of interest, as well as informing about the requirements for the Company as a listed company, compliance-control service employees provide instructions to new employees, which explain the requirements in these areas.

On the Company's official website, in the Contacts and Anti-corruption sections https://kaztransoil.kz/ru/ustoychivoe razvitie/protivodevstvie korrupcii/ in the state. Russian and English languages, as well as on the Company's official Instagram page (@kaztransoil. official), information about the hotlines functioning in the Company is posted. Complaints, including anonymous ones, received to the hotlines and through other official channels, are reviewed according to the established procedures. Information on the results of consideration of appeals is sent to the compliance service of NC KazMunayGas JSC and applicants (except for anonymous appeals).

During the reporting period, the hotlines received 21 calls. No facts of corruption and fraud within the Company were revealed.

GRI 205-1

It should be noted that in 2022, employees of the Company participated in a survey to determine the index of intolerance to corruption in the group of companies of NC KazMunayGas JSC. The results of this survey revealed that 86% of employees of the Company know where to go if they witnessed a corruption offence, which indicates a high level of awareness in the ongoing anti-corruption work in KazTransOil JSC. 81% of employees believe that the Company will take the necessary measures after considering their reports on possible violations, and 4% of employees witnessed or heard from colleagues and acquaintances about cases of corruption in the Company over the past year.

In general, in the past year the Company did not experience any serious conflict situations or gross violations of Business Ethics Code and the Company's Violation **Risk Management Policy.** 

# PLANS FOR 2023 AND MEDIUM-TERM PLANS

**1.** Continuing work aimed at developing an anti-corruption culture in the Company and SJCE.

2. Further work on building a compliance risk management system (including sanctions risks) in the Company's SJCE.

# Economic performance

THE COMPANY MAKES A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY AND ACTIVELY PARTICIPATES. IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONS IN WHICH IT OPERATES.

The Company is a responsible and conscientious taxpayer and pays the applicable taxes. In order to standardize the methodological and organizational accounting process, the Company developed the Tax Accounting Policy of KazTransOil JSC. which regulates the tax accounting procedure.

In 2022, our Company became a participant in the pilot project on horizontal monitoring, thus reflecting the commitment to minimize risks within tax accounting. Also in 2022, the Company was assigned a low taxpayer risk level based on the results of categorization by the State Revenue Committee of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Company is committed to continuous improvement of its approach to taxation and economic performance.

# GRI 201-1, 202-2, 204-1

The Company strives to have a positive economic and social impact in the regions where it operates by creating jobs and improving infrastructure.

# **PAYMENTS TO GOVERNMENT**

# Approach to tax

### GRI 207-1, 207-2

The Company applies the generally established taxation procedure. The Company complies with regulatory requirements in the field of taxation in accordance with the tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In order to standardize the approach to tax accounting, the Company adopted the Tax Accounting Policy of KazTransOil JSC approved

by the Board of Directors of the Company in December 2018. The officers responsible for compliance with the Tax Accounting Policy of KazTransOil JSC are the General Director (Chairman of the Management Board) of the Company and (or) his authorized person, heads of structural subdivisions of the Company/SBU of the Company and the Director of the tax planning and accounting department.

# Tax governance, control, and risk management

Tax planning and accounting issues in the Company are supervised by the Tax Planning and Accounting Department whose tasks include fulfilling the Company's tax obligations in accordance with the tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as ensuring timely measures to prevent and/or minimize the negative consequences of tax risks for the Company.

In accordance with the order of the State Revenue Committee of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 14, 2022 No. 402, the Company was included in the list of taxpayers participating in the pilot project on horizontal monitoring.

Horizontal monitoring is a form of control in which the taxpayer provides real-time access to accounting and tax accounting data to the tax authorities, preventing future tax risks



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The main purpose of horizontal monitoring is timely response and prevention of risky operations and violations of tax and other legislation by taxpayers by establishing access to the information systems of participants in the horizontal monitoring pilot project.

The main advantages of horizontal monitoring pilot project for taxpayers include the following:

- exclusion of horizontal monitoring participants from the monitoring of large taxpayers;
- remote information interaction with the tax authorities, which will reduce the cost of paperwork between the State Revenue Committee of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the taxpayer;

- reducing tax risks for taxpayers and avoiding penalties based on the results of tax audits:
- payment of penalty at a reduced 0.65fold base rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- resolution of controversial issues by the conciliation commission;
- increasing the investment attractiveness of companies through trusting partnerships with the State Revenue Committee of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- refund of excess VAT in a simplified procedure in the amount of 80%.

Tax risks are identified at the stage of concluding contracts and agreements, and their expertise is carried out.

**RESULTS OF CATEGORI-**ZATION OF TAXPAYERS BY THE STATE REVENUE COM-**MITTEE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN, THE COMPANY** WAS ASSIGNED A LOW RISK LEVEL.

ACCORDING TO THE

### GRI 201-4

During the reporting period, the Company received no financial assistance from the government, including tax relief and tax credits, subsidies, awards, financial assistance from export credit agencies. or other financial benefits received or receivable from any government for any operation.

funds.



# **PLANS FOR 2023 AND MEDIUM-TERM PLANS**

**1.** Ensuring planning of the Company's obligations to pay taxes and other obligatory payments to the budget. 2. Timely and complete fulfillment by the Company of tax obligations to the budget and fulfillment of the obligation to calculate, accrue and pay social payments to non-budgetary

3. Ensuring timely measures to prevent and/or minimize the negative consequences of the Company's tax risks.



taxes and other obligatory payments to the state budget



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APPROACH TO PROCUREMENT SYSTEM MANAGEMENT KazTransOil JSC seeks to improve Procurement activity is carried out the procurement system to ensure economic and operational efficiency,

happy to cooperate with suppliers who share our values.

competitiveness and transparency of business processes. The Contracting and Local Content Development Department is responsible for procurement management of all business units of the Company.

The Company gives preference to the vendors who follow at least the minimum safety and environmental requirements. Such requirements are clearly stated in the documents that govern pre-qualification of potential vendors

on the electronic platform of Samruk-Kazvna Contract LLP with a full cycle performed from planning the need for goods, works and services to the delivery of goods to the warehouse. KazTransOil JSC participates in dissemination of high corporate standards and values among partners. The Company is guided by the principles of procurement process transparency, optimal spending of funds, purchase of quality goods, fair competition among vendors and minimal participation of intermediaries to select vendors in terms of normative acts of Samruk-Kazvna JSC. Also, to increase transparency and process openness level the procurement contract standardization mechanism is applied.

**Procurement System** 

and Local Content

A WELL-FUNCTIONING PROCUREMENT SYSTEM PLAYS A KEY ROLE

OF STANDARDIZATION OF PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS.

IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC'S BUSINESS.

In order to implement the state policy on the development of the national economy and local content, our Company

strives to give preference to local suppliers when procuring goods and services. Following the principles of responsible

and ethical business conduct, we impose strict requirements on business partners in the area of non-corruption and are

THE COMPANY ADHERES TO THE PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPARENCY, OPTIMAL

SPENDING OF FUNDS AND FAIR COMPETITION. WHICH ARE THE BASIS OF OUR

OPENNESS OF THE PROCUREMENT PROCESS IS ENSURED BY THE MECHANISM

CORPORATE PROCUREMENT SYSTEM. INCREASING THE TRANSPARENCY AND

Development

NUMBER OF VENDORS BROKEN DOWN BY CATEGORY. 2022



suppliers

KazTransOil JSC pays special attention to working with local suppliers, giving preference to them when purchasing goods and services. The company implements the state policy for the development of the national economy and local content

# GRI 204-1

As of the end of 2022 the share of local content in purchases of KazTransOil JSC made up 73%. including 55% for goods and 78% for works and services.

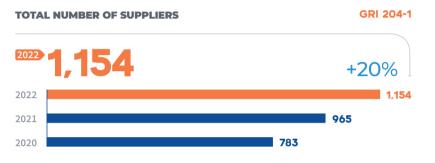




the number of contracts concluded by Company with suppliers in 2022

# LOCAL CONTENT DEVELOPMENT

The amount of contracts concluded by the Company with local suppliers in the reporting year amounted to 155,780 million tenge. The number of local suppliers in 2022 compared to 2021 increased by 19.7% and amounted to 1,142 suppliers of KazTransOil JSC.



The share of local content in the procurement of goods, works and services is monitored on the portal of the authorized body.

In 2022, the total number of business partners informed about the Company's Anticorruption policies was 1,154.

| INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY'S ANTI-CORRUPTION        |       |          |       |         |       |          |
|---|-------|----------|-------|---------|-------|----------|
| Indicator   | 2020  |          | 2021  |         | 20    | 22       |
| Total number of business<br>partners informed about | Total | Share, % | Total | Share,% | Total | Share, % |
| the Company's anti-corrup-<br>tion policies         | 783   | 100      | 965   | 100     | 1,154 | 100      |

# PLANS FOR 2023 AND MEDIUM-TERM PLANS

In 2023 the Company plans to continue the practice of procurement activities in accordance with corporate principles and standards, including the implementation of the Procurement Plans for Goods, Works and Services for 2023 and 2023-2027 years. Further monitoring

over the local content in procurement of goods, works and services is also envisaged: achievement of the level of local content in the procurement of goods at 55%, the achievement of the level of local content in the procurement of works and services at 75%.



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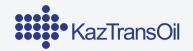
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KAZTRANSOIL JSC PERFORMANCE OVER 25 YEARS



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## **Corporate governance system and its basic principles**

KAZTRANSOIL JSC CONSIDERS CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AS A KEY FACTOR IN THE LONG-TERM VALUE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY, ITS COMPETITIVENESS AND INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS.

#### GRI 2-9

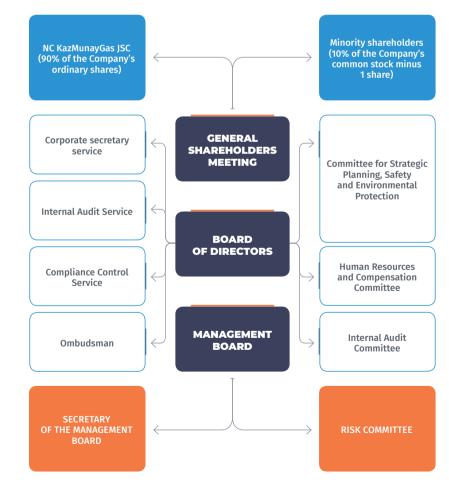
Corporate governance of KazTransOil JSC is a set of processes that ensure management and control over the activities of the Company, as well as the system of relationships between shareholders, the Board of Directors, the executive body and stakeholders.

KazTransOil JSC is building a system of corporate governance of the Company in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Charter of the Company and the Code of Corporate Governance.

The Company's bodies that make decisions on the key issues of the Company's activities and exercise general management are:

- General Meeting of Shareholders (supreme body);
- Board of Directors (management body);
- The Management Board (executive body).









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## **Report on compliance** with the Corporate **Governance Code**

The objectives of the Corporate Governance Code are to improve corporate governance in KazTransOil JSC, ensure transparency of governance, confirm the Company's commitment to follow the standards of good corporate governance. The principles of the Code are:

The Government as a shareholder of Samruk-Kazyna JSC.

Interaction of Samruk-Kazyna JSC and organizations. Role of Samruk-Kazyna JSC as a national managing holding.

Sustainable development.

The rights of shareholders and fair treatment of shareholders.

The effectiveness of the Board of Directors and the executive body.

Risk management, internal control and audit.

Transparency.

#### THESE PRINCIPLES CORRESPOND TO THE BEST PRACTICES OF CORPO-RATE GOVERNANCE AND ARE IMPORTANT FOR INCREASING THE LONG-TERM VALUE, INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVE-LOPMENT OF THE COMPANY AS A WHOLE.

The Company, understanding the importance of corporate governance, pays great attention to the need for compliance of internal documents and practices of the Company with the principles of corporate governance.

A full report on the compliance of KazTransOil JSC with the principles and provisions of the Corporate Governance Code for 2022 is available on the Internet resource of the Company in the section "Corporate Governance".

The General Meeting of Shareholders is the supreme management body of the Company, which carries out its activities in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Joint Stock Companies", the Charter of the Company and the Regulations on the General Meeting of Shareholders KazTransOil JSC.

As of December 31, 2022, there were outstanding and paid 384,635,599 common shares of the Companies, of which:

• 346,172,040 ordinary shares, or 90% of the total number of issued and outstanding shares, are owned by NC KazMunayGas JSC;

1.094.10

431.8

31/12/21

## General Meeting of Shareholders

The Company strives to ensure equal and fair treatment of all shareholders in exercising their right to participate in the management of the Company. The main way for shareholders to exercise their rights is to participate in the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders and Extraordinary General Meetings of Shareholders.

The procedure for holding the General Meeting of Shareholders is aimed at ensuring the observance of shareholder rights and meets all the requirements of the applicable law, as well as the best international practices of corporate governance.

## SHARE CAPITAL STRUCTURE

- 8,463,559 ordinary shares or 10% less one share were placed by subscription on the KASE, of which 7,500 ordinary shares were repurchased by the Company at the request of a shareholder;
- 1 (one) common share of the Company is not placed.







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### INFORMATION ON GENERAL MEETINGS OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC **SHAREHOLDERS HELD IN 2022**

#### **Annual General Meeting of Shareholders**

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders was held on May 19, 2022 KazTransOil JSC, at which the following issues were considered:

- On approval of the annual financial statements and consolidated annual financial statements of KazTransOil JSC for 2021.
- On approval of the order of distribution of net income of KazTransOil JSC for 2021, making decisions on payment of dividends on common shares and approval of the amount of dividend per one common share of KazTransOil JSC.
- On approval of the annual report of the Board of Directors KazTransOil JSC 3 on the work performed in 2021.
- 4 On the appeals of the shareholders of KazTransOil JSC for 2021 on the actions of KazTransOil JSC and its officials and the results of their consideration.
- On early termination of powers of a member of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC Berlibavev D.A.
- On the election of a member of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC 6 and its Chai man

#### **Extraordinary General Meetings of Shareholders**

An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of KazTransOil JSC was held on January 25, 2022 by absentee voting to consider the following issues:



On determination of the quantitative composition and term of office 2 of the counting commission of KazTransOil JSC. election of its members.

On April 12, 2022 an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of KazTransOil JSC was held by absentee voting to consider the issue On the election of a member of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC.

The Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of KazTransOil JSC was held on October 19, 2022 by absentee voting to consider the issue "On amendments and additions to the Charter of KazTransOil JSC.

#### **MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS WAS HELD ON MAY 19, 2022 KAZTRANSOIL JSC.**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL

The Dividend Policy of KazTransOil JSC was developed in order to maintain a balance of interests of the Company and its shareholders, to ensure the greatest transparency for shareholders and all stakeholders, the procedure for determining the amount of dividends and the procedure for their payment.

The Dividend Policy establishes an amount for payment of dividends of not less than 40% of net income

Period for w 01.01.2016 -01.01.2017 01.01.2018 01.01.2019

01.01.2020 -

01.01.2021 -

Information disclosure by the Company ensures its availability to all interested parties, regardless of the purpose of obtaining this information. Information disclosure is carried out in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the Securities Market", the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Joint Stock Companies", the Rules for Disclosing Information by Securities Admission Initiators JSC "Kazakhstan Stock Exchange", the Charter of the Company, as well as other requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and internal documents of the Company

extraordinary General Meetings of Shareholders of KazTransOil JSC in 2022

### **DIVIDEND POLICY**

of the Company. The actual amount of dividends may reach or exceed 100% of the Company's net income, if it does not contradict the Company's obligations

For purposes of calculating dividends, the highest consolidated or separate net income shall apply. The Management Board of the Company reserves the right to propose the level of dividend payments below the norm of 40%, based

on the Company's actual results for the relevant financial year, industry-wide development dynamics and capital (investment) expenditure program.

By the decision of the annual General Meeting of Shareholders, 10,000,330,574 tenge, or 26 tenge per one ordinary share of the Company, was allocated for the payment of dividends for 2021. The payment of dividends for 2021 was completed on June 13, 2022.

#### **DYNAMICS OF DIVIDEND PAYMENTS, TENGE**

| which dividends are paid | Dividend payment start date | Amount of dividend per share | Payment amount |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| 5-31.12.2016             | 27.06.2017                  | 155                          | 59,617,355,345 |
| 7 — 31.12.2017           | 26.06.2018                  | 160                          | 61,540,495,840 |
| 8 - 31.12.2018           | 03.07.2019                  | 104                          | 40,001,322,296 |
| - 31.12.2019             | 18.06.2020                  | 118                          | 45,386,115,682 |
| - 31.12.2020             | 18.06.2021                  | 132                          | 50,770,909,068 |
| - 31.12.2021             | 13.06.2022                  | 26                           | 10,000,330,574 |

### **INFORMATION DISCLOSURE**

## INFORMATION DISCLOSURE BY THE COMPANY ENSURES ITS AVAILABILITY TO ALL INTERESTED PARTIES. REGARDLESS OF THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING THIS INFORMATION.

Building effective interaction with shareholders, based on the principles of information transparency and mutual respect, is one of the Company's priorities. In order to ensure feedback between the Company and its shareholders, potential investors, analysts, representatives of the investment community in general and professional securities market participants, the Company has an investor relations service.

**ON FEBRUARY 17, KAZAKHSTAN** STOCK EXCHANGE JSC AWARDED KAZTRANSOIL JSC WITH THE DIPLOMA "FOR STRIVING FOR TRANSPARENCY" **BASED ON THE RESULTS OF 2022 (A LISTED COMPANY OF THE NON-FINANCIAL SECTOR** OF THE ECONOMY).

According to KASE experts, the Company is one of the leaders in terms of the number of information publications in addition to listing requirements.

The company will continue to work to maintain information transparency and effective disclosure of information to stakeholders.



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## Board of Directors

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS IS THE COMPANY'S MANAGEMENT BODY THAT PROVIDES STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY AND CONTROLS THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY'S MANAGEMENT BOARD WITHIN ITS COMPETENCE. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS IS ACCOUNTABLE TO THE GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS AND IS RESPONSIBLE FOR EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT AND PROPER CONTROL OVER THE COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE EXISTING DECISION-MAKING SYSTEM.

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In its activities, the Board of Directors is guided by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Joint Stock Companies", other legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan, decisions of the General Meeting of Shareholders, the Company's Charter, the Corporate Governance Code and the Regulations on the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC.

In accordance with its competence, the Board of Directors determines the Company's strategy and priority areas of development, including in the following areas:

- corporate governance;
- risk management and internal control; sustainable development;
- implementation of major investment and other key strategic projects.

The Board of Directors also regularly monitors the implementation of the Company's priority development areas, establishes key performance indicators for the Company's development plan and monitors their implementation. The Board of Directors also monitors the implementation of the Company's Development Strategy, including providing the necessary resources to achieve its goals.

## **COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

In accordance with the share capital structure (90% of the total number of ordinary shares is owned by NC KazMunayGas JSC), two members of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC are representatives of a major shareholder — NC KazMunayGas JSC. Three members of the Board of Directors KazTransOil JSC are independent directors, which allows to ensure protection of rights and interests

of minority shareholders in accordance with the best international corporate governance practices. The General Director (Chairman of the Management Board) of the Company was also elected to the Board of Directors.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company is Marat Ormanov, a representative of NC KazMunayGas JSC.

All members of the Company's Board of Directors have a high professional reputation and considerable experience in the industry. All members of the Board of Directors have the necessary knowledge and competencies in strategic planning, financial reporting and auditing, business planning and project management.



#### MARAT **ORMANOV**

Representative

Graduated from Sevastopol Higher Naval Engineering School with a degree in NPP mechanical engineer (nuclear power plants), Kainar University with qualification of a "Specialist in International Economic Relations with knowledge of foreign language", Ufa State Petroleum Technical University - EMBA "Effective Management in Oil and Gas Transportation Enterprises", Master's degree in Business Administration (MBA) in JSC "Kazakhstan-British Technical University".

#### Work experience

• December 2019 to June 2020: Managing Director for oil transportation of NC KazMunayGas JSC.

- entities.

Chairman of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC, of NC KazMunayGas JSC

Citizenship: Republic of Kazakhstan. Born on October 6, 1971.

• From 2001 to 2019: Director of the representative office of NMSC Kazmortrans-flot LLP. Commercial Director, Deputy General Director for Commercial Issues, Deputy General Director for Corporate Development, General Director of NMSC Kazmortransflot LLP.

• From July 2020 to the present: Director of the Transportation and Logistics Department of NC KazMunavGas JSC

• Since May 19, 2022: Chairman of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC, representative of NC KazMunayGas JSC.

 Chairman of the Supervisory Board of NMSC Kazmortransflot LLP, Chairman of the Supervisory Board of KMG Systems & Services LLP, Chairman of the Supervisory Board of KMG Automation LLP, member of the Board of Directors of CPC-R JSC.

• Does not hold any shares in the Company or in Subsidiaries and jointly controlled

• Does not hold any shares in the Company's suppliers or competitors.

 He did not conduct any transactions with the Company's shares.



#### MARLEN ORAZBEKOV

Member of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC, Representative of NC KazMunayGas JSC

Citizenship: Republic of Kazakhstan. Born July 29, 1972.

He graduated from the Tselinograd Civil Engineering Institute with a degree in "Automobiles and the automotive industry" and the Karaganda Institute of Actual Education "Bolashak" at the Karaganda Buketov State University named after E.A. Buketov with a degree in jurisprudence.

#### Work experience

- June 2019 to January 2020: Director of the Department of Consolidated and Coordinated Work of NC KazMunay-Gas JSC
- From January 2020 to September 2022: Chief of Staff of NC KazMunayGas JSC.
- September 2022 to present: Deputy General Director for Business Support of Private Company with Limited Liability "KMG Kashagan B.V."
- Since November 25, 2021: member of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC, representative of NC KazMunavGas JSC.
- He is not a member of management bodies of other organizations
- Does not hold any shares in the Company or in Subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities
- Does not hold any shares in the Company's suppliers or competitors.
- He did not conduct any transactions with the Company's shares.



### **TALGAT KURMANBAYEV**

Member of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC, General Director (Chairman of the Management Board) of KazTransOil JSC

Citizenship: Republic of Kazakhstan. Born on July 8, 1979.

In 2000, he graduated from the Kazakh State Law Academy (KazGUA), with a degree in Jurisprudence. In 2006 he graduated from Kazakh State National Technical University named after K. Satpayev with a degree in "Design, Construction and Operation of Gas and Oil Pipelines and Gas and Oil Storages".

#### Work experience

- From 2015 to 2020: Deputy General Director, General Director of KazMunaiGaz-Aero LLP.
- From 2020 to 2022: Deputy Director of the Department of Oil Industry Development of the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
- From February 23, 2022 to present: General Director (Chairma of the Management Board) of KazTransOil JSC.
- Since April 12, 2022: member of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC.
- He is not a member of the management bodies of other organizations
- Does not hold any shares in the Company or in Subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities
- Does not hold any shares in the Company's suppliers or competitors.
- He did not conduct any transactions with the Company's shares.





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## **INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS**

The presence of independent directors on the Company's Board of Directors is conditioned by the desire to achieve the best balance of experience, skills and qualifications of the Board members. Independent directors bring to the Board of Directors valuable experience in corporate governance and risk management, as well as international experience, strategic vision and deep understanding of the specifics of the oil transportation industry.

In addition to participating on the Board of Directors, independent directors chair committees of the Board of Directors, actively participate in the discussion of issues on the agenda of the meetings, and ensure that objective decisions are made in the interests of all shareholders.

During the reporting period, the Company's independent directors fully complied with the independence criteria

## established by the legislation of the Re-

public of Kazakhstan, the Company's Charter and the Regulations on the Board of Directors of the Company.

Additional information about the procedure for electing independent directors is available on the Company's website in the "Corporate Governance" section.

VINICUS

tion (MBA).

## **CRITERIA FOR SELECTION AND ELECTION TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

The criteria for the selection and election of members of the Board of Directors, including independent directors, and the Chairman of the Board of Directors are determined by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Joint Stock Companies", the Company's Charter, the Corporate Governance Code and the Regulations on the Board of Directors of the Company.

The General Meeting of Shareholders elects members of the Board of Directors based on clear and transparent procedures, taking into account the competencies, skills, achievements, business reputation and professional experience of the candidates. When re-electing individual members of the Board of Directors or its full composition for a new term, their contribution to the effectiveness of the Company's Board of Directors is taken into account.

The Company's Board of Directors and its committees maintain a balance of skills, experience and knowledge to ensure independent, objective and effective decision-making in the interests of the Company and shareholders, growth in long-term value and sustainable development of the Company.

## **CONFLICT OF INTERESTS**

#### GRI 2-15

In accordance with the Regulations on the Board of Directors, members of the Board of Directors must adhere to the principle of avoiding conflicts of interest in their activities.

Board members must refrain from actions that will or could potentially lead to a conflict of interest between them, the Company and shareholders, and, if such conflict exists or arises, immediately notify the Chairman of the Board of Directors in writing.

A member of the Board of Directors may not vote on issues in which he/she has an interest or has a conflict of interest.

#### **NO CASES OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST WERE IDENTIFIED** IN THE REPORTING PERIOD.



entities



## **AGOSTINI ALVES**

**Independent Director** 

Nationality: Federative Republic of Brazil. Born on March 8, 1981

Graduated from Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (Brazil) with a BA in Business Administration, McDonough Business School, Georgetown University (USA) and ESADE Business School (Spain). He holds a Master's degree in Business Administra-

#### Work experience

• He has experience in industries such as cybersecurity, steel manufacturing, mining, logistics, telecommunications and management consulting. He is currently Head of Strategy & Marketing at Exceda (a provider of cloud computing and web security in Latin America and the United States), coordinating the launch of operations in seven countries of the region.

• While at Usiminas (Brazil), he coordinated the long-term strategic plan of the company with the board and major shareholders (Nippon Steel, Ternium/ Tenaris groups).

• Since January 28, 2019: Independent Director of KazTransOil JSC.

• He is not a member of management bodies of other organizations.

 Does not hold any shares in the Company or in Subsidiaries and jointly controlled

• Does not hold any shares in the Company's suppliers or competitors.

• He did not conduct any transactions with the Company's shares.



#### **ALBERTO MARTINEZ LOPEZ**

Independent Director

Citizenship: United States of Mexico. Born on March 20, 1979.

Graduated from the Monterrey Institute of Technology and higher Education with a bachelor's degree in information systems engineering, a Master's degree in Global Business and Administration from Esade Business and Law School in Barcelona. Entrepreneurial & business innovation studies from London Business School & HEC Paris.

#### Work experience

- Mr. Martinez has significant experience in business transformation & digital business strategy, scope of experience covers the entire consumer goods value chain from manufacturing and supply chain to marketing and sales as well as agricultural commodity (tobacco) supply operations at British American Tobacco, He has held various roles in IT Business Relationship Management, Digital Strategy and Service Delivery at regional and global levels across the Americas, Europe, and North Africa regions.
- Since November 25, 2021: Independent Director of KazTransOil JSC.
- He is not a member of management bodies of other organizations.
- Does not hold any shares in the Company or in Subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities
- Does not hold any shares in the Company's suppliers or competitors.
- He did not conduct any transactions with the Company's shares



### HADRIEN FRAISSINET

Independent Director

Citizenship: Swiss Confederation. Born on December 13, 1979.

Holds a BA from Wheaton College (USA, Massachusetts) and an MBA from Georgetown University (USA) and Business School ESADE (Spain

#### Work experience

- He has significant international experience in private equity and consulting in various sectors of the economy. He specializes in identifying growth opportunities as well as defining value-added strategies. Since the beginning of his career at Rothschild & Co, he has held senior positions at Baring Vostok Capital Partners and International Finance Corporation, a member of the World Bank Group, where he worked and managed investments in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Russia and the CIS
- Since January 28, 2019: Independent Director of KazTransOil JSC.
- He is not a member of management bodies of other organizations.
- Does not hold any shares in the Company or in Subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities.
- Does not hold any shares in the Company's suppliers or competitors.
- He did not conduct any transactions with the Company's shares.



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### **ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

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of the Company's Board of Directors were held in 2022

In 2022, 21 in-person meetings of the Board of Directors were held. at which 180 issues were considered and resolved, including the following key areas of the Company's business.

|                        | Meeting a                         | ttendance                             |  |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Director*              | Number of<br>meetings<br>attended | Percentage<br>of meetings<br>attended | Period of being a member<br>of the Board of Directors<br>during the reporting period |
| Daniyar Berlibayev     | 8 out of 8                        | 100%                                  | 01.01.2022 - 19.05.2022  |
| Marat Ormanov          | 13 out of 13                      | 100%                                  | 19.05.2022 — 31.12.2022  |
| Marlen Orazbekov       | 21 out of 21                      | 100%                                  | 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022  |
| Talgat Kurmanbayev     | 15 out of 15                      | 100%                                  | 12.04.2022 — 31.12.2022  |
| Vinicus Agostini Alves | 21 out of 21                      | 100%                                  | 01.01.2022 — 31.12.2022  |
| Alberto Martinez Lopez | 21 out of 21                      | 100%                                  | 01.01.2022 — 31.12.2022  |
| Hadrien Fraissinet     | 21 out of 21                      | 100%                                  | 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022  |

ATTENDANCE AT BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS IN 2022

\* In accordance with the decisions of the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company:

• from April 12, 2022, the General Director (Chairman of the Management Board) of the Company Talgat Kurmanbaev was elected to the Board of Directors;

• On May 19, 2022, the powers of Daniyar Berlibayev, a member of the Board of Directors of the Company, were terminated ahead of schedule;

• Since May 19, 2022, Marat Ormanov, a representative of NC KazMunayGas JSC, has been elected to the Board of Directors.

#### Strategic development

- consideration of the Report for 2021 on the implementation of the Development Strategy of KazTransOil JSC until 2028;
- consideration of the Report on implementation of the Business Plan of KazTransOil JSC for 2021-2025 in terms of the budget for 2021 on the revalued value of fixed assets;
- approval of the Business Plans of KazTransOil JSC for 2023-2027 on the revalued and historical cost of fixed assets

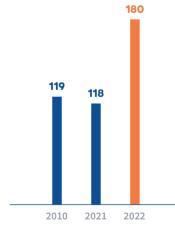
#### **Financial and economic activities**

- on convening the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of KazTransOil JSC;
- preliminary approval of the annual financial statements and the consolidated annual financial statements of KazTransOil JSC for 2021:
- approval of the interim (semi-annual) financial statements and interim (semi-annual) consolidated financial statements of KazTransOil JSC for the first half of 2022;
- proposals of the Board of Directors to the General Meeting of Shareholders KazTransOil JSC on the procedure for distribution of net income KazTransOil JSC for 2021 and the amount of dividend for 2021 per ordinary share of KazTransOil JSC;
- conclusion of transactions in which KazTransOil JSC is an interested party.

- 2023:

- for 2023.

#### NUMBER OF ISSUES **CONSIDERED AT MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY, UNITS**



### **Internal audit**

• approval of the annual audit plan of the Internal Audit Service of KazTransOil JSC for

• approval of the budget of the Internal Audit Service KazTransOil JSC for 2023; • hearing of reports of the Internal Audit Service KazTransOil JSC.

#### **Corporate governance**

• approval of the Annual Report of KazTransOil JSC for 2021:

• approval of the motivational key performance indicators of the executives, Corporate Secretary and Head of the Internal Audit Service of KazTransOil JSC for 2022 and their target values;

• approval of the Report on compliance of KazTransOil JSC with the principles and regulations of the Corporate Governance Code for 2021;

 approval of the Annual report of the Board of Directors KazTransOil JSC on the work performed in 2021.

#### **Risk management and internal control**

• approval of quarterly reports on production and non-production risks of KazTransOil JSC and its Subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities; • approval of the results of identification and assessment of production and non-production risks of KazTransOil JSC and its Subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities

The Board of Directors also considered a number of issues referred to the competence of general meetings of participants/shareholders of the Company's Subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities.

## **PERFORMANCE RESULTS OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

In order to improve the effectiveness of the Board of Directors by considering and preparing recommendations on the most important issues requiring special competencies, the Board of Directors has formed three committees: the Strategic Planning, Safety and Environment Committee, the Human Resources and Compensation Committee, and the Internal Audit Committee. The members of the Committees are appointed by the decision of the Company's Board of Directors.

The Committees were established for the purpose of active discussion and detailed analysis of individual issues of the Company's management. The Committees are accountable to the Board of Directors in accordance with the authority granted to them by the Board of Directors and the relevant Regulations on the Committees. The members of the Committees are appointed by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company. Functions, rights and duties, procedure for formation and organization of work of the Committees are established by the relevant internal documents. These documents are available on the Company's website in the "Corporate Governance" section.



were considered and resolved by the Company's Board of Directors

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## **STRATEGIC PLANNING, SAFETY** AND ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

The Committee consists of members of the Board of Directors and experts who have the necessary professional knowledge to work in the Committee. The quantitative composition of the Committee is determined by the Board of Directors of the Company, and in accordance with the internal documents of the Company, the Chairman of the Committee is an independent director.

MEETINGS **OF THE COMMITTEE ARE HELD AS NECESSARY, BUT** AT LEAST ONCE EVERY SIX MONTHS.

COMPOSITION OF THE STRATEGIC PLANNING, SAFETY AND **ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE (ELECTED BY DECISION OF THE BOARD** 

**OF DIRECTORS ON NOVEMBER 25, 2021)** 

| Full name              | Position                       |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Hadrien Fraissinet     | Independent Director, Chairman |
| Vinicus Agostini Alves | Independent Director           |
| Alberto Martinez Lopez | Independent Director           |

#### The role of the Committee

The main tasks of the Strategic Planning, Safety and Environment Committee are preliminary consideration and preparation of recommendations to the Board of Directors on the Company's development strategy, including identification of priority areas of activity, as well as sustainable development.

During 2022, three in-person meetings of the Committee and one meeting by absentee voting were held, at which the following key issues were considered and recommendations were made:

- on recommendations to the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC for preparation of proposals to the General Meeting of Shareholders of KazTransOil JSC on the procedure for distribution of net income of KazTransOil JSC for 2021 and the amount of dividend for 2021 per common share of KazTransOil JSC;
- on consideration of the Report on the results of development and operation of the sustainable development system of KazTransOil JSC for 2021;
- on recommendations to the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC on the approval of business plans of KazTransOil JSC for 2023-2027 on the revalued and historical cost of fixed assets:
- on recommendations on the issue of interaction with minority shareholders of KazTransOil JSC;
- on consideration of updated information on the impact of sanctions against the Russian Federation on the activities of KazTransOil JSC and its subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities.

MEETINGS



## MEETINGS

were held by the Strategic Planning, Safety and **Environment Committee in 2022** 



According to the Company's internal documents, most members of the Committee, including the Chairman of the Committee, must be independent directors. The Chairman of the Board of Directors and General Director (Chairman of the Management Board) of the Company shall not be members of the Committee.

## **OF THE COMMITTEE ARE HELD AS NECESSARY, BUT** AT LEAST TWICE A YEAR.



were held by the Human **Resources and Compensation** Committee in 2022

#### **COMPOSITION OF THE HUMAN RESOURCES AND COMPENSATION COMMITTEE (ELECTED BY DECISION OF THE COMPANY'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON NOVEMBER 25, 2021)**

| Full name              | Position                       |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Alberto Martinez Lopez | Independent Director, Chairman |
| Vinicus Agostini Alves | Independent Director           |
| Hadrien Fraissinet     | Independent Director           |

### The role of the Committee

The main purpose of the Human Resources and Compensation Committee is to assist the Board of Directors in exercising its powers relating to the selection, appointment (election), evaluation and remuneration of members of the Board of Directors, General Director (Chairman of the Management Board) and members of the Management Board, Corporate Secretary.

During 2022, three meetings of the Human Resources and Compensation Committee were held in person and seven meetings were held by absentee vote, at which the following key issues were reviewed and recommendations were made:

- on recommendations on the issue of approval of motivational key performance indicators of the executives for 2022 and their target values;
- on recommendations on the issue of approval of motivational key performance indicators of the Corporate Secretary of KazTransOil JSC for 2022 and their target values;
- on recommendations on the issue of approval of corporate and functional key performance indicators of the Ombudsman of KazTransOil JSC for 2022 and their target values:
- on recommendations on the issue of consideration of the Report on the performance results of the Ombudsman of KazTransOil JSC for 2021;
- on recommendations on the issue of approval of motivational key performance indicators of executives and Corporate Secretary of KazTransOil JSC with actual values and final results for 2021.



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### **INTERNAL AUDIT COMMITTEE**

In accordance with the Company's internal documents, the members of the Board of Directors who are members of the Committee, including the Chairman of the Committee, must be independent directors.

If necessary, the lead partner and/or other representatives of the Company's external auditor, "Ernst & Young" LLP, may attend Committee meetings at the invitation of the Committee Chairman in order to jointly review audit results.

#### **MEETINGS OF THE INTERNAL** AUDIT COMMITTEE ARE HELD **AS NECESSARY, BUT AT LEAST ONCE A QUARTER.**

**COMPOSITION OF THE INTERNAL AUDIT COMMITTEE (ELECTED** BY DECISION OF THE COMPANY'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS **ON NOVEMBER 25. 2021)** 

| Full name              | Position                       |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Vinicus Agostini Alves | Independent Director, Chairman |
| Hadrien Fraissinet     | Independent Director           |
| Alberto Martinez Lopez | Independent Director           |

#### The role of the Committee

The activities of the Internal Audit Committee are aimed at assisting the Board of Directors of the Company on issues of external and internal audit, financial reporting, internal control and risk management, asset valuation, compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as on other issues on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Company.

In the reporting period, the Internal Audit Committee held three meetings in-person and five meetings by absentee voting, at which recommendations were developed on the following main issues:

- on preliminary approval of the separate and consolidated financial statements of KazTransOil JSC for 2021;
- on preliminary approval of the report of the Internal Audit Service of KazTransOil JSC on the results of work for 2021;
- on consideration of information on compliance with the Rules of internal control over the disposal and use of insider information of KazTransOil JSC and the report on the results of training of KazTransOil JSC insiders for 2021;
- on preliminary approval of the annual audit plan of the Internal Audit Service of KazTransOil JSC for 2023:
- on preliminary approval of the budget of the Internal Audit Service of KazTransOil JSC for 2023;
- on preliminary approval of the Strategic Plan of the Internal Audit Service of KazTransOil JSC for 2023-2025;
- on preliminary approval of the functional key performance indicators of the Internal Audit Service of KazTransOil JSC and its Head for 2023.

Additional information on the requirements to the composition, tasks and competencies of the Committees under the Board of Directors and the procedure for holding the meetings of the Committees is available on the Company's web-site in the section "Corporate Governance".

The procedure for payment of compensation and reimbursement of expenses of independent directors is established by the Rules for payment of compensation and reimbursement of expenses of independent directors of joint stock companies NC Kaz-MunayGas JSC.

Representatives of NC KazMunay-Gas JSC, as well as the General Director (Chairman of the Management Board) on the Board of Directors of the Company do not receive compensation for their work in this body.

section.



## MEETINGS

were held by the Internal Audit Committee in 2022



## **REMUNERATION OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Additional information on the terms of compensation to members of the Board of Directors is available on the Company's website in the "Corporate Governance"

For the performance of the duties of the members of the Board of Directors of the Company independent directors receive:

- fixed compensation in the amount of 80 thousand US dollars per year;
- additional compensation for participation in face-to-face meetings of Committees under the Board of Directors in the amount of USD 1.000.

Independent directors are also compensated for expenses (travel, accommodation, per diems) associated with travel to meetings of the Board of Directors and Committees of the Board of Directors of the Company held outside the place of permanent residence of an independent director.

The total amount of accrued compensation to independent directors of the Company based on the results of their work for 2022 amounted to 137,277 thousand tenge, including taxes.

#### COMPENSATION ACCRUED TO INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY IN 2022, THOUSAND TENGE

| Independent Director   | Annual compensation | For participation<br>in an in-person<br>meeting of the<br>Committees | Total<br>excluding<br>taxes | Total<br>including<br>taxes |
|------------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Vinicus Agostini Alves | 37,060              | 3,688  | 40,748                      | 45,879                      |
| Hadrien Fraissinet     | 37,060              | 3,688  | 40,748                      | 45,629                      |
| Alberto Martinez Lopez | 37,060              | 3,688  | 40,748                      | 45,769                      |
| Total:                 | 111,180             | 11,064   | 122,244                     | 137,277                     |

#### DYNAMICS OF COMPENSATION OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS **OF THE COMPANY, THOUSAND TENGE, INCLUDING TAXES**





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## Management Board

THE MANAGEMENT BOARD OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC IS A COLLEGIAL EXECUTIVE BODY THAT MANAGES THE CURRENT ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY.

The main objectives of the Management Board are to ensure the effective implementation of the Company's objectives and the implementation of the Development Strategy. In carrying out these objectives, the Management Board is guided by the following basic principles: honesty, integrity, prudence, diligence, regularity, as well as maximum respect for the rights and interests of shareholders of the Company and accountability to the decisions of the General Meeting of Shareholders and the Board of Directors of the Company.

The Management Board is governed by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Company's Charter, the Code of Corporate Governance, the Regulations on the Management Board and other internal documents of the Company.

The Management Board is formed by the Board of Directors and reports to the Board of Directors on the work done to achieve the goals of the Company. The Management Board is headed by the General Director (Chairman of the Management Board), who organizes and coordinates its work.

### **COMPOSITION OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD**

In accordance with the decisions of the Board of Directors of the Company:

- On January 14, 2022 the authorities of Dimash Dosanov as General Director (Chairman of the Management Board) of the Company were prematurely terminated;
- Talgat Kurmanbayey was elected as the General Director (Chairman of the Management Board) of the Company on 23 February 2022.

As of December 31, 2022 the following members of the Management Board KazTransOil JSC had six members.

#### **COMPOSITION OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC** AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022

The Management Board is responsible

by the General Meeting of Shareholders

Additional information about the powers

of the Company's Management Board

is available on the Company's Internet

resource in the "Corporate Governance'

for allocation of financial and human

resources to achieve the goals set

and the Board of Directors.

section.

| First name, last name | Position   |
|-----------------------|--|
| Talgat Kurmanbayev    | General Director (Chairman of the Management Board)                  |
| Sabit Arynov          | Deputy General Director for Production                               |
| Erik Sagiyev          | Deputy General Director for Transportation                           |
| Amirzhan Ospanov      | Deputy General Director for Economics and Finance                    |
| Gaziz Koshanov        | Managing Director for Social and Labor Relations and General Affairs |
| Zhaydarman Issakov    | Managing Director for Legal Affairs                                  |



## TALGAT **KURMANBAYEV**

## Born on July 8, 1979.

Gas and Oil Storages".

- From February 23, 2022 to the present: General Director (Chairman of the Management Board) of KazTransOil JSC.
- Member of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC since April 12, 2022.
- entities.

**General Director (Chairman** of the Management Board)

Citizenship: Republic of Kazakhstan.

In 2000, he graduated from the Kazakh State Law Academy (KazGUA), with a degree in Jurisprudence. In 2006 he graduated from Kazakh State National Technical University named after K. Satpayev with a degree in "Design, Construction and Operation of Gas and Oil Pipelines and

#### Work experience

- He began his career in 2000 as a manager at Munai-Transco JV CJSC. In different vears he worked at KazTransOil JSC KazMunavTeniz IOC LLP NC KazMunav-Gas JSC and Samruk-Kazyna JSC
- 2015-2020: Deputy General Director, General Director of KazMunavGas-Aero JSC.
- February 2020 to February 2022: Deputy Director of the Department of Oil Industry Development of the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

- Does not hold any shares in the Company or in Subsidiaries and jointly controlled
- Does not hold any shares in the Company's suppliers or competitors.
- He did not conduct any transactions with the Company's shares.



#### SABIT **ARYNOV**

**Deputy General Director for** Production

Citizenship: Republic of Kazakhstan. Born on June 29, 1977.

In 1999, he graduated from the Kazakh National Technical University named after K. I. Satpayev, majoring in "Technology and Techniques of Exploration of Mineral Deposits", qualification — mining engineer. He has a Master's degree in Business Administration (MBA), Nazarbayev University.

#### Work experience

- He began his career in 1999 as a me-chanic for the repair of technological installations at the Atyrau Oil Pumping Station. Over the years, he worked as an engineer of the operation department, a dispatcher, held the position of chief engineer of the Ural Oil Pipeline Administration and Mangistau Oil Pipeline Administration, General Director of Terminalex LLP, Director of the Operations Department and Director of the Western Branch of KazTransOil JSC.
- From January 2018 to February 2022: Deputy General Director General of KazTransOil JSC.
- From 1 March 2022 to 2 March 2023: Deputy General Director of KazTransOil JSC for production.
- From January 3, 2018 to March 2, 2023: member of the Management Board of KazTransOil JSC.
- Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Main Waterline LLP.
- Member of the Supervisory Board of MunaiTas NWPC LLP.
- Holds 7 567 shares in the Company, or 0.00197% of the total number of outstanding shares.
- Does not hold any shares in the Company or in Subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities
- Does not hold any shares in the Company's suppliers or competitors.
- He did not conduct any transactions with the Company's shares



### ERIC **SAGIYEV**

**Deputy General Director for** Transportation

Citizenship: Republic of Kazakhstan. Born on September 22, 1984.

Graduated from the West Kazakhstan University named after M. Utemisov with a degree in Technological Machines and Equipment, Kazakh State Law University named after M. S. Narikbayev (KAZGUU) with a degree in Jurisprudence.

#### Work experience

- He started his career in 2002 as a logistics specialist in the construction company Bonatti SpA. In different years worked in Karachaganak Petroleur Operating B.V., Intergasstroy JSC, Top-Oil Srl, Stroygazconsulting LLP.
- From April 2016 to June 2021: Chairman of the board of the Astana entrepreneurs association "Saryarka", a member of the regional council of Atameken NCE.
- From March 2022 to April 2022: Deputy general director for Transporta-tion — Director of the OTCC Branch of KazTransOil JSC.
- From April 11, 2022 to the present: Deputy general director for Transportation of KazTransOil JSC.
- Since March 5, 2022 up to the present time: member of the Management Board of KazTransOil JSC.
- Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Batumi Oil Terminal LLC.
- Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Batumi Sea Port LLC.
- Director of Petrotrans Limited.
- Does not hold any shares in the Company or in Subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities
- Does not hold any shares in the Company's suppliers or competitors.
- He did not conduct any transactions with the Company's shares.

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### **AMIRZHAN OSPANOV**

**Deputy General Director for Economics and Finance** 

Born on December 14, 1975.

MBA degree.

Work expirience

bank JSC.

Citizenship: Republic of Kazakhstan.

In 1998, he graduated from the Seifullin

Agrarian University with a degree in Ac-

counting and Audit. In 2010 graduated

• He began his career in 1998 as an as-

sistant at the S. Seifullin Agrarian Uni-

versity. In different years, he worked

at the Committee for State Property and

Privatization of the Ministry of Finance

of the Republic of Kazakhstan, NC Kaz-

MunayGas JSC, KazTransOil JSC, NCOC,

ALMEX Plus LLP, BI Development LLP,

Otau Development, Kazkommerts-

• From July 2018 to July 2021: Deputy

Department; Head of the Department

• July 2021 to June 2022: Deputy General

Deputy General Director for Economics

Director for Economics and Finance

• From June 15, 2022 to the present:

and Finance of KazTransOil JSC.

• From June 15, 2022 to the present:

Member of the Supervisory Board

Does not hold any shares in the Company

or in Subsidiaries and jointly controlled

member of the Management Board

Director of the Business Planning

of NC KazMunayGas JSC.

of Drilling & Services LLP.

of KazTransOil JSC.

of Main Waterline I I P

entities.

from The Robert Gordon University with



#### **GAZIZ KOSHANOV**

Managing Director for Social and Labor Relations and General Issues

Citizenship: Republic of Kazakhstan. Born on January 13, 1964.

In 1988, he graduated from Karaganda Polytechnic Institute with a degree in Mineral Processing. In 2005 he graduated from Kazakh National Technical University named after K. I. Satpayey with a degree in Design, Construction and Operation of Gas and Oil Pipelines and Gas and Oil Storages. In 2019, he graduated from the Russian State University of Oil and Gas named after I. M. Gubkin with a degree in "Energy Business Management. Project Management" with the award of MBA degree

#### Work expirience

- He started his career in 1988 as a shift foreman at the Zhezda ore processing plant. In different years he worked at KazakhOil-Products LLP, KazMunay-Gas Trading House JSC, KazMunayGas Onimderi LLF
- From November 2017 to April 2019: First Deputy General Director, Deputy Gen-eral Director for Development, Advisor to the General Director KazMunaiGaz-Aero I I P
- From April 2019 to April 2022: Deputy General Director of PetroRetail PFS LLP.
- From April 11, 2022 to the present: Managing Director for Social and Labor Relations and General Issues of KazTransOil JSC
- Since April 15, 2022 up to the present mber of the Management Board of KazTransOil JSC.

of other organizations.

- entities.
- Does not hold any shares in the Company's suppliers or competitors. ny's suppliers or competitors.
- He did not conduct any transactions with the Company's shares.



#### **ZHAYDARMAN ISSAKOV**

Managing Director for Legal Affairs

Citizenship: Republic of Kazakhstan. Born on October 29, 1965.

Graduated from the Kazakh State University named after S. M. Kiroy with a degree in Law, majoring in Jurisprudence, qualification — lawyer. In 2003 he completed training in the Academy of National Economy affiliated to the Government of the Russian Federation; specialization of the training is "the lawyer in oil and

#### Work expirience

- He began his career in 1989 as a legal advisor at Trade and Procurement Base No. 456 of the Trade Department of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR. In different years, he worked in the Mi-nistry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan, KazTransGas limited company NC Oil and Gas Transportation limited company and NC KazMunayGas JSC. He has been working at KazTransOil JSC since October 2002
- From January 2018: Managing Director of KazTransOil JSC.
- From June 2020 to February 2022: Deputy General Director of KazTransOil JSC.
- From March 1, 2022 to the present: Managing Director for Legal Issues of KazTransOil JSC.
- From May 12, 2003 to the present: member of the Management Board of KazTransOil JSC
- Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Kazakhstan-China Pipeline LLP.
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Batumi Oil Terminal LLC.
- Does not hold any shares in the Company or in Subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities.
- Does not hold any shares in the Company's suppliers or competitors.
- He did not conduct any transactions with the Company's shares.

#### Member of

Talgat Kurn Dimash Do Sabit Arync Erik Sagiyev Amirzhan Os Gaziz Kosha Zhavdarma Chingiz Sei Daniyar Mu Alen Tanata Shara Adilo Frholat Me Arman Mai Zhaiyk Mak

- of the Company

## **Financial and economic activity**

- He is not part of the management bodies
- Does not hold any shares in the Company or in Subsidiaries and jointly controlled
- · Does not hold any shares in the Compa-
- He did not conduct any transactions with the Company's shares.

gas field".

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## **ACTIVITIES OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD**

#### ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD OF THE COMPANY IN 2022

|              | Meeting at                        | tendance                              |  |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| f the Board* | Number of<br>meetings<br>attended | Percentage<br>of meetings<br>attended | Period of being a member<br>of the Management Board<br>during the reporting period |
| manbayev     | 35 out of 37                      | 95%                                   | 23.02.2022 — 31.12.2022  |
| osanov       | 0 out of 1                        | 0%                                    | 01.01.2022 — 14.01.2022  |
| ov           | 35 out of 43                      | 81%                                   | 01.01.2022 — 31.12.2022  |
| V            | 27 out of 35                      | 77%                                   | 05.03.2022 — 31.12.2022  |
| Ospanov      | 21 out of 21                      | 100%                                  | 15.06.2022 — 31.12.2022  |
| anov         | 30 out of 31                      | 97%                                   | 15.04.2022 — 31.12.2022  |
| an Issakov   | 42 out of 43                      | 98%                                   | 01.01.2022 — 31.12.2022  |
| isekenov     | 2 out of 3                        | 67%                                   | 01.01.2022 - 28.01.2022  |
| uhamed-Rahim | 2 out of 3                        | 67%                                   | 01.01.2022 — 28.01.2022  |
| arov         | 6 out of 7                        | 86%                                   | 01.01.2022 - 28.02.2022  |
| ova          | 5 out of 7                        | 71%                                   | 01.01.2022 - 28.02.2022  |
| endybayev    | 6 out of 8                        | 75%                                   | 01.01.2022 - 04.03.2022  |
| ikenov       | 3 out of 5                        | 60%                                   | 01.03.2022 - 14.04.2022  |
| khin         | 15 out of 19                      | 79%                                   | 01.01.2022 - 20.05.2022  |

\* In accordance with the decisions of the Board of Directors of the Company

• On January 28, 2022, the powers of members of the Management Board of the Company Chingiz Seisekenov and Daniyar Muhamed-Rahim were terminated ahead of schedule;

• On February 28, 2022, the powers of the members of the Management Board of the Company Shara Adilova and Alen Tanatarov were terminated ahead of schedule;

• From March 1 to April 14, 2022, Arman Maikenov was a member of the Management Board

• On March 4, 2022, the powers of Erbolat Mendybaev, a member of the Management Board of the Company, were prematurely terminated

• On May 20, 2022, the powers of Zhaiyk Makhin, a member of the Management Board of the Company, were prematurely terminated.

During the meetings, issues were considered and decisions were made on the following key areas, among others:

### **Strategic development:**

• approval of the Report for 2021 on the implementation of the Development Strategy of KazTransOil JSC until 2028:

• approval of the Report on Implementation of the Business Plan of KazTransOil JSC for 2021-2025 in terms of the budget for 2021 for the revalued value of fixed assets; • approval of draft business plans of KazTransOil JSC for 2023-2027 on the revalued and historical cost of fixed assets.

• approval of the annual financial statements and the consolidated annual financial statements of KazTransOil JSC for 2021;

• approval of the net income distribution procedure KazTransOil JSC for 2021 and the amount of dividend for 2021 per ordinary share of KazTransOil JSC;

• approval of the Annual financial statements and consolidated annual financial statements of subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities;

• preliminary consideration of the issue of entering into the transactions in which the Company has an interest.



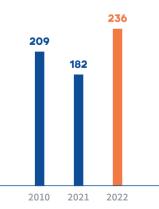
of the Board were held in 2022

236 ISSUES

considered at meetings of the Company's Management Board

During 2022, the Management Board of the Company held 43 in-person meetings. There were no meetings in absentia. In total. the Management Board of the Company made decisions on 236 issues.

#### NUMBER OF ISSUES CONSIDERED AT MEETINGS **OF THE COMPANY'S** MANAGEMENT BOARD, UNITS.





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#### **Corporate governance**

- approval of the Annual Report of KazTransOil JSC for 2021;
- approval of corporate key performance indicators of KazTransOil JSC with actual values and final results for 2021.

#### **Risk management and internal control**

- approval of guarterly reports on production and non-production risks of KazTransOil JSC and its subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities;
- approval of the results of identification and assessment of production and non-production risks of KazTransOil JSC and its subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities for 2023;
- approval of the Regulations on the business continuity management system of KazTransOil JSC;
- approval of the Matrix of Risks and Controls of Corporate Governance of KazTransOil JSC.

### **RISK COMMITTEE**

For the purpose of preliminary consideration of issues related to making decisions on the Company's risk management, the Management Board has an advisory and consultative body, the Risk Committee. Decisions of the Risk Committee are recommendatory in nature. The functions of the Risk Committee include reviewing issues related to risk management of the Company and its Subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities, and preparing recommendations to help the Management Board make balanced risk-oriented management decisions.

Meetings of the Risk Committee are held in accordance with the Work Plan of the Risk Committee approved by the Management Board of the Company.



**Risk Committee held** in 2022

In its activities, the Risk Committee is guided by the Regulations on the Risk Committee of KazTransOil JSC and other internal documents of the Company.

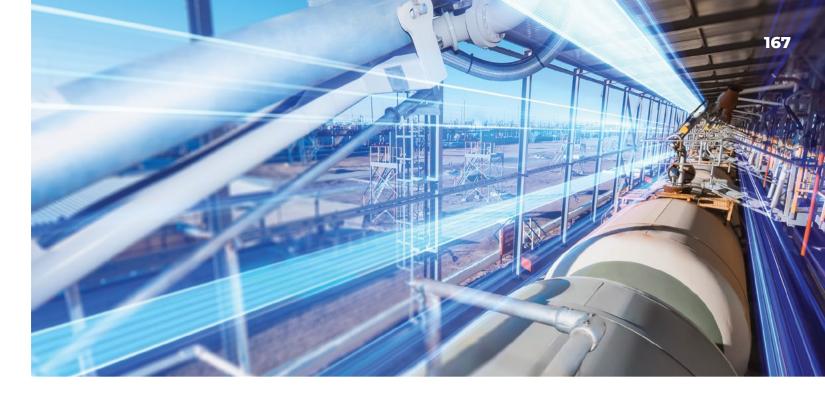
The main tasks of the Risk Committee are:

- assistance to the Management Board of the Company in making decisions in the field of risk management of the Company;
- preparation of recommendations and proposals for the organization and maintenance of effective risk management of the Company:
- development of processes designed to identify, measure, monitor and control the Company's risks;
- preparation of recommendations and proposals to control the coordination of the Company's risk management activities.

The Chairman of the Risk Committee is the General Director (Chairman of the Management Board).

According to the Work Plan of the Risk Committee of KazTransOil JSC for 2022. approved by the decision of the Management Board of the Company (minutes of the meeting dated January 21, 2022 №2), during the reporting period, the Risk Committee held six meetings, at which:

- reviewed and agreed on quarterly reports on production and non-production risks of the Company and its Subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities for the 4th quarter of 2021 and the 1st-3rd quarters of 2022:
- considered the risk associated with illegal actions by third parties;
- reviewed and agreed upon the results of identification and assessment of production and non-production risks of the Company and its Subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities for 2023;
- the calendar plan-schedule of work on the internal control system of KazTransOil JSC for 2023 was considered and agreed upon.



The Company's approach to compensation of members of the Management Board is aimed at attracting and retaining highly qualified managers and ensuring their financial interest in the effective performance of tasks faced by the Company.

The procedure for compensation and bonus payment to the members of the Management Board of the Company is determined by the Regulations on the Management Board of KazTransOil JSC, the Rules for Evaluation of Performance of the Executive and Managerial Personnel and the Corporate Secretary of KazTransOil JSC, as well as the Rules for Compensation to Executive and Managerial Personnel, Head of the Internal Audit Service and the Corporate Secretary of KazTransOil JSC.

of work for the year.

## **REMUNERATION OF MEMBERS OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD**

The compensation system for the Chairman and members of the Management Board includes a permanent part of the salary and compensation based on the results For 2022, members of the Management Board of KazTransOil JSC received compensation in the total amount of 601,895,102 tenge.

Compensation based on the results of work for the year to the executives of KazTransOil JSC is paid within the monetary funds provided for these purposes in the budget of KazTransOil JSC after approval of the consolidated annual financial statements of the Company.

The main conditions for payment of compensation based on the results of the year are:

- availability of consolidated final profit for the reporting year;
- the fulfillment of motivational KPIs for the payment of compensation based on the results of work for the year;
- observance of performance and labor discipline by the employee.

When assessing the performance of executives, motivational KPIs are applied, which include corporate and functional KPIs developed by cascading the strategic goals NC KazMunayGas JSC and KazTransOil JSC.

The amount of compensation based on the annual performance results of an executive employee may not exceed three times the annual amount of the executive employee's salary for the time actually worked in the reporting period.

The actual performance of the executive officers' KPIs is approved by the Company's Board of Directors, subject to the established procedures for approval and verification of data.

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## **Role and activities** of the Company's **Corporate Secretary**

The Corporate Secretary carries out his/her activities in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Charter of the Company, Corporate Governance Code, Regulations on the Corporate Secretary of KazTransOil JSC, other internal documents of the Company, as well as decisions of the General Meeting of Shareholders and the Board of Directors of the Company.

The Corporate Secretary has the knowledge, experience and qualifications sufficient to perform his/her duties, has an impeccable reputation and enjoys the confidence of shareholders.

The Corporate Secretary of the Company is accountable and subordinate in his/ her activity to the Board of Directors. The main tasks of the Corporate Secretary include:

- ensuring that the Company's bodies and officers comply with corporate governance standards, and improving corporate governance policies and practices;
- ensuring effective performance of the Board of Directors and its Committees:
- ensuring that General Meetings of Shareholders are held;

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- ensuring storage, disclosure and provision of material information and maintaining a high level of information transparency:
- ensuring clear and effective interaction between the Company and its shareholders, as well as between the Company's bodies.

By the decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC. Shmanov Airat was appointed Corporate Secretary of KazTransOil JSC with a term of office of three years from July 2, 2021.

The tasks, functions, rights, duties and responsibilities of the Corporate Secretary of the Company are set out in the Corporate Governance Code and the Regulation on the Corporate Secretary of KazTransOil JSC.

The Regulations on the Corporate Secretary are available on the website of the Company in the section "Corporate Governance".

KazTransOil

## Risk management

## **MANAGEMENT APPROACH**

**RISK MANAGEMENT PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE** IN THE PROCESS OF STRATEGIC PLANNING, CORPORATE **GOVERNANCE AND MAINTE-**NANCE OF FINANCIAL STA-**BILITY OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC.** THE APPROACH TO RISK MANAGEMENT IS REFLECTED IN THE POLICY ON CORPORATE **RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM** OF THE COMPANY (CRMS).

KazTransOil JSC has organized and operates the CRMS, which is aimed at ensuring confidence in achieving the set strategic and operational objectives and limiting the impact of risks on the Company's activities. The CRMS is a key component of the corporate governance system aimed at timely identification, assessment and monitoring of all significant risks, as well as taking timely and adequate measures to reduce the level of risks.

The Company's risk management includes the following management elements:

- control of risks by the Board of Directors and the creation of a risk culture;
- continuous analysis of activities and determination of risk appetite;
- identification of risks and implementation of measures to respond to risks;
- assessment of changes in activities, monitoring of risks and execution of measures;
- use of information technologies, risk reporting.

THEFT

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ОГНЕОПАСНО

Organization of the risk management process in the Company ensures a continuous flow and exchange of information. as well as interaction on risk management issues at all levels of management. Risk management is a mandatory function of each employee of the Company, responsibility for which is set out in job descriptions.

Information transmitted vertically from top to bottom helps communicate strategic objectives, risk appetite levels and approaches to risk management to risk owners. The "bottom-up" information flow provides the Company's management with timely and reliable information on the status of identified risks of the Company, changes in the assessment of probability and impact of their realization. as well as on the status of implementation of risk management measures.



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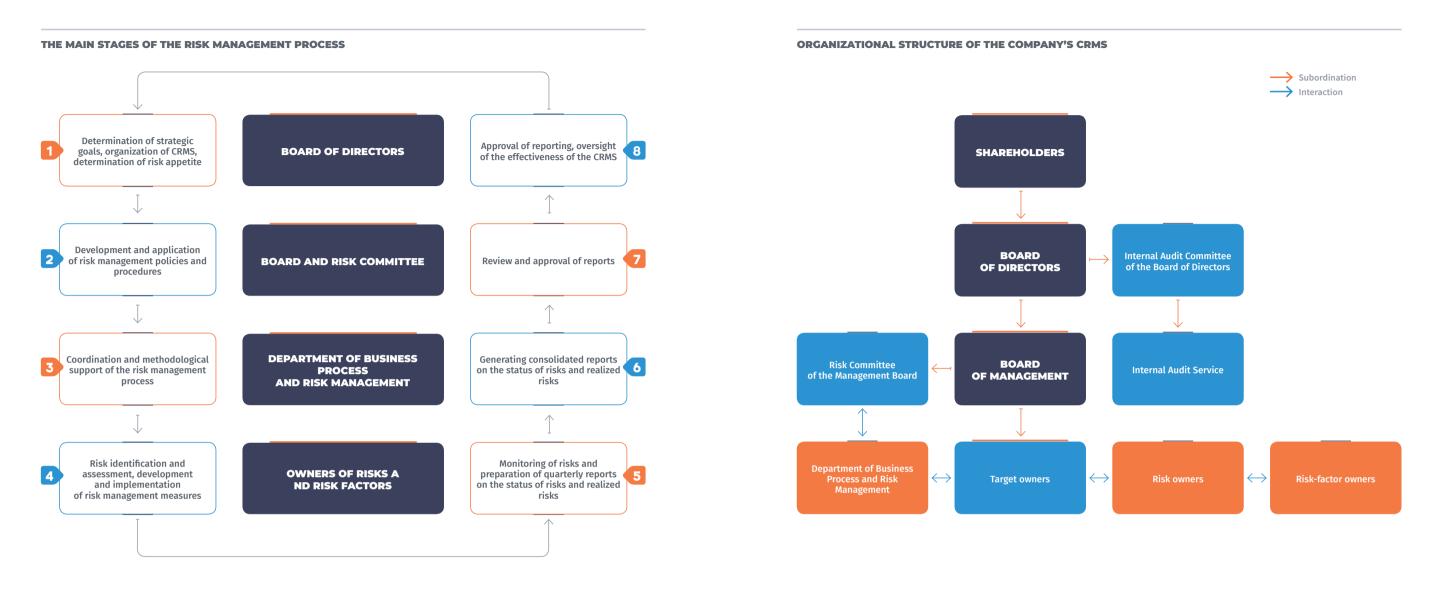
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The main methodological documents regulating the CRMS are, among others:

- Rules of organization of the process of management of production and non-production risks in KazTransOil JSC;
- Methodology for identification and assessment of risks, selection of risk management methods in KazTransOil JSC:
- Internal documents of the Company regulating the description of activities and key business processes, management decision-making, etc.

## **RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM STRUCTURE**

The Company's Board of Directors plays a key role in organizing control and oversight over the effective functioning of the CRMS. The Company's Management Board is responsible for developing and applying internal control and risk management policies and procedures. The Risk Committee, which reports to the Management Board, plays a key role in building and monitoring the effectiveness of the risk management process.

Coordination and ongoing methodological support of the risk management process is provided by the Business Process and Risk Management Department. The Department provides ongoing advisory and methodological support in identifying, analyzing and assessing the risks of the Company's Separate structural units and SJCEs.

Identification and assessment of risks in terms of their projected impact on the achievement of production and non-production objectives for the planned year is carried out annually in accordance with the Uniform Risk Classifier of NC KazMunavGas JSC and its subsidiaries and affiliates and the Methodology for identification and assessment of risks, selection of risk management methods in KazTransOil JSC.

All risks of the Company are classified into two registers — the area of production and non-production risks, the sources of which are the relevant risk factors.

## **RISK REGISTER AND MAP**

Risks are assessed using qualitative and quantitative tools that take into account the probability of occurrence and impact when the risk occurs. Risk management measures are developed to ensure an acceptable level of residual risk. Proposals for risk management methods and measures are submitted by risk owners/risk factors and are included in the risk management plan.

The results of identification and assessment of risks/risk factors that may adversely affect the objectives in 2023, is clearly reflected in the Risk Map of the Company.

For the purpose of the account and the further analysis of the statistical data on the realized risks in the Company on a corporate portal the uniform electronic database on the realized risk events is maintained.

During the reporting period, continuous monitoring of the state of production and non-production risks and inherent risk factors, the implementation of measures for their management, as well as the accounting of realized risks in the electronic database of realized risk events and the preparation of quarterly reports for review by the Company's management was carried out.

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MAP OF THE PRODUCTION RISK AREA OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC

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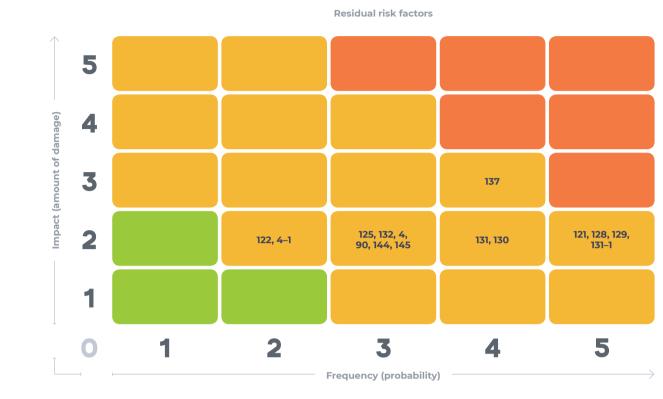
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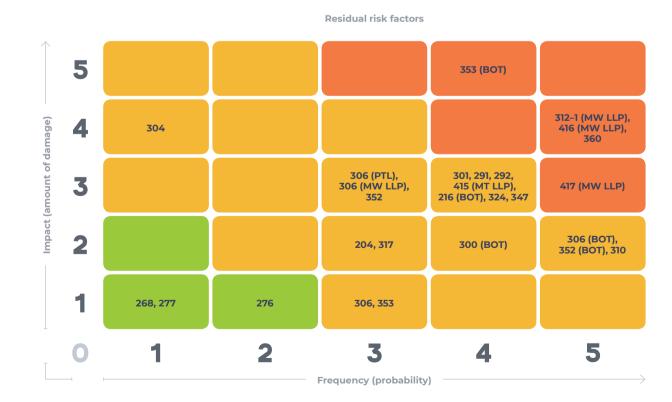
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#### MAP OF THE AREA OF NON-PRODUCTION RISKS OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC



| Nº         |
|------------|
| Non-com    |
| 4          |
| 4-1        |
| 137        |
| 132        |
| 131–1      |
| 131        |
| 130        |
| 129        |
| 128        |
| 125        |
| 122        |
| 121        |
| Untimely   |
| 144        |
| 145        |
| 90         |
| Decrease   |
| 301        |
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| 292        |
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| 304        |
| 312-1      |
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| 352        |
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| 353        |
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| 360        |
| 310        |
| 324        |
| 317        |
| 216        |
| 268        |
| 276        |
| 277        |

#### **BREAKDOWN OF THE RISK MAP. RISKS AND RISK-FACTORS**

| nlin  | accivity to changing mode  |
|-------|--|
| pual  | nce with technological mode  |
|       | Failures and failures of the complex of technical and software means of the APCS: technical means, software  |
|       | Failures and failures of the complex of technical and software means of the automation system of power equipment: technical means, software  |
|       | Decision-making on the part of shareholders (participants) affecting the company's activities (KCP LLP, MunaiTas NWPC LLP)   |
|       | Non-performance / poor performance of obligations on the part of counterparties (for goods / works / services / providing information / payment)                                   |
|       | Intentional/unintentional unlawful acts on the part of third parties (accidents caused by third parties)   |
|       | Intentional/unintentional unlawful acts by third parties   |
|       | Military actions   |
|       | Natural influences and disasters   |
|       | Failures of technologically related equipment outside the Delivery and acceptance point  |
|       | Failures in the provision of communication services  |
|       | Failures in the gas supply   |
|       | Failures in the supply of external power supply  |
| low   | -quality replacement of technological equipment  |
|       | The presence of a factory defect in the new equipment, identified during its operation   |
|       | Termination of the production of the necessary equipment / necessary spare parts by the manufacturer   |
|       | Supply of low-quality spare parts and materials for repairs / Supply of low-quality equipment  |
| in ir | Icome  |
|       | Reduction or termination of oil supplies   |
|       | Changing the terms of relations with strategic partners  |
|       | Failure to comply with the terms of the relationship by strategic partners (non-performance or improper performance of contractual oblig tions on the part of service consumers)   |
|       | Reduced demand for services/products (BOT)   |
|       | Non-return of accounts receivable  |
|       | Non-return of accounts receivable (BOT)  |
|       | Non-return of accounts receivable (PTL)  |
|       | Non-return of accounts receivable (Main Waterline LLP)   |
|       | Non-performance by counterparty banks of their obligations   |
|       | Decision-making by the authorized body in the field of tariff regulation (Main Waterline LLP)  |
|       | 2nd stage of the 2nd stage of construction of the oil pipeline "Kazakhstan — China". Increasing productivity up to 20 million tons of oil per year (MunaiTas NWPC LLP)             |
|       | Reconstruction and expansion of the main water pipeline "Astrakhan – Mangyshlak" 1st stage (Main Waterline LLP)  |
|       | Construction of the Kashagan Integrated gas treatment unit (Main Waterline LLP)  |
|       | Lack of mechanisms to prevent the possible appearance in the media of knowingly false or distorted information about the company's activities, negatively affecting its reputation |
| pen   | ses  |
|       | Interpretation of tax legislation by tax authorities during tax audits   |
|       | Interpretation of tax legislation by tax authorities during tax audits (BOT)   |
|       | Lawsuits   |
|       | Lawsuits (BOT)   |
|       | Failure to perform obligations on the part of counterparties (for goods / works / services / providing information / payment)  |
|       | "Fragile Supply Chain"   |
|       | Intentional unlawful actions on the part of third parties  |
|       | Unauthorized outside access to the corporate network   |
|       | Natural influences, disasters (including pandemics)  |
|       | Incorrect accounting of production products (BOT)  |
|       | Illegal actions of a corrupt nature  |
|       | Failure (loss) of existing software  |
|       | Failure of existing server hardware  |

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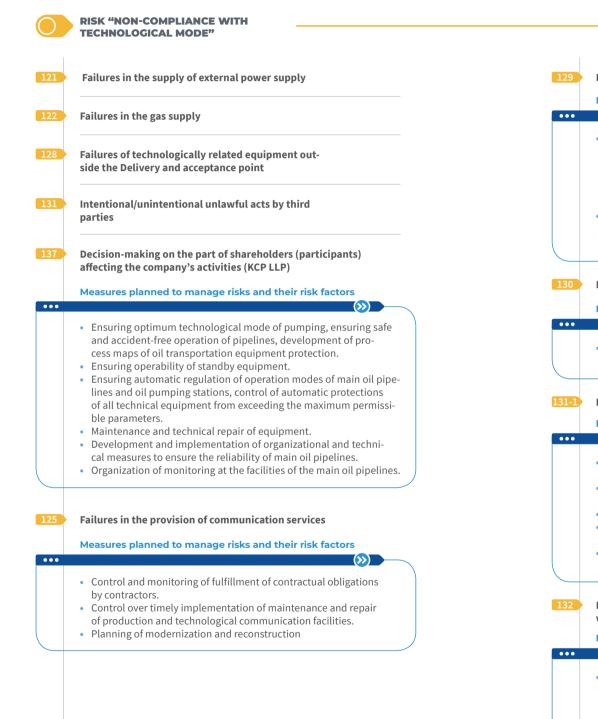
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## RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES

In order to reduce the likelihood of occurrence of risks in 2022, the managers of Separate structural units and SJCEs of KazTransOil JSC carried out the necessary preventive measures. The Company also took appropriate corrective actions on the realized risks in order to minimize possible financial losses.

#### PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR KEY RISKS

## 01 Production risks



#### Natural influences, disasters

#### Measures planned to manage risks and their risk factors

- Development and implementation of organizational and technical measures to ensure the reliability of main oil pipelines and preparation of main pipeline facilities for operation during the spring flood, preparation of production facilities for operation in the autumn-winter period.
- Carrying out the planned scope of work to diagnose the technical condition of structures, pipelines and equipment.
- Military actions

#### Measures planned to manage risks and their risk factors

- Formation of a mobilization plan for pumping in case of military operations.
- Formation of a mobilization reserve in case of war.

#### Intentional/unintentional unlawful acts on the part of third parties (accidents caused by third parties)

#### Measures planned to manage risks and their risk factors

- Timely organization of professional training
- of the driving staff, briefings, knowledge testing.
- Providing personnel with the necessary documentation on road safety, posters, video information.
- Control of speed limits by means of GPS system.Internal control in the field of safety and labor
- protection/production control.
- Implementation of the Regulations on the application of the card "KORGAU".
- Conducting briefings for drivers of the Company on "Defensive Driving Training" (Defensive Driving Training).
- Ensuring timely conclusion and administration of the contract for mandatory medical examination, including daily pre-shift and annual periodic medical examinations.

## Non-performance / poor performance of obligations on the part of counterparties (for goods / works / services / providing information / payment)

#### Measures planned to manage risks and their risk factors

- Control and monitoring of the fulfillment of contractual obligations by contractors. Compliance with the scientific and technical documentation governing the requirements for the installation of equipment.
- Control over fulfillment and results of the performed works/services. Checking the completeness and quality of the work performed during the instal-

lation of equipment, upon completion of the work, signing the acceptance certificate of the contracted work.

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- Initiation of letters to counterparties in case of schedule delays / failure to fulfill contractual obligations.
- Internal control in the field of health and safety / production control.

- Development of emergency response plans.
- Interaction with local meteorological and environmental services.
- Annual conclusion of voluntary property damage insurance contracts.

**PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR KEY RISKS** 



|   | 01 Production risks  |
|---|--|
| Company Profile   | Production risks   |
| Message from the Chair of the Board of Directors                  |  |
| Message from the General Director (Chair of the Management Board) |  |
| Key indicators 2022   | Failures and failures of the complex   |
| Layout of Main Pipelines  | software   |
| Development Background  |  |
| Key events in 2022  | 4-1 Failures and failures of the complex   |
| Company's Business Model  | equipment: technical means, softw  |
|   | Measures planned to manage risk  |
|   | •••  |
| 1. COMPANY OVERVIEW   | Maintenance and technical repair     Conducting checks of protections  |
| 2. OPERATING PERFORMANCE  | of the complex of technical and so   |
| 3. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT<br>PERFORMANCE                         | of the automated control system of processes.  |
| 4. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE<br>REPORT                                 | <ul> <li>Maintaining an emergency stockpi</li> <li>Internal control in the field of safet<br/>protection/production control.</li> </ul>                            |
| Corporate governance system and its basic principles              |  |
| Report on compliance with the Corporate<br>Governance Code        |  |
| General Meeting of Shareholders                                   | RISK "UNTIMELY / POOR QUAL   |
| Board of Directors  | OF TECHNOLOGICAL EQUIPMEN  |
| Management Board  |  |
| Role and activities of the Company's<br>Corporate Secretary       | 90 Supply of low-quality spare parts a equipment   |
| Risk management   |  |
| Internal control system   | 144 Presence of a factory defect in the  |
| Internal Audit  |  |
| External audit  | 145 Termination of the production of the by the manufacturer   |
| Corporate Ethics  | Measures planned to manage risk  |
| Managing Conflict of Interest                                     | Reasures planned to manage risk  |
| Ombudsman Institution 5. FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC                   | <ul> <li>Checking incoming equipment for<br/>the technical specification (incom</li> <li>Conducting tests for durability, tig<br/>to the start of work.</li> </ul> |

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| 01         | Production risks  | 02    | Non-produc  |
|------------|---|-------|---|
| $\bigcirc$ | RISK "NON-COMPLIANCE WITH<br>TECHNOLOGICAL MODE"  | 0     | RISK "DECREAS   |
| 4          | Failures and failures of the complex of technical and software means of the APCS: technical means, software   | 312-1 | Decision-making I<br>Waterline LLP)   |
|            |   | 416   | Reconstruction ar   |
| -1         | Failures and failures of the complex of technical and software means of the automation system of power equipment: technical means, software   | 417   | Construction of th  |
|            | Measures planned to manage risks and their risk factors   | •••   | Measures planne   |
|            | <ul> <li>Maintenance and technical repair of equipment.</li> <li>Conducting checks of protections and interlocks<br/>of the complex of technical and software tools<br/>of the automated control system of technological<br/>processes.</li> <li>Maintaining an emergency stockpile.</li> <li>Internal control in the field of safety and labor<br/>protection/production control.</li> <li>Accounting for the movement and calibration<br/>of measuring instruments.</li> <li>Quality control of work performed/services ren-<br/>dered.</li> <li>Planning of modernization and reconstruction.</li> </ul> |       | <ul> <li>Monitoring the inproved in the tar</li> <li>Timely applicating program and tar</li> <li>Control over contional health and</li> <li>Conducting a quartactors.</li> <li>Control over the</li> </ul>      |
|            |   |       | of construction   |
|            | RISK "UNTIMELY / POOR QUALITY REPLACEMENT<br>OF TECHNOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT"  |       |   |
|            |   | 360   | THE RISK OF "R<br>"Fragile Supply C   |
|            | OF TECHNOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT" Supply of low-quality spare parts and materials for repairs / Supply of low-quality   | 360   | THE RISK OF "R<br>"Fragile Supply Cl<br>Measures planned  |
| 14         | OF TECHNOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT"<br>Supply of low-quality spare parts and materials for repairs / Supply of low-quality<br>equipment   |       | <ul> <li>THE RISK OF "R</li> <li>"Fragile Supply C</li> <li>Measures planne</li> <li>Timely conclusi</li> <li>Control and mo<br/>the timely conclusion<br/>of the plan of cu</li> </ul>                         |
| 14<br>15   | OF TECHNOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT" Supply of low-quality spare parts and materials for repairs / Supply of low-quality equipment Presence of a factory defect in the equipment detected during its operation Termination of the production of the necessary equipment / necessary spare parts  |       | <ul> <li>THE RISK OF "R</li> <li>"Fragile Supply C</li> <li>Measures planne</li> <li>Timely conclusi</li> <li>Control and mo<br/>the timely conclusi</li> </ul>   |
| 14         | OF TECHNOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT" Supply of low-quality spare parts and materials for repairs / Supply of low-quality equipment Presence of a factory defect in the equipment detected during its operation Termination of the production of the necessary equipment / necessary spare parts by the manufacturer Measures planned to manage risks and their risk factors  • Checking incoming equipment for compliance with • Formation of an album of prices for the correspond-   |       | <ul> <li>THE RISK OF "R</li> <li>"Fragile Supply C</li> <li>Measures planned</li> <li>Timely conclusion</li> <li>Control and more the timely conclusion of the plan of curve</li> </ul>                         |
| 44<br>45   | OF TECHNOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT"         Supply of low-quality spare parts and materials for repairs / Supply of low-quality equipment         Presence of a factory defect in the equipment detected during its operation         Termination of the production of the necessary equipment / necessary spare parts by the manufacturer         Measures planned to manage risks and their risk factors         • Checking incoming equipment for compliance with the technical specification (incoming inspection).         • Conducting tests for durability, tightness prior                                  | •••   | <ul> <li>THE RISK OF "R</li> <li>"Fragile Supply C</li> <li>Measures planned</li> <li>Timely conclusion</li> <li>Control and more the timely conclusion of the plan of cuments.</li> </ul>                      |
| 44         | OF TECHNOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT"         Supply of low-quality spare parts and materials for repairs / Supply of low-quality equipment         Presence of a factory defect in the equipment detected during its operation         Termination of the production of the necessary equipment / necessary spare parts by the manufacturer         Measures planned to manage risks and their risk factors         • Checking incoming equipment for compliance with the technical specification (incoming inspection).         • Conducting tests for durability, tightness prior                                  | ••••  | <ul> <li>THE RISK OF "R</li> <li>"Fragile Supply Cl</li> <li>Measures planned</li> <li>Timely conclusid</li> <li>Control and monthe timely concluded of the plan of cuments.</li> <li>Lawsuits (BOT)</li> </ul> |

| RISK "DECREASE IN INCOME" -                                 |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Decision-making by the authorized body in<br>Waterline LLP) | the field of tariff regulation (Main |

#### construction and expansion of the main water pipeline "Astrakhan — Mangyshlak" 1st stage (Main Waterline LLP)

nstruction of the Kashagan Integrated gas treatment unit (Main Waterline LLP)

easures planned to manage risks and their risk factors

- Monitoring the implementation of cost items approved in the tariff estimate.
- Timely application for approval of the investment program and tariff estimates.
- Control over compliance with fire safety, occupa-
- tional health and safety measures and regulations. Conducting a quality and thorough selection of con-
- tractors. Control over the organization and implementation
- of construction and installation works.
- Control over compliance with the capital investment budget.

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- Supervision of the works schedule observance.
- Continued work with the authorized body in the field of tariff regulation.
- Attraction of alternative sources of financing.

#### IE RISK OF "RISE OF EXPENSES"

#### ragile Supply Chain"

#### asures planned to manage risks and their risk factors

- Timely conclusion of contracts.
- Control and monitoring of the work schedule for the timely conclusion of contracts and execution of the plan of current repairs and capital investments.
- Application of penalties for late performance of contractual obligations, as well as replacement of defective goods within the warranty obligations of the supplier.

#### wsuits (BOT)

#### wsuits

#### asures planned to manage risks and their risk factors

- Conducting a legal review of contracts.
- Conclusion of contracts providing for the risks of liability of the parties for breach of obligations.
- Preparation and signing of acts of reconciliation
- of mutual settlements with counterparties.
- Control and monitoring of the fulfillment of conditions, rights and obligations of the parties under the supervised contracts.



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|            | Non-production risks   |  |
|------------|--|--|
| $\bigcirc$ | RISK "DECREASE IN INCOME"  |  |
| 301        | Reduction or termination of oil supplies   |  |
| 291        | Changing the terms of relations with strategic partners  |  |
|            | Measures planned to manage risks and their risk factors  |  |
| •••        | <ul> <li>Conclusion of long-term contracts with strategic partners for the provision of services for core activities.</li> <li>Creating conditions for attracting additional volumes of oil.</li> <li>Negotiations with strategic partners.</li> </ul>   |  |
|            | Use of alternative oil transportation routes.  |  |
| 292        | Failure to comply with the terms of the relationship by strategic partners (non-performance or improper performance of contractual obligations on the part of service consumers)   |  |
| 292<br>300 | performance of contractual obligations on the part of service consumers) Reduced demand for services/products (BOT)  |  |
|            | performance of contractual obligations on the part of service consumers)   |  |
| 300        | <ul> <li>performance of contractual obligations on the part of service consumers)</li> <li>Reduced demand for services/products (BOT)</li> <li>Measures planned to manage risks and their risk factors</li> <li>Continuous quality control of transported oil in accordance with the terms of contracts for the provision of oil transportation services.</li> <li>Equipping chemical laboratories with all necessary devices and reagents.</li> <li>Monitoring of changes in market conditions.</li> <li>Maintaining the existing types of cargo and attracting additional cargo flows (including the Trans-Caspian International Transport Route (TITR) within the framework of participation in the Association Trans-Caspian International Transport Route").</li> </ul> |  |
| 300        | <ul> <li>performance of contractual obligations on the part of service consumers)</li> <li>Reduced demand for services/products (BOT)</li> <li>Measures planned to manage risks and their risk factors</li> <li>Continuous quality control of transported oil in accordance with the terms of contracts for the provision of oil transportation services.</li> <li>Equipping chemical laboratories with all necessary devices and reagents.</li> <li>Maintaining the existing types of cargo and attracting additional cargo flows (including the Trans-Caspian International Transport Route (TITR) within the framework of participation in the Association</li> </ul>   |  |

#### -return of accounts receivable

#### asures planned to manage risks and their risk factors

- ontrol and monitoring of accounts receivable.
- ontrol and monitoring of the procurement f goods, works and services in terms of the proviion by suppliers of contract enforcement in accor-
- ance with the procurement procedures. Iork on the restructuring of accounts receivable.
- arrying out expert examinations of concluded
- ontracts.

#### -performance by counterparty banks of their obligations

#### asures planned to manage risks and their risk factors

- nalysis of financial instruments and collection f conditions offered on them in order to choose ne most optimal way of investing temporarily free inds.
- ompliance with the Corporate Standard f Samruk-Kazyna JSC on setting limits on counterarty banks.
- nalysis of the financial stability of counterparty anks.

- Continuous monitoring of compliance with the terms of contracts by counterparties. • Timely issuance of preliminary invoices and rec-
- onciliation acts for cargo handling and storage.

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- Monitoring of the credit ratings of the second-tier banks of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
- Monitoring of currency position, assessment of changes in exchange rates (USD/KZT, EUR/KZT, RUB/KZT, etc.) based on the analysis of global and local markets.
- Monitoring of financial risks within the reporting management system.

#### stage of the 2<sup>nd</sup> stage of construction of the oil pipeline "Kazakhstan-China". Increasing ductivity up to 20 million tons of oil per year (MunaiTas NWPC LLP)

#### asures planned to manage risks and their risk factors

- ontrol over compliance with fire safety, occupaonal health and safety measures and regulations.
- ontrol over the organization and conduct of contruction and installation works.
- ontrol over the contractor's compliance with ne approved project schedule.
- Control over compliance with the design solutions.
- Monitoring by the representative of the designer's supervision of the compliance with the design solutions adopted in the basic project.
- Quarterly monitoring of the financial and economic performance of the project.



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#### **PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR KEY RISKS**

| 02 | Non- | produ | uction | risks |
|----|------|-------|--------|-------|

THE RISK OF "RISE OF EXPENSES"

204 Lack of mechanisms to prevent the possible appearance in the media of knowingly false or distorted information about the company's activities, negatively affecting its reputation

Measures planned to manage risks and their risk factors

#### Communications with external and internal audiences to maintain a positive reputation and image of the Company. Prompt preparation of information based on inter-

- nal investigations, immediate placement in news agencies before negative publications in the media.
- Organization of briefings, press conferences,

speeches by the Company's management to inform the media about emergency situations and measures aimed at their elimination, or various events related to the Company's activities.

## 352 Interpretation of tax legislation by tax authorities during tax audits (KazTransOil JSC, BOT)

Measures planned to manage risks and their risk factors

#### For KazTransOil JSC:

- Control over correctness of tax reporting by tax specialists and timeliness of its submission to the tax authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
- Control over the completeness and timeliness of the payment of taxes and other obligatory payments to the budget of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
- Reconciliation of accounting data on taxes with the data of personal accounts on taxes.
- If necessary, additional tax reports are submitted to the tax authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan (analysis, preparation, recalculation of previously submitted tax reports and amendments thereto).
- Annual tax review / audit / analysis of tax risks.
   Annual professional development of tax specialists in the field of tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and accounting legislation.

 Subscription to the information resource on changes and amendments to the tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

9. Membership in the Association of Taxpayers of Kazakhstan.

By BOT:

• Control over the correctness of tax reporting and timeliness of its submission to the tax authorities of Georgia.

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• Monitoring and analysis of requirements of tax legislation of Georgia.

Finding alternative solutions

Failure to perform obligations on the part of counterparts (for goods / works / services / providing information / payment)

#### Measures planned to manage risks and their risk factors

- Timely organization and provision of working conditions.
- Control and monitoring of the schedule of works / delivery of goods.

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#### Intentional unlawful actions on the part of third parties

310

317

#### Measures planned to manage risks and their risk factors

- Fixing the responsibility of the security organization for the occurrence of taps and unauthorized withdrawal of oil under the contract for the provision of services for the protection of the Company's facilities.
- Development of plans for joint organizational and preventive measures with the security organization, law enforcement agencies and the Separate structural units to combat criminal taps, theft of oil and inventories at the facilities of the Company / memorandums of cooperation and interaction between the Department of Internal Affairs of the regions, LLP "KMG-Security" and the Sepa-
- systems and means of protection of main oil pipelines.Participation in the work of the Coordinating Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan on ensur-

• Implementation and operation of technical

- ing law and order and combating crime.
  Ensuring an effective system of physical protection of the Company's assets (technical reinforcement of facilities, provision of quality security services by counterparties).
- Development/updating of internal documents on facility security issues.

#### Unauthorized outside access to the corporate network

#### Measures planned to manage risks and their risk factors

- Using anti-malware tools and timely updates of antivirus databases, controlling their updating.
- Testing and checking software updates before they are installed.
- Control over the use of unlicensed software in the Company.
- Conducting explanatory work to raise staff awareness of the threats posed by malicious software.
- Monitoring user rights.

rate structural units.

- Monitoring the security of user accounts and passwords.
- Monitoring the presence of vulnerabilities in the Company's resources.
  Upgrading network security devices.
- Monitoring information security events of systems and devices connected to the Information Security Operations Center.

#### Natural influences, disasters (including pandemics)

#### Measures planned to manage risks and their risk factors

- Publication of memos, posters and videos on the prevention of viral diseases, COVID-19, developed by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the internal channels of the Company.
- Providing employees with the necessary stocks of personal protective equipment and disinfectants.
- Strengthening security measures at production facilities.
- Organization of information interaction with law enforcement and other state authorities on time-ly response to emerging security threats.
- Ensuring information security when using the Company's resources.



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## 02 Non-production risks THE RISK OF "RISE OF EXPENSES"

**PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR KEY RISKS** 

#### 216 Incorrect accounting of production products (BOT)

Measures planned to manage risks and their risk factors

- Conducting an inventory of petroleum product balances and reconciliation with customers for petroleum product balances.
- Conducting a monthly reconciliation of petroleum product balances with the balances recorded in the Customs Department of the Revenue Service
- by uploading information on balances from the Revenue Service portal of the Ministry of Finance of Georgia.

Working with counterparties on payment of basic tax amounts as a result of detected customs offenses

#### THE RISK OF "RISE OF EXPENSES"

#### 268 Illegal actions of a corrupt nature

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...

Measures planned to manage risks and their risk factors

- Identification of causes and conditions conducive to corruption, analysis of the results of audits conducted by the IAS, as well as the results of internal investigations, internal analysis of the exposure of key business processes of the Company to corruption risks, through the communication channels of the Hotlines.
- Preventing and resolving conflicts of interest.
- Timely implementation of the action plan to minimize/prevent/eliminate corruption risks, monitoring the implementation of action plans to minimize/ prevent/eliminate corruption risks.
- Conducting introductory briefings of newly hired employees of the Company with anticorruption internal documents, the Code of Business Ethics of KazTransOil JSC, settlement of the conflict of interests.
- · Conducting preventive, informational and explanatory work on compliance with the requirements of applicable anticorruption legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and internal documents of the Company, as well as on the prevention and counteraction to fraud and corruption.

#### Failure (loss) of existing software 276

#### Failure of existing server hardware 277

#### Measures planned to manage risks and their risk factors

- Providing technical support for software and maintenance of information systems.
- Ensuring the implementation of the regulations
- for making changes to the software.
- · Creating backup copies of the software.
- Ensuring the backup of server equipment components.
- Ensuring timely execution of contracts for technical support or maintenance (including peak load accounting).
- Ensuring compliance with the rules of operation of the server equipment.

## Internal control system

IN ORDER TO FURTHER IMPROVE THE INTERNAL **CONTROL SYSTEM (ICS), WHICH IS AIMED AT TIMELY IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF PROCESS LEVEL RISKS INHERENT IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COM-**PANY, AS WELL AS IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF CONTROL PROCEDURES TO MANAGE THESE **RISKS IN THREE KEY AREAS – OPERATING ACTIV-ITIES, PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** AND COMPLIANCE WITH LEGAL AND REGULATORY **REOUIREMENTS – THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES** WERE IMPLEMENTED IN 2022:

3

In 2023, in accordance with the Work Schedule for the Internal Control System of KazTransOil JSC for 2023, approved by the General Director (Chairman of the Management Board) of KazTransOil JSC, the development and approval of flowcharts and matrices of risks and controls by business processes, preparation of reports on the analysis of the design efficiency of control procedures is planned.



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## Internal **Audit**

#### THE INTERNAL AUDIT SERVICE **OF THE COMPANY IS DIRECTLY** SUBORDINATE AND ACCOUNT-**ABLE TO THE BOARD OF DIREC-**TORS.

The main objective of the Internal Audit Service is to provide the Board of Directors with independent and objective information designed to ensure effective management of the Company by implementing a systematic approach to the improvement of risk management, internal control and corporate governance processes.

In carrying out its functional duties, the Internal Audit Service is guided by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Company's Charter, as well as the provisions of the following internal documents:

- Regulations on the Internal Audit Service of KazTransOil JSC:
- Guidelines on the organization of internal audit in KazTransOil JSC.

The activities of the Internal Audit Service are based on the basic principles of the International Professional Standards of Internal Audit (ISPPIA) and the Code of Ethics developed by the Institute of Internal Auditors.

In 2022, seven audits were carried out in accordance with the Annual Audit Plan of the Internal Audit Service for 2022. In particular, comprehensive audits of production, operational, financial processes in Batumi Oil Terminal LLC, Batumi Sea Port LLC, Kazakhstan-China Pipeline LLP, Main Waterline LLP, as well as in Mangistau, Zhezkazgan and Aktobe oil pipeline departments were carried

out. In total, as a result of inspections carried out in 2022, the Internal Audit Service identified 103 detections and issued 209 recommendations.

Based on the recommendations issued by the Internal Audit Service, the audited entities developed and approved Corrective Action Plans for the detected nonconformities.

In 2023, the Internal Audit Service's activities are planned to include:

- conducting an assessment of the effectiveness of business processes. policies, procedures in the main areas of the Company's activities.
- monitoring the implementation of recommendations issued by the Internal Audit Service of the Company and NC KazMunayGas JSC.

## AUDITOR.

Interaction of the Company with the external auditor is regulated by the Policy of KazTransOil JSC in the field of attraction of services of audit organizations. The objectives of this Policy are the organization of effective activities to attract the services of audit organizations (including non-audit services provided by audit organizations), introduction of unified procedures for their selection, as well as ensuring that the auditors of KazTransOil JSC maintain the status of independence in providing audit and non-audit services and avoiding conflicts of interest.



## External audit

## IN ORDER TO CONFIRM THE RE-LIABILITY OF THE FINANCIAL **STATEMENTS, THE COMPANY ENGAGES AN INDEPENDENT**

The main criteria used in selecting an audit firm are: quality of services; promptness and timeliness of services; cost of services.

In this case the quality of services of the audit firm is determined by the following factors:

- the level of qualification of the specialists of the auditing company;
- the experience of the specialists of the auditing company both in Kazakhstan and on the international market;
- knowledge of specialists in the audit organization in the oil and gas industry:
- availability of a specialized technical support group (experts in IFRS accounting in the oil and gas sector of economy) in Kazakhstan or provision by an audit organization of a commitment to create such a group.

On November 12, 2021, the Board of Directors of the Company determined the amount of payment to the audit firm for the audit of the financial statements KazTransOil JSC for the years 2022-2024 in the amount of 252,442,000 tenge, excluding VAT. On January 25, 2022, at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company's shareholders, the decision was made to appoint "Ernst & Young" LLP as the audit company to perform the audit of the Company for the period from 2022 to 2024.

The amount of annual remuneration, including VAT for 2022, 2023 and 2024, pavable to the audit organization for the audit of the financial statements is 90,573,280 tenge, 94,197,600 tenge and 97,964,160 tenge, respectively.

In the reporting period "Ernst & Young" LLP did not provide consulting services not related to audit of financial statements.

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## Corporate **Ethics**

THE COMPANY'S TEAM IS UNITED **BY COMMON VALUES AND MIS-**SION, WHICH FORM AN INTE-**GRAL PART OF THE BUSINESS** AND UNDERLIE THE ACTIVITIES **OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC.** 

Corporate values, such as safety, professionalism, efficiency and quality, which allow conducting business in accordance with high ethical standards, are enshrined in the Code of Business Ethics of KazTransOil JSC.

The Code also provides for the principles and norms of business conduct in the Company. The Company, its officials and employees carry out their activities on the basis of these principles.

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OPENNESS RESPONSIBILITY TRANSPARENCY

ETHICAL BEHAVIOR

RESPECT

LEGITIMACY

FAIRNESS AND METHODOCRACY

INTOLERANCE TOWARDS CORRUPTION

NO CONFLICT OF INTEREST

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

## Managing Conflict of Interest

settlement are:

In 2022 152 publications with information on corporate events and changes in the Company's activities were posted on the Internet resource of Kazakhstan Stock Exchange JSC (KASE). 26 publications with information on corporate events and changes in the Company's activities were posted on the Internet resource of the depository of financial statements.

KazTransOil JSC strives to ensure a fair, objective and independent decision-making process in the interests of the Company, its shareholders and investors, to maintain a balance of interests between shareholders and management and ensure their interaction based on trust and high standards of business culture and ethical norms. In order to fulfill its tasks, the Company carries out its activities in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. as well as internal documents that regulate such procedures as combating corruption and fraud, identifying corruption risks in the Company's business processes, preventing conflicts of interest and settling them.

The main internal documents of the Company regulating the issues of business conduct, prevention of conflicts of interest and their

- The Code of Business Ethics of KazTransOil JSC:
- Rules for Management of Conflict of Interests of Officials and Employees of KazTransOil JSC.

In 2022, the Company implemented the following activities aimed at promoting high ethical standards of doing business, management of conflicts of interest:

• in accordance with the requirements of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Combating Corruption", control was exercised over submission by candidates for positions and their spouses of declarations on assets and liabilities / income and property, as well as inspection of candidates for positions in the Company / SJCE for their affiliation with the Company officials / presence of conflict of interest when appointing candidates to senior positions in the Company / SJCE, as well as submission by candidates

for these positions of consent to accept anti-corruption:

- the Company implemented a process for checking the reliability of counterparties of the Company in accordance with the Regulation on Checking the Reliability of Counterparties of KazTransOil JSC approved in November 2022;
- in April 2022, in order to raise awareness of employees, a conference call was held with the participation of heads of structural subdivisions of the central office, separate structural subdivisions of the Company, HR services on issues related to the process of disclosure of situations of conflict of interest / identification of potential situations of conflict of interest;
- disclosure of information on the conflict of interest / potential conflict of interest by the Company's management employees in the Compliance Control system, implemented by NC KazMunay-Gas JSC. as a result of which the Company took regulatory measures.

## **ENSURING COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS REGARDING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANY, DISPOSAL AND USE OF INSIDER INFORMATION**

In 2022, 177 employees, who are insiders of the Company, received training on Insider Information: Issues of Legal Regulation and Responsibility of the Company and its Insider Employees. During the training, the features of insider information disclosure, the possible risks associated with the misuse of insider information, the types of liabili-

ty provided for by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan for violations in this area were considered, and specific practical situations arising in the course of daily work were analyzed.



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## Ombudsman Institution

IN ORDER TO PROMOTE THE PRINCIPLES OF CORPORATE ETHICS AND ENSURE IMPARTIAL SETTLEMENT OF CORPORATE CONFLICTS AND ETHICAL VIOLATIONS, KAZTRANSOIL JSC HAS AN OMBUDSMAN INSTITUTION.

The activities of the Ombudsman of the Company are regulated by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Charter, Regulations on the Ombudsman KazTransOil JSC, the Code of Business Ethics of KazTransOil JSC and other internal documents.

The Ombudsman is appointed by decision of the Board of Directors and is accountable to this body, which ensures the independence, impartiality and confidentiality of his work. From November 1, 2018 to June 12, 2022 Akbergenov Serik Ishanbekovich was the Ombudsman of the Company. By the decision of the Board of Directors of the Company dated May 19, 2022 the powers of the Ombudsman of KazTransOil JSC Akbergenov Serik Ishanbekovich were prematurely terminated from June 13, 2022.

Establishment of the ombudsman institution in KazTransOil JSC is aimed at improving corporate governance in the Company and bringing it in line with the best corporate governance practices and is designed to ensure the dissemination of business ethics in the Company, independent and impartial consideration of all ethical violations, requirements of internal documents of the Company and legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The main tasks of the ombudsman are:

- assisting in the resolution of labor disputes, conflicts, problematic issues of social and labor character, as well as in the observance of the principles of business ethics by employees;
- helping to improve the Company's rating and image through early warning and resolution of disputes and conflicts;
- ensuring informal communication between managers and employees, timely identification on this basis of problems and areas for improvement, making proposals to improve the policies and procedures of the Company and SJCEs;
- assistance to stakeholders on ethical issues that arise in the course of their interaction with the Company.

The main functions of the ombudsman are:

- advising employees, participants of labor disputes, conflicts and assisting them in developing a mutually acceptable, constructive and implementable solution, taking into account the norms of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and, if necessary, the principle of confidentiality;
- assisting in solving problematic social and labor issues of employees, as well as in compliance with the principles of corporate ethics by employees;
- advising managers on the resolution and prevention of disputes (conflicts) of a systemic, legal and organizational nature, as well as on compliance with the principles of corporate ethics;
- taking other measures of a recommendatory nature, including those aimed at restoring violated rights and legitimate interests.





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KazTransOil

KAZTRANSOIL JSC PERFORMANCE OVER 25 YEARS



OVER 25 YEARS





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This section is the result of discussions and analysis by the management of the Company and is aimed at disclosing information on the current financial position of KazTransOil JSC, the impact of the results of production activities and changes in the external environment on the financial performance of the Company.

This review is based on the audited annual consolidated financial statements of KazTransOil JSC prepared in accordance with IFRS and should be read in conjunction with the annual consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes, as well as with other information provided in other sections of the Report.

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income includes income and expenses of the Company and its subsidiaries — BOT, PTL, Main Waterline LLP (Group). Financial results of jointly controlled entities — KCP LLP and MunaiTas NWPC LLP are recognized using the equity method under "Share in profit/(loss) of jointly controlled entities".

In 2022, the revenue share of total revenues was 97.0%, while in 2021 the revenue share reached 97.4%.

tenge.

# **Key consolidated financial** performance

The change in the financial result achieved by the Group in 2022 as compared to the results for 2021 is due to the following main factors:

- Increased cost of sales;
- Increase in other expenses (including impairment of fixed assets);
- Decrease in other income;
- Increase in general and administrative expenses;
- Increased financial expenditures;
- Increasing revenues;
- Increasing the share in the profits of jointly controlled entities;
- Receiving income from exchange rate differences;
- Increased financial income.

Consolidated revenues for 2022 amounted to 255.627 million tenge. Consolidated net profit of the Company for 2022 amounted to 19,802 million tenge.

| INANCIAL INDICATORS O                           | GRI 201  |          |          |                                 |
|---|----------|----------|----------|---------------------------------|
| Consolidated figures                            | 2020     | 2021     | 2022     | <b>Variatio</b><br>2022-2021, % |
| Revenue   | 235,222  | 238,176  | 255,627  |                                 |
| Cost of sales                                   | -163,017 | -173,246 | -219,435 | 2                               |
| Gross profit                                    | 72,205   | 64,930   | 36,193   | -4                              |
| General and administrative<br>expenses          | -16,614  | -15,550  | -16,539  |                                 |
| Other operating income                          | 3,182    | 3,095    | 2,028    | -3                              |
| Other operating expenditure                     | -3,604   | -1,263   | -13,923  | 100                             |
| Operating profit                                | 55,170   | 51,213   | 7,758    | -8                              |
| Foreign exchange gain (loss), net               | 4910     | -88      | 1,945    | -230                            |
| Financial income                                | 3,055    | 3,201    | 4,029    | 2                               |
| Financial costs                                 | -3,775   | -4,116   | -4,779   | 1                               |
| Share in profits of jointly controlled entities | 9,730    | 12,788   | 15,974   | 2                               |
| Profit before tax                               | 69,090   | 62,998   | 24,926   | -6                              |
| Income tax expense                              | -13,136  | -12,391  | -5,124   | -5                              |
| Consolidated net profit for the period          | 55,954   | 50,607   | 19,802   | -6                              |

## of crude oil

Revenues for 2022 amounted to 255,627 million tenge, which is 7% higher than in 2021, or by 17,451 million

#### **INCOME STRUCTURE (EXCLUDING SHARE IN PROFITS OF JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITIES), %**

| Consolidated figures | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|
| Revenue              | 95.5 | 97.4 | 97.0 |
| Financial income     | 1.2  | 1.3  | 1.5  |
| Other income*        | 3.3  | 1.3  | 1.5  |

\* Other operating income, foreign exchange gain, reversal of impairment of fixed and intangible assets, net

#### **REVENUE STRUCTURE, MILLION TENGE**

| Consolidated figures   | 2020    | 2021    | 2022    | Variation<br>2022-2021, % |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------|
| Revenue, including:  | 235,222 | 238,176 | 255,627 | 7                         |
| Transportation of crude oil*   | 194,051 | 191,849 | 184,916 | -4                        |
| Pipeline operation and mainte-<br>nance services                               | 17,067  | 18,091  | 24,064  | 33                        |
| Transshipment of oil and petro-<br>leum products and transportation<br>by rail | 6,152   | 7,044   | 22,499  | 219                       |
| Water supply   | 6,643   | 9,051   | 11,930  | 32                        |
| Oil and seaport freight forwarding services                                    | 6,620   | 7,192   | 8,537   | 19                        |
| Payment for undelivered oil volumes  | 2,791   | 3,407   | 1,790   | -47                       |
| Other revenue  | 1898    | 1,540   | 1,892   | 23                        |

\* Section "Transportation of crude oil" includes services of pumping, discharge, loading and transshipment of oil, carried out through the system of main oil pipelines KazTransOil.

#### **Operation and maintenance of trunk oil pipelines** owned by third parties

Revenue from operation and maintenance of main oil pipelines increased by 33%, or 5,973 million tenge, due to an increase in the cost of services in 2022 and commissioning from July 1, 2021 of "Aman" oil pipeline.

#### Transshipment of oil and petroleum products and transportation by rail

In 2022 revenues from transshipment and transportation of oil and oil products at the Company's foreign subsidiaries (BOT and PTL) increased by 219.4%, or 15,455 million tenge, compared to the same period last year.

This increase was mainly due to an increase in transportation by railroad, transshipment and storage of oil, oil products, gas and dry cargo.

#### Water supply

Revenue from water supply increased by 31.8% or 2,878 million tenge as a result of a gratuitous receipt of technical water pipeline "Kulsary-Tengiz" from Tengizchevroil LLP in April 2021 and pumping station of technical water in November 2022 (amortization of future income), increase in tariff for water transportation for oil and gas producing companies from October 1, 2022 (by 168%, from 504 tenge/ cubic meter to 1350.17 tenge/cubic meter), as well as an increase in the volume of water intake by oil and gas producing enterprises.

Proceeds from crude oil transportation in 2022 decreased by 6,933 million tenge compared with 2021 mainly due to the decrease in oil export turnover by 19.2% (from 12,803 mn tons-km to 10,345 mn tons-km) as a result of reduction in oil delivery by consignors, including from the Kashagan field, and reallocation of export volumes for the domestic market. At the same time. the decrease in revenue was affected by the application of a temporary compensatory tariff for oil pumping services to the domestic market of Kazakhstan in 2022. This decrease was partially offset by the 20% increase in the export tariff from June 1, 2022 (from 7,358.76 tenge to 8.830.51 tenge per ton per 1.000 km) and increase in revenue from transit of Russian oil to China due to the growth of US dollar exchange rate against tenge.



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Revenues increased by 18.7%, or 1,345 million tenge, due to an increase in dry cargo transshipment and tug revenues.

#### Payment for undelivered oil volumes

During the reporting period payment for undelivered volumes of oil decreased by 1,618 million tenge (by 47.5%), from 3,407 million tenge to 1,790 million tenge. Revenue for under-delivered volume of oil is recognized on the basis of concluded contracts for oil transportation on the terms "pump or pay". In 2022 the Company under-delivered 701 thousand tons of oil out of the 1.134 thousand tons declared by the consignors of oil (in 2021 1,184 thousand tons out of 1,377 thousand tons).

#### **Other revenue**

Other revenues increased in 2022 by 22.8%, or by 352 million tenge compared to the fact of 2021, which is mainly due to the growth of income from storage and operations related to transshipment and transportation, as a result of changes in the accounting system of BOT (the introduction of separate accounting for operations related to transshipment).

#### **Financial income**

Financial income in 2022 amounted to 4 029 million tenge and was mainly due to an increase in interest income on deposits and current accounts of the Group due to an increase in interest rates.

#### Expenses

Total expenses for 2022 amounted to 254,676 million tenge, which is 31% higher than total expenses for 2021 (194,175 million tenge).).

#### **STRUCTURE OF EXPENSES.** %

| Consolidated Indicators                   | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|------|------|------|
| Cost of sales                             | 87.2 | 89.2 | 86.2 |
| General and administrative expenses       | 8.9  | 8.0  | 6.5  |
| Impairment of fixed and intangible assets | 0.0  | 0.2  | 5.1  |
| Financial expenses                        | 2.0  | 2.1  | 1.9  |
| Other expenses*                           | 1.9  | 0.7  | 5.5  |

\* Other operating expenses and foreign exchange loss, net

The cost of sales for 2022 is 219,435 million tenge, which is 27% higher than in 2021, or by 46,188 million tenge. The growth is mainly due to the following factors:

- increase in personnel costs due to the indexation of wages of the Group's production personnel, as well as the introduction of a new remuneration system in the Company
- increase in expenses for railroad services mainly due to the increase in the volume of oil and gas transportation, as well as the increase in the tariff for gas transportation services:
- an increase in security costs mainly due to an increase in the cost of services as a result of wage indexation of contractor personnel;
- increase in tax expenses mainly due to the property tax as a result of the increase in the book value of fixed assets at the end of 2022, including due to the revaluation of fixed assets;
- increase in electricity costs due to an increase in energy tariffs, as well as the volume of oil and dry cargo transshipment (BOT).

At the same time, in the reporting period compared to 2021, there was a decrease in expenditures on certain items, including:

• expenditures on environmental protection due to a decrease in the amount of work performed to reclaim contaminated land (historical contamination) as compared to 2021.

#### **COST OF SALES STRUCTURE, %**

| Consolidated Indicators                                      | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|------|------|------|
| Personnel costs  | 34.8 | 35.5 | 40.6 |
| Depreciation and amortization                                | 32.6 | 30.1 | 24.4 |
| Fuel and materials   | 5.2  | 5.4  | 4.1  |
| Taxes, other than income tax                                 | 5.2  | 5.4  | 5.0  |
| Expenses for maintenance, repair and service of fixed assets | 5.2  | 4.8  | 4.0  |
| Electricity  | 4.4  | 5.0  | 4.4  |
| Security services  | 3.5  | 3.5  | 4.4  |
| Gas expenses   | 1.6  | 1.7  | 1.5  |
| Railroad service   | 1.5  | 1.6  | 6.0  |
| Meals and accomodation                                       | 1.2  | 1.2  | 1.0  |
| Travel expenses  | 0.4  | 0.5  | 0.4  |
| Environmental Protection                                     | 1.0  | 1.4  | 0.7  |
| Air Patrol Services  | 0.3  | 0.3  | 0.3  |
| Other  | 0.0  | 0.3  | 0.3  |

General and administrative expenses in 2022 were 16,539 million tenge, which is 6% higher than in 2021 (15,550 million tenge).

#### Consolida

Personnel o Depreciatio Charity exp Office Maint Consulting Accrual of a Repairs and Outstaffing Accrual of e Taxes, other Materials a Expenses o Informatio Communic Travel expe Bank servio Insurance a Advertising

Other

#### **Income tax**

#### **STRUCTURE OF GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, %**

| ted Indicators                        | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|
| costs                                 | 57.6 | 63.2 | 66.8 |
| on and amortization                   | 9.7  | 9.4  | 8.7  |
| penses                                | 8.7  | 0.0  | 0.0  |
| ntenance                              | 3.2  | 3.7  | 3.0  |
| gservices                             | 1.8  | 2.1  | 2.6  |
| allowance for expected credit losses  | 1.7  | 5.8  | 1.8  |
| d maintenance                         | 1.6  | 1.8  | 2.1  |
| g services                            | 1.6  | 1.7  | 1.8  |
| expenses on short-term reserves       | 1.5  | 0.0  | 0.0  |
| er than income tax                    | 1.5  | 2.1  | 1.6  |
| and fuel                              | 1.5  | 0.4  | 0.4  |
| on write-off of VAT for reimbursement | 1.2  | 0.5  | 0.8  |
| n support                             | 0.9  | 0.9  | 0.9  |
| cation services                       | 0.7  | 0.8  | 0.6  |
| enses                                 | 0.5  | 1.4  | 1.5  |
| ces                                   | 0.4  | 0.4  | 0.4  |
| and security                          | 0.3  | 0.3  | 0.3  |
| g costs                               | 0.1  | 0.1  | 0.1  |
|                                       | 5.5  | 5.4  | 6.4  |
|                                       |      |      |      |

In 2022, compared to the 2021 fact. the increase in consolidated general and administrative expenses was primarily due to an increase in the salaries of the administrative staff of the Company and Main Waterline LLP as a result of their indexation as of January 1, 2022.

At the same time, the tax provisions decreased during the reporting period for (In 2021, BOT accrued provisions for taxes and penalties as a result of the 2021 petroleum product inventory and tax audit).

Finance costs amounted to 4,779 million tenge, an increase of 663 million tenge over 2021. The increase is mainly due to an increase in amortization of discount on estimated liabilities as a result of accrual of new provisions for decommissioning of OPS.

#### Share in profits of jointly controlled entities

Recognized share of profit of the Company in the financial results of jointly controlled entities increased from 12.788 million tenge in 2021 to 15,974 million tenge in 2022.

#### SHARE OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC IN PROFITS OF JOINTLY CONTROLLED **ENTITIES, MILLION TENGE**

| Indicators                            | 2020  | 2021   | 2022   | Change<br>2022-2021,% |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|-----------------------|
| Share in profits of MunaiTas NWPC LLP | 1,238 | 1,180  | 1,248  | 5.8                   |
| Share in profits of KCP LLP           | 8,492 | 11,608 | 14,726 | 26.9                  |
| Total:                                | 9,730 | 12,788 | 15,974 | 24.9                  |

KCP LLP. Net income of KCP LLP for 2022 amounted to 29,451 million tenge, the Company's corresponding share — 14,726 million tenge.

MunaiTas NWPC LLP. The net profit of MunaiTas NWPC LLP for 2022 amounted to 2,447 million tenge, the corresponding share of the Company is 1,248 million tenge.

The increase in the Company's share in profits of jointly-controlled entities is mainly due to the growth of income from oil transportation.

Corporate income tax expenses in 2022 amounted to 5,124 million tenge, which is 58.6% less than in 58.6% less than in 2021 (12 391 million tenge).

#### **CORPORATE INCOME TAX EXPENSES. MILLION TENGE**

| Consolidated Indicators        | 2020   | 2021   | 2022   | <b>Change</b><br>2022-2021,% |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|------------------------------|
| Current income tax expense     | 17,315 | 16,164 | 11,145 | -31                          |
| Savings on deferred income tax | -4,180 | -3,773 | -6,021 | 60                           |
| Income tax                     | 13,136 | 12,391 | 5,124  | -59                          |



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# **Assets, equity** and liabilities

#### **ASSETS, EQUITY AND LIABILITIES, MILLION TENGE**

|                         |         |         |           | For the year ended December 31 |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Consolidated Indicators | 2020    | 2021    | 2022      | <b>Change 2022-2021,</b> %     |
| Assets                  | 859,162 | 983,163 | 1,235,418 | 26                             |
| Long-term assets        | 748,298 | 901,119 | 1,114,340 | 24                             |
| Current assets          | 110,865 | 82,043  | 121,078   | 48                             |
| Equity and liabilities  | 859,162 | 983,163 | 1,235,418 | 26                             |
| Equity                  | 652,518 | 737,108 | 912,453   | 24                             |
| Long-term liabilities   | 127,578 | 167,447 | 231,362   | 38                             |
| Current liabilities     | 79,066  | 78,607  | 91,602    | 17                             |

due to the share in the profits of these

fixed assets as a result of revaluation;

to suppliers for fixed assets, mainly

for the project "Reconstruction and

"Astrakhan-Mangyshlak", Phase 1".

expansion of the main water pipeline

• an increase in advances paid

entities received in the reporting period.

as well as an increase in the value of their

In 2022, the Company's assets increased by 26%. The main factors behind the increase in the value of assets are:

- an increase in the value of the Group's fixed assets as a result of their revaluation;
- an increase in the value of investments in jointly controlled entities

#### **STRUCTURE OF FIXED ASSETS, MILLION TENGE**

| Consolidated Indicators     | 2020    | 2021    | 2022    | <b>Change 2022-2021,</b> % |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------------|
| Pipelines                   | 235,930 | 244,029 | 288,749 | 18                         |
| Process oil                 | 100,346 | 201,418 | 223,788 | 11                         |
| Machinery and equipment     | 142,242 | 173,967 | 246,416 | 42                         |
| Buildings and constructions | 85,467  | 84,747  | 114,312 | 35                         |
| Construction in progress    | 53,202  | 49,635  | 28,277  | -43                        |
| Land                        | 25,676  | 26,148  | 35,758  | 37                         |
| Transport assets            | 18,650  | 18,037  | 25,560  | 42                         |
| Other                       | 5,969   | 5,092   | 11,735  | 130                        |
| Total:                      | 667,480 | 803,073 | 974,596 | 21                         |

Equity capital increased by 24%, or 175,345 million tenge, mainly due to an increase in the amount of asset revaluation reserves.

Current liabilities of the Company according to the results of 2022 made up Current liabilities of the Company for 2022 amounted to 91 602 million tenge, increase by 12 995 million tenge compared to 2021 Current liabilities (78 607 million tenge) were caused mainly by an increase in liabilities on contracts with customers, taxes payable and other current liabilities.

#### **Performance Indicators**

#### Key financ

EBITDA\*, m EBITDA ma Gross profi Net profit r

\* The indicator is calculated without taking into account the adjustments provided for in the adjusted EBITDA KPI, approved by the decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC from June 24, 2022.

The table below provides information on the components of operating EBITDA, based on the profit for the reporting year.

#### **EBITDA CALCULATION, MILLION TENGE**

#### Indicators Profit for t

+ income t Profit befo

> + loss from - foreign ex

+ financial - financial

+ shares in

- share in p

### Operating

+ deprecia + other ope

- other ope

- reversal o equipmen

#### EBITDA\*

\* The indicator is calculated without taking into account the adjustments provided for in the adjusted EBITDA KPI, approved by the decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC from June 24, 2022.

Name ROA (net pi ROE (net pi

#### **KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

| ncial indicators                               | 2020    | 2021    | 2022   | <b>Change 2022-2021,</b> % |
|--|---------|---------|--------|----------------------------|
| million tenge                                  | 110,382 | 103,038 | 74,527 | -28                        |
| nargin (EBITDA to revenue ratio), %            | 46.9    | 43.3    | 29.2   | -33                        |
| ofit margin (gross profit to revenue ratio), % | 30.7    | 27.3    | 14.2   | -48                        |
| t rate (ratio of net profit to revenue), %     | 23.8    | 21.2    | 7.7    | -64                        |

| S  | 2020    | 2021    | 2022    | Change 2022-2021, % |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|
| the reporting year   | 55,954  | 50,607  | 19,802  | -61                 |
| tax expense  | 13,136  | 12,391  | 5,124   | -59                 |
| fore income tax  | 69,090  | 62,998  | 24,926  | -60                 |
| m exchange rate difference (net)   | -       | 88      | 0       | -100                |
| exchange gain (net)  | 4,910   | 0       | 1,945   | 100                 |
| l expenses   | 3,775   | 4,116   | 4,779   | 16                  |
| l income   | 3,055   | 3,201   | 4,029   | 26                  |
| n losses of jointly controlled entities  | -       | 0       | 0       | 0                   |
| profits of jointly controlled entities   | 9,730   | 12,788  | 15,974  | 25                  |
| g profit   | 55,170  | 51,213  | 7,758   | -85                 |
| ation and amortization   | 54,791  | 53,658  | 54,874  | 2                   |
| perating expenses  | 3,604   | 926     | 1,011   | 9                   |
| erating income   | 3,168   | 3,095   | 2,028   | -34                 |
| of impairment / (impairment) of property, plant and<br>nt and intangible assets, net | 14      | -336    | -12,912 | 3738                |
|  | 110,382 | 103,038 | 74,527  | -28                 |

#### **KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS, %**

|   | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|------|------|------|
| profit/average annual amount of assets)   | 6.3  | 5.5  | 1.8  |
| profit / average annual amount of equity) | 8.3  | 7.3  | 2.4  |



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Assets, equity and liabilities

#### Liquidity and financial stability indicators

The main source of liquidity and financial stability The Company's main source of liquidity and financial stability is cash generated by its core business activities.

obligations based on its current assets. General (current) liquidity ratio characterizes to what extent current liabilities are covered by current assets. As it can be seen from the table below, on average 1 tenge of current liabilities is covered by 1.32 tenge of current assets.

The liquidity ratio characterizes the Company's ability to meet its short-term

#### LIQUIDITY RATIOS

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| Consolidated Indicators   | Normative criteria | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|--------------------|------|------|------|
| Total Liquidity Ratio (Current Assets / Current Liabilities)                    | 1.5-2.5            | 1.40 | 1.04 | 1.32 |
| Quick Liquidity Ratio ((Current Assets — Inventories) / Current<br>Liabilities) | 1.5-2.5            | 1.30 | 0.93 | 1.23 |

The quick liquidity ratio characterizes the part of current liabilities that can be repaid not only with the Company's available cash, but also with expected receipts for services rendered (cash and cash equivalents, short-term accounts receivable). The increase in the quick

liquidity ratio is due to an increase in bank deposits and cash and cash equivalents, which is mainly due to the non-execution of the capital investment program in 2022 due to circumstances beyond the Company's control. These funds are scheduled for disbursement in 2023.

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

The Group's cash and cash equivalents as of 31 December 2022 amounted to 85,158 million tenge.

#### **CASH TURNOVER, MILLION TENGE**

| _  |         |         |         | For the year ended December 31 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|
| Consolidated Indicators                                      | 2020    | 2021    | 2022    | <b>Change 2022-2021,</b> %     |
| Net cash flows from operating activities                     | 95,505  | 86,977  | 73,513  | -15                            |
| Net cash flows used in investing activities                  | -27,250 | -45,969 | -47,288 | 3                              |
| Net cash flows (used in)/generated from financing activities | -47,434 | -52,803 | 17,011  | -132                           |
| Net change in cash and cash equivalents                      | 20,821  | -11,795 | 43,236  | -467                           |
| Net exchange difference                                      | 2,534   | 280     | 1,425   | 409                            |
| Change in provision for expected credit losses               | 11      | -1      | -2      | 90                             |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period     | 28,649  | 52,015  | 40,499  | -22                            |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period           | 52,015  | 40,499  | 85,158  | 110                            |

personnel.

Net positive cash flows from financing activities of the Group in 2022 amounted to 17,011 million tenge, while in 2021 net negative cash flows used in financing activities of the Company



Net positive cash flows from operating activities of the Group in 2022 amounted to 73,513 million tenge, which is 15% lower than in 2021. The main factor that influenced the decrease of this indicator is an increase in payments for production costs, mainly due to an increase in wages of the Group's production

Net negative cash flows used in the Group's investment activities in 2022 were as follows Net negative cash used in the Group's investing activities in 2022 amounted to 47.288 million tenge, up 3% for 2021.

amounted to 52,802 million tenge. The changes are connected with dividends payment: in 2022 dividends for 2021 will be 10 000 million tenge (on the basis of 26 tenge per 1 ordinary share of the Company).

The changes are connected with payments of dividends: in 2022 on results of the Company's activity in 2021 made 10,000 million tenge (on calculation as 26 tenge per one common share of the Company), in 2021 (on results of activity in 2020) — 50,771 million tenge (on calculation as 132 tenge per one common share of the Company). In addition, in the reporting period, Main Waterline LLP received a loan (first tranche) in the amount of 29.6 billion tenge to finance the project "Reconstruction and expansion of the main water pipeline "Astrakhan — Mangyshlak" 1st stage).



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### **APPENDIX 1. ABOUT THE REPORT**

Materiality

Completeness

GRI 2-2, GRI 2-3. GRI 2-4, GRI 2-5

#### **Report content definition process**

The content of this report has been determined in accordance with the principles recommended by the GRI Standards.



context and analysis of the Company's impact on society, within the economic, social and environmental dimensions. This principle influenced both the choice of material topics and their disclosure in the report.

The Company discloses only the information that has been determined to be most significant to stakeholders, avoiding unnecessary information and ensuring that material data is available. The principle was applied both in the selection of topics and in the selection of indicators for their disclosure.

information on material topics is disclosed in full, covering both positive and negative information in relation to the Company. Topic boundaries cover aspects of the Company's activities in which information is material. The principle was applied in determining the content of sustainability disclosures.

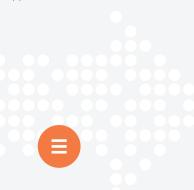
In the process of preparing the report, the recommendations of the International Integrated Reporting Standard developed by the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC) and the requirements of the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange (KASE) were also taken into account. Information is disclosed in the report in accordance with the provisions of the corporate governance code and other internal documents of the Company, as well as in accordance with the norms of Kazakhstani legislation.

The Report discloses information about the Company's adherence to the principles of the United Nations (UN) Global Compact and the Company's contribution to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. When disclosing this information, the Company was guided by the best international

practices to ensure the comparability of information with other organizations in Kazakhstan and abroad.

The description of results in the field of financial and economic activity of the Company has been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the Practice Guide of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) "Management Commentary".

This is the tenth integrated annual report of KazTransOil JSC, which reflects the financial and operational results of activities, the corporate governance and risk management system, development strategy, as well as results in the field



#### **Reporting approach**

KazTransOil JSC strictly adheres to the principle of transparency in its activities and strives to ensure effective and complete disclosure of information to a wide range of stakeholders.

of sustainable development. The previous Report was published in May 2022.

The report is issued on an annual basis and in this case includes the results of the Company's activities for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2022, and also, where possible, contains a description of the Company's plans for 2023.

The Report has been prepared in accordance with the world's leading GRI 2021 Standards for the industry, which determine the procedure for disclosing information in the field of sustainable development.

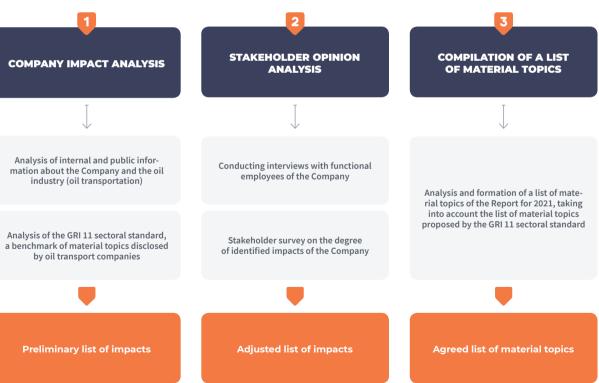
The external audit procedure for the Company's financial statements was performed by Ernst & Young LLP. External assurance of non-financial information in the field of sustainable development at the end of 2022 was not carried out.

#### **Compliance with the principle of materiality**

To select material sustainability topics to be disclosed in this report, the Company analyzed the list of topics recommended by the GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards, updated in 2022.

A preliminary list of material topics was determined in the course of an internal analysis of the Company's activities, and an assessment of its impact on society and the environment, as well as an analysis of foreign experience and benchmarks. An updated list of material topics was obtained through interaction with internal experts and key internal and external stakeholder groups. As a result, the following Materiality Matrix was compiled.

#### **APPROACH TO IDENTIFY MATERIAL TOPICS**





#### **FULL LIST OF MATERIAL TOPICS**

| Category   | N⁰  | Material Topics                                       |
|------------|-----|---|
|            | 1.  | 11.14 Economic Impact                                 |
| Economic   | 2.  | 11.19 Obstruction of competition                      |
| Economic   | 3.  | 11.20 Anti-corruption                                 |
|            | 4.  | 11.21 State payments                                  |
|            | 5.  | 11.1 Greenhouse gas emissions                         |
|            | 6.  | 11.2 Climate adaptation, resilience and transition    |
| Ecological | 7.  | 11.3 Air emissions                                    |
|            | 8.  | 11.5 Waste  |
|            | 9.  | 11.6 Water and waste water                            |
|            | 10. | 11.8 Asset Integrity and Critical Incident Management |
| Control    | 11. | 11.9 Occupational health and safety                   |
| Social     | 12. | 11.10 Employment practice                             |
|            | 13. | 11.11 Anti-Discrimination and Equal Opportunities     |

13 topics included in the final list are disclosed in the Report in accordance with the GRI Standards. A table containing a complete list of standard reporting elements and links to information disclosure in the Report is presented in Appendix 2 to the Report.

#### **Report Topic Boundaries**

The report covers the activities of KazTransOil JSC and its subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities (JSC). At the same time, operating and financial indicators are reflected on a consolidated basis and include the results of the financial and economic activities of SJCEs. Information on sustainable development issues is provided only for KazTransOil JSC, unless otherwise indicated.

Only the Republic of Kazakhstan is a significant region of activity.

The Company maintains the practice of disclosing indicators in three-year dynamics. Where necessary for a more complete disclosure of information, events that occurred before or after the reporting period are given.

In some cases, the Report includes information regarding plans for 2023 and the medium term, which are of a forwardlooking nature. It should be taken into account that their implementation is influenced by external factors beyond the control of the Company, the results achieved in future reporting periods may not coincide with the forecast targets specified in the Report.

Feedback

CORPOR DEPART

INVESTO

DEPART RELATIO COMMUN

LOCATIO

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## KazTransOil

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The Company is interested in receiving feedback for the subsequent development of the Report, and high-quality disclosure of information to stakeholders. A feedback questionnaire is included at the end of this document. The company would appreciate it if you fill it out and send it to the contact persons below.

### **Contact Information**

The Company's integrated annual reports can be found on the Company's Internet resource www.kaztransoil.kz in the section "For Shareholders and Investors / Annual Reports".

Below are contacts where you can request additional information on the issues reflected in the Report, as well as for feedback.

| RATE GOVERNANCE                                   | +7 (7172) 555-346<br>KELDIBEKOVA@KAZTRANSOIL.KZ  |
|---|--|
| OR RELATIONS                                      | +7 (7172) 555-049<br>MASALIN@KAZTRANSOIL.KZ  |
| IMENT OF PUBLIC<br>ONS AND INTERNAL<br>INICATIONS | + 7 (7172) 555-135, 555-134  |
| ON OF THE COMPANY                                 | REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN, ASTANA, TURAN AVENUE, BUILDING 20,<br>NON-RESIDENTIAL PREMISES 12. |



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### **APPENDIX 2. RATES FOR SERVICES PROVIDED BY KAZTRANSOIL JSC**

#### Rates for the services of KazTransOil JSC for pumping oil to the domestic market through the system of main oil pipelines

By order of the Chairman of the NMRC dated November 27, 2020 No. 71-OD, a rate was approved for a regulated service for pumping oil to the domestic market of the Republic of Kazakhstan through the main pipeline system of KazTransOil JSC (domestic market) for 2021-2025, at the level of 4,355.57 tenge per ton per 1000 km (without VAT). From January 1, 2022, a temporary compensating rate was in effect, approved by Order No. 131-OD of the Acting Chairman of the NMRC dated November 26, 2021 (hereinafter – Order No. 131-OD). In addition, Order No. 131-OD canceled the temporary compensatory rate for the regulated service for pumping oil to the domestic market of the Republic of Kazakhstan through the trunk pipeline system, approved by order

of the Chairman of the Committee for Regulation of Natural Monopolies of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 29, 2021 No. 117 -OD (hereinafter – Order 117-OD).

Order No. 121-OD dated August 19, 2022, dated September 1, 2022, Order No. 131-OD was canceled by the Order of the Chairman of the NMRC. From this date, the temporary compensatory tariff for the regulated service for pumping oil to the domestic market of the Republic of Kazakhstan through the system of main pipelines in the amount of 4,328.04 tenge per 1 ton per 1,000 km (excluding VAT), approved by Order 117-OD, resumed its effect. On December 1, 2022, the temporary compensating rate

in the amount of 4,328.04 tenge per 1 ton per 1,000 km (excluding VAT), approved by Order No. 117-OD, ended and the rate in the amount of 4,355.57 tenge per 1 ton resumed its effect per 1,000 km (excluding VAT), approved by order of the Chairman of the Committee for the Regulation of Natural Monopolies of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 27, 2020 No. 71-OD.

By the order of the Acting Chairman of the NMRC dated September 13, 2022 No. 144-OD, the tariff and tariff estimate for the regulated service of KazTransOil JSC for oil transshipment at OPS Shmanov N.N. to the Kenkiyak-Atyrau oil pipeline in the amount of 37.23 tenge per ton (excluding VAT), with commissioning from October 1, 2022.

2023.

#### Rate for services for the transportation of oil through the company's main pipeline system for export outside the Republic of Kazakhstan

By order of the General Director (Chairman of the Management Board) of the Company dated April 15, 2022 No. 24, the tariff for the service of KazTransOil JSC for pumping oil through trunk pipelines for the purpose of export outside the Republic of Kazakhstan in the amount of 8,830.51 tenge per 1 ton per 1000 km was approved (excluding VAT), with entry into force from June 1, 2022.

By order of the Acting General Director (Chairman of the Management Board) of the Company dated April 29, 2022 No. 37, the rate for the service of KazTransOil JSC for the transshipment of oil at the oil pumping station named after Shmanov N.N. to the oil pipeline "Kenkiyak-Atyrau" for the purpose of export outside the Republic of Kazakhstan in the amount of 500 tenge per ton (without VAT), with the entry into force from June 1, 2022.

By order of the General Director (Chairman of the Management Board) of the Company dated November 25, 2022 No. 138, the rate for certain services of KazTransOil JSC for the transportation of oil through trunk pipelines for the purpose of export outside the Republic of Kazakhstan was approved (from January 1, 2023, the rate for services for unloading oil from of railway tanks at the main oil pumping station "Aktau" amounted to 375.00 tenge per 1 ton without VAT (previously the rate was 121.00 tenge per 1 ton without VAT).

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#### Rate for oil transportation services through the company's main pipeline system for the purpose of transit through the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan

For the period 2019-2023, by order of the Minister of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 28, 2018 No. 545, the cost of transporting Russian oil through the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the People's Republic of China on the section "Border of the Russian Federation — border of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Priirtyshsk) — Atasu (Republic of Kazakhstan)" in the amount of 4.23 US dollars per 1 ton (excluding VAT).

By order of the General Director (Chairman of the Management Board) of the Company dated December 27, 2022 No. 154, the rate for the service of KazTransOil JSC for the transportation of oil of Russian origin for the purpose of transit through the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved in the amount of 27.9 US dollars per 1 ton (without VAT), with entry into force on February 1, 2023.

#### Additional services classified as a natural monopoly: services for the transmission of electrical energy, services for the production, transmission and distribution of thermal energy, services for the disposal of wastewater

By order of the Chairman of the NMRC dated April 29, 2022 No. 69-OD, a temporary compensating rate for a regulated service for the transmission of electrical energy for the Karaganda Oil Pipeline Department of KazTransOil JSC was approved in the amount of 0.45 tenge / kWh (excluding VAT) with entry into force from June 1 2022 to May 31,

By the order of the Chairman of the KRMM dated May 17, 2022 75-OD, amendments were made to the order of the Chairman of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the regulation of natural monopolies dated December 25, 2012 No. 329-OD On approval of the rate and rate estimate of KazTarsOil JSC for regulated services for production, transmission and distribution of thermal energy. The average selling rate from May 25, 2022 is set at 5,399.27 tenge/Gcal without VAT (previously the average selling rate was 11,103.57 tenge/Gcal without VAT).

Order No. 107-OD of the Chairman of the NMRC dated July 21, 2022 approved a temporary compensatory rate for regulated services for the production, transmission and distribution of heat energy. The average selling rate is 5,373.51 tenge/Gcal (excluding VAT), with entry into force from September 1, 2022 to August 31, 2023.



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| Sector<br>standard | Indicator index        | Name of indicator   | Section and page in Report/Comment                           |
|--------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| 2. General Disc    |                        |   |  |
|                    | on and its reporting [ | practices   |  |
| -                  | 2-1                    | Organization details  | About the Company, p. 22                                     |
| -                  | 2-2                    | Entities included in the organization's sustainability reporting            | Appendix 1. About the report, p. 200                         |
| -                  | 2-3                    | Reporting period, frequency and contact point                               | Appendix 1. About the report, p. 200                         |
| -                  | 2-4                    | Restatements of information   | Appendix 1. About the report, p. 200                         |
| _                  | 2-5                    | External assurance  | Appendix 1. About the report, p. 200                         |
| Activities and     | workers                |   | bbi i i iiii i iki aki aki                                   |
| -                  | 2-6                    | Activities, value chain and other business relationships                    | About the Company, p. 22                                     |
| -                  | 2-7                    | Employees   | Results in the field of sustainable develop-<br>ment, p. 108 |
| -                  | 2-8                    | Workers who are not employees   | Results in the field of sustainable develop-<br>ment, p. 108 |
| Governance         |                        |   |  |
| -                  | 2-9                    | Governance structure and composition  | Corporate Governance Report, p. 146                          |
| -                  | 2-10                   | Nomination and selection of the highest governance body                     | Corporate Governance Report, p. 152                          |
| -                  | 2-11                   | Chair of the highest governance body  | Corporate Governance Report, p. 152                          |
| -                  | 2-12                   | Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts | Corporate Governance Report, p. 79                           |
| -                  | 2-13                   | Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts                           | Corporate Governance Report, p. 79                           |
| -                  | 2-14                   | Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting             | Corporate Governance Report, p. 79                           |
| -                  | 2-15                   | Conflicts of interest   | Corporate Governance Report, p. 154                          |
| -                  | 2-16                   | Communication of critical concerns  | Corporate Governance Report, p. 152                          |
| -                  | 2-17                   | Collective knowledge of the highest governance body                         | Corporate Governance Report, p. 152                          |
| -                  | 2-18                   | Evaluation of the performance of the highest governance body                | Corporate Governance Report, p. 152                          |
| -                  | 2-19                   | Remuneration policies   | Corporate Governance Report, p. 167                          |
| -                  | 2-20                   | Process to determine remuneration   | Corporate Governance Report, p. 167                          |
| -                  | 2-21                   | Annual total compensation ratio   | Corporate Governance Report, p. 167                          |
| Strategy, polic    | ies and practices      |   |  |
| -                  | 2-22                   | Statement on sustainable development strategy                               | Results in the field of sustainable devel-<br>opment, p. 79  |
| -                  | 2-23                   | Policy Commitments  | Results in the field of sustainable devel-<br>opment, p. 79  |
| -                  | 2-24                   | Embedding policy commitments  | Results in the field of sustainable devel-<br>opment, p. 79  |
| -                  | 2-25                   | Processes to remediate negative impacts                                     | Results in the field of sustainable devel-<br>opment, p. 79  |
| -                  | 2-26                   | Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns                          | Results in the field of sustainable devel-<br>opment, p. 79  |
| -                  | 2-27                   | Compliance with laws and regulations  | Results in the field of sustainable devel-<br>opment, p. 79  |
| -                  | 2-28                   | Membership associations   | Results in the field of sustainable devel-<br>opment, p. 90  |
| Stakeholder Er     | ngagement              |   |  |
| -                  | 2-29                   | Approach to stakeholder engagement  | Results in the field of sustainable devel-<br>opment, p. 86  |
| -                  | 2-30                   | Collective bargaining agreements  | Results in the field of sustainable devel-<br>opment, p. 86  |
| Material Topics    | s                      |   |  |
| Category: Econ     | omic                   |   |  |
| 11.19 Anti-com     | petitive behavior      |   |  |
| 11.19.1            | 3-3                    | Management of material topics (2021)  | About the report, p. 45                                      |
|                    |                        |   |  |

| 11.19.2        | 206-1                  | Legal actions for anti-competitive behavior, anti-trust, and monopoly practices        | About the Company, page 45   |
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| 11.20 Anti-co  | rruption               |  |  |
| 11.20.1        | 3-3                    | Management of material topics (2021)   | About the report, p. 136   |
| 11.20.2        | 205-1                  | Operations assessed for risks related to corruption (2016)                             | Results in the field of sustainable develop-<br>ment, p. 136             |
| 11.20.3        | 205-2                  | Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and proce-<br>dures (2016)   | Results in the field of sustainable develop-<br>ment, p. 136             |
| 11.20.4        | 205-3                  | Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken (2016)                             | Results in the field of sustainable develop-<br>ment, p. 136             |
| 11.21 Paymer   | nts to governments     |  |  |
| 11.21.1        | 3-3                    | Management of material topics (2021)   | Results in the field of sustainable develop-<br>ment, p. 139             |
| 11.21.2        | 201-1                  | Direct economic value generated and distributed (2016)                                 | Results of financial and economic activi-<br>ties, p. 192                |
| 11.21.4        | 207-1                  | Approach to tax (2019)   | Results in the field of sustainable develop-<br>ment, p. 139             |
| 11.21.5        | 207-2                  | Tax governance, control, and risk management (2019)                                    | Results in the field of sustainable develop-<br>ment, p. 139             |
| 11.21.6        | 207-3                  | Stakeholder engagement and management of concerns related to tax (2019)                | Results in the field of sustainable develop-<br>ment, p. 139             |
| Category: Eco  | logical                |  |  |
| 11.1 GHG emi   | ssions                 |  |  |
| 11.1.1         | 3-3                    | Management of<br>material topics (2021)  | Results in the field of sustainable devel-<br>opment, p. 96              |
| 11.1.2         | 302-1                  | Energy consumption within an organization (2016)                                       | Results in the field of sustainable develop-<br>ment, p. 104             |
| 11.1.4         | 302-3                  | Energy intensity (2016)  | Appendix 7, p. 228   |
| 11.1.5         | 305-1                  | Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions (2016)  | Results in the field of sustainable devel-<br>opment, p. 96              |
| 11.1.6         | 305-2                  | Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions (2016)   | No statistics for this indicator, planned to collect and publish in 2023 |
| 11.1.8         | 305-4                  | GHG emissions intensity (2016)   | Results in the field of sustainable devel-<br>opment, p. 96              |
| 11.2 Climate a | adaptation, resilience | e and transition   |  |
| 11.2.1         | 3-3                    | Management of material topics (2021)   | Results in the field of sustainable devel-<br>opment, p. 96              |
| 11.2.3         | 305-5                  | Reduction of GHG emissions (2016)  | Results in the field of sustainable devel-<br>opment, p. 97              |
| 11.3 Air emiss | sions                  |  |  |
| 11.3.1         | 3-3                    | Management of material topics (2021)   | Results in the field of sustainable devel-<br>opment, p. 95              |
| 11.3.2         | 305-7                  | Nitrogen oxides (NOX), sulfur oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions (2016) | Results in the field of sustainable devel-<br>opment, p. 95              |
| 11.5 Waste     |                        |  |  |
| 11.5.1         | 3-3                    | Management of<br>material topics (2021)  | Results in the field of sustainable develop-<br>ment, p. 100             |
| 11.5.2         | 306-1                  | Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts (2020)                          | Results in the field of sustainable develop-<br>ment, p. 100             |
| 11.5.3         | 306-2                  | Management of significant waste-related impacts (2020)                                 | Results in the field of sustainable develop-<br>ment, p. 100             |
| 11.5.4         | 306-3                  | Waste generated (2020)   | Results in the field of sustainable develop-<br>ment, p. 100             |
| 11.5.5         | 306-4                  | Waste diverted from disposal (2020)  | Results in the field of sustainable develop-<br>ment, p. 100             |
| 11.5.6         | 306-5                  | Waste directed to disposal (2020)  | Results in the field of sustainable develop-<br>ment, p. 100             |
|                |                        |  |  |



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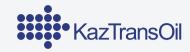
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| 5.1     | 3-3                 | matagement of<br>material topics (2021)                                   | opment, p. 98  |
|         | 303-1               | Interactions with water as a shared resource (2018)                       | Results in the field of sustainable devel-<br>opment, p. 98  |
| 3       | 303-2               | Management of water discharge-related impacts (2018)                      | Results in the field of sustainable devel-<br>opment, p. 98  |
|         | 303-3               | Water withdrawal (2018)   | Results in the field of sustainable devel-<br>opment, p. 98  |
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|         | 306-3               | Significant spills (2016)   | Results in the field of sustainable develop-<br>ment, p. 126 |
| cupa    | tional health and s | afety   |  |
|         | 3-3                 | Management of<br>material topics (2021)                                   | Results in the field of sustainable develop-<br>ment, p. 122 |
| 2       | 403-1               | Occupational Health and Safety Management System (2018)                   | Results in the field of sustainable develop-<br>ment, p. 125 |
|         | 403-2               | Hazard identification, risk assessment, and accident investigation (2018) | Results in the field of sustainable develop-<br>ment, p. 126 |
|         | 403-3               | Occupational health services (2018)                                       | Results in the field of sustainable develop-<br>ment, p. 125 |



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| Principles of the UN Global Compact   | Relevant UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)   | Evidence of com  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| Human Rights Principles   |  |  |  |
| <b>Principle 1:</b> Businesses must support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights.                        | Promoting a peaceful and inclusive society for sustainable development, ensuring access  | <ul> <li>Business ethic</li> <li>Ombudsman i</li> </ul>                                |  |
| <b>Principle 2:</b> Businesses should not be complicit in human rights violations.  | to justice for all, and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels   | omsaasman  |  |
| Principles in the field of labor relations  |  |  |  |
| <b>Principle 3:</b> Businesses should support freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining. |  | <ul> <li>Collective agre</li> <li>Code of social</li> </ul>                            |  |
| <b>Principle 4:</b> Businesses should advocate for the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labor.                           | SDG 4 Quality education<br>Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportu-   | <ul> <li>Personnel polici</li> <li>Social policy of</li> <li>The Company's</li> </ul>  |  |
| Principle 5: Businesses should advocate for the total elimination of child labour.  | i- nities for all  | <ul><li>The Company's</li><li>ISO 14001 certi</li></ul>                                |  |
| <b>Principle 6:</b> Businesses should advocate for the eliminatio of discrimination in employment and employment.                         | <b>SDG 3 Good health and well-being</b><br><sup>nn</sup> Ensuring healthy lifestyles and promoting well-being for all at all ages  | The volume of  |  |
| Environmental principles  |  |  |  |
| <b>Principle 7:</b> Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental issues.   | <b>SDG 13 Combat climate change</b><br>Taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts   |  |  |
| Principle 8: Businesses should take initiatives to increase environmental responsibility.   | <b>SDG 6 Clean water and sanitation</b><br>Ensuring the availability and sustainable use of water resources and sanitation   | <ul> <li>Rules for water</li> <li>Rules for mana</li> </ul>                            |  |
|   | <b>SDG 17 Partnership for sustainable development</b><br>Strengthening the means to achieve sustainable development and revitalizing the global<br>partnership for sustainable development | <ul> <li>Waste manage</li> <li>ISO 14001:2015</li> <li>The volume of tenge;</li> </ul> |  |
| Principle 9: Businesses should promote the development<br>and dissemination of environmentally sound technologies.                        |  | <ul> <li>ISO 50001:2018</li> <li>Branch CIR Kaz</li> </ul>                             |  |
|   | <b>SDG 9 Industrialization, innovation and infrastructure</b><br>Building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation                   |  |  |
| Principles in the field of combating corruption   |  |  |  |
|   | SDG 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions  | Code of busine     Anti-corruption     Policy for man     Policy for resol             |  |

Principle 10: Businesses must resist all forms of corruption, including extortion and bribery. Promoting a peaceful and inclusive society for sustainable development, ensuring access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

#### mpliance of the activities of KazTransOil JSC with the principles and SDGs

ics standards enshrined in the Company's code of business ethics; institution, whose contacts are posted on the Company's Internet resource.

reement covering 100% of the Company's employees;

al responsibility: olicy of the Company;

y of the Company, ny's code in the field of safety and labor protection "Golden Rules";

ny's policy in the field of labor protection, industrial safety and environmental protection; ertificate, confirmed by an international accredited body;

of investments in safety and labor protection in 2021 in the amount of 3.75 billion tenge.

Personnel management, p. 106 Industrial safety and labor protection, p. 122

ter management; anaging environmental aspects; igement rules;

2015 certificate, confirmed by an international accredited body; e of investments in environmental protection measures in 2021 in the amount of 2.2 billion Environmental Protection, p. 92

018 certificate, confirmed by an international accredited body; KazTransOil JSC.

ness ethics of the Company;

tion standards of the Company; nanaging the risk of violations in the Company; esolving conflicts of interest of officials and employees of the Company; Blog of the General Director (Chairman of the Management Board) on the Company's Internet resource,
 Anti-corruption, p. 136

hotline +7 (717) 255 52-10;

Special dedicated line "No to corruption" — 5213@kaztransoil.kz and other information in a separate

No facts of violation of the Company's Internet resource dedicated to anti-corruption issues;
No facts of violation of the law in the reporting year 2020;
Of the Republic of Kazakhstan on combating corruption in the Company.

Section and page of the Report

Corporate ethics, p. 186 Ombudsman Institute, p. 188



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| N⁰                    | Name of the transaction   | Decision of the body KazTransOil JSC   |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| СРС                   | CPC-K JSC   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.                    | Change Order №6 to Service Contract №K-OD-18-0078//OS125/2018 dated May 16, 2018  | Decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC (Protocol of a meeting №19/2022 dated December 9, 2022)      |  |  |  |  |
| 2.                    | Change Order №7 to Service Contract №K-OD-18-0078//OS125/2018 dated May 16, 2018  | Decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC (Protocol of a meeting №19/2022 dated December 9, 2022)      |  |  |  |  |
| TUR                   | GAI-PETROLEUM JSC   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.                    | Agreement for the operation of the oil pipeline TURGAI-PETROLEUM JSC  | Decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC (Protocol of the meeting dated January 28, 2022 №2/2022)     |  |  |  |  |
| 4.                    | Additional agreement №1 to the agreement for the operation of the oil pipeline<br>of JSC "TURGAI-PETROLEUM" dated January 31, 2022 №KZ-22-8100-0023//<br>OS20/2022  | Decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC (Protocol of the meeting dated December 29, 2022 №21/2022)   |  |  |  |  |
| Mangistaumunaigas JSC |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.                    | Contract for supply and receipt of natural gas for the needs of the "Kalam-<br>kas" main oil pumping station and the "Karazhanbas" oil pumping station<br>of the Mangistau Oil Pipeline Department of KazTransOil JSC | Decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC (Protocol №2/2022 dated January 28, 2022)                    |  |  |  |  |
| 6.                    | Contract №EX 03/2023 for organization of oil transportation through the territo-<br>ries of other states  | Decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC (Protocol of the meeting dated November 9-10, 2022 №17/2022) |  |  |  |  |
| 7.                    | Contract №TR 09/2023 for oil transportation services  | Decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC (Protocol<br>of November 9-10, 2022 №17/2022)                |  |  |  |  |
| CNP                   | C-AMG JSC   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8.                    | Contract for provision of water supply services to the dormitory and chem-<br>ical laboratory of the Aktobe Oil Pipeline Department of KazTransOil JSC<br>in Zhanazhol shift camp for 2022-2024                       | Decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC (Protocol №2/2022 dated January 28, 2022)                    |  |  |  |  |
| 9.                    | Contracts for the provision of sewage services to the dormitory of the Aktobe Oil<br>Pipeline Department of KazTransOil JSC in the shift camp Zhanazhol for 2022-<br>2026   | Decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC (Protocol of the meeting dated January 28, 2022 №2/2022)     |  |  |  |  |
| 10.                   | Addendum №3 to the contract for oil transportation services dated October 18, 2019 №TR 05/2020//3859U   | Decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC (Protocol of the meeting dated November 9-10, 2022 №17/2022) |  |  |  |  |

#### Kazakhoil-Aktobe LLP

| 11.   | Contra<br>ries of |  |  |
|-------|-------------------|--|--|
| Kaza  | Kazakhstan-       |  |  |
| 12.   | Agreen            |  |  |
| 13.   | "Atasu-           |  |  |
| 14.   | Contra            |  |  |
| CHIDA |                   |  |  |

CNPC Kazak 15. Contra ries of

#### 16. Contra

PetroKazakł Contra

17. accept

PetroKazakł 18. Contra

Karazhanba

#### 19. Contra

Tengizchevr

20. Supple

| ARTODE LLF  |  |
|---|--|
| tract №EX 01/2023 for organization of oil transportation through the territo-<br>of other states  | Decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC (Protocol<br>№17/2022 of November 9-10, 2022)                |
| n-China Pipeline LLP  |  |
| ement on reimbursement of costs to prevent the spread of COVID-19   | Decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC (Protocol<br>№19/2022 dated December 9, 2022)                |
| su-Alashankou" Main Oil Pipeline Operation Contract for 2022-2024   | Decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC (Protocol<br>of the meeting dated December 9, 2022 №19/2022) |
| tract for operation of the "Kenkiyak-Kumkol" main oil pipeline for 2022-2024  | Decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC (Protocol of the meeting dated 9 December 2022 №19/2022)     |
| ikhstan B.V.  |  |
| tract №EX 02/2023 for organization of oil transportation through the territo-<br>of other states  | Decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC (Protocol<br>of November 9-10, 2022 №17/2022)                |
| tract №TR 06/2023 for oil transportation services   | Decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC (Protocol<br>of Meeting №17/2022 dated November 9-10, 2022)  |
| khstan Oil Products JSC   |  |
| tract for drinking water supply and wastewater intake services at "Shymkent"<br>ptance and delivery point of KazTransOil JSC Shymkent Oil Pipeline Depart-<br>t | Decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC (Protocol<br>№2/2022 dated January 28, 2022)                 |
| khstan Kumkol Resources JSC   |  |
| tract №TR 04/2023 for oil transportation services   | Decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC (Protocol<br>№17/2022 of November 9-10, 2022)                |
| basmunai JSC  |  |
| tract №TR 07/2023 for oil transportation services   | Decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC (Protocol<br>№17/2022 of November 9-10, 2022)                |
| vroil LLP   |  |
| plementary Agreement №3 to the contract for oil transportation services №TR<br>020 dated October 18, 2019   | Decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC (Protocol №20/2022 dated December 26, 2022)                  |



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|------|--|--|
| 21.  | Contract for procurement of works on maintenance and current repair of security<br>and fire alarm systems of Atyrau LPU, LPU "OPS-3", linear part of the main oil<br>pipeline "Kenkiyak-Atyrau", serviced by the Western Department of Operator<br>Services KazTransOil JSC. | Decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC (Protocol<br>№2/2022 dated January 28, 2022) |
| 22.  | Contract for procurement of services for maintenance of IP-phone and vid-<br>eoconferencing equipment of the Western Department of Operator Services<br>of KazTransOil JSC   | Decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC (Protocol №2/2022 dated January 28, 2022)    |
| 23.  | Supplementary Agreement №9 to the contract №MT 7/2015 dated December 26, 2014  | Decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC (Protocol №14/2022 dated September 9, 2022)  |
| CNP  | C — Ai Dan Munai JSC   |  |
| 24.  | Contract No. TR 06/2023 for oil transportation services  | Decision of the Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC (Protocol №17/2022 of November 9-10, 2022)   |
| Sam  | ruk-Kazyna JSC   |  |
| 25   | Supplemental Agreement No. 1 to the Agreement on the Transfer of Rights to Use SAP Software in the Future №1215-I dated November 19, 2020  | Decision of the Management Board KazTransOil JSC (Protocol №2<br>dated January 21, 2022)           |
| 26   | Sublicense agreement on assignment of rights to use SAP software   | Decision of the Management Board of KazTransOil JSC (Protocol №17 dated May 21, 2022)              |
| 27   | Agreement on assignment of rights to use SAP software in the future  | Decision of the Management Board KazTransOil JSC (Protocol №41 dated December 21, 2022)            |
| Mair | Waterlilne LLP   |  |
| 28   | Contract of purchase and sale of property  | Decision of the Management Board KazTransOil JSC (Protocol<br>№22 of June 9, 2022)                 |
| 29   | Contribution to the authorized capital Main Waterline LLP additional contribu-<br>tion in cash   | Resolution of the Management Board of KazTransOil JSC (Proto-<br>col №33 dated October 13, 2022)   |
| 30   | Contract for maintenance and repair of main water pipelines  | Resolution of the Management Board KazTransOil JSC (Protocol №41 dated December 21, 2022)          |
| Emb  | amunaigas JSC represented by NC KazMunayGas JSC  |  |
| 31   | Contract for oil transportation services   | Decision of the Management Board KazTransOil JSC (Protocol<br>№29 dated August 31, 2022)           |
| 32   | Contract for oil transportation services through the territories of other states   | Resolution of the Management Board KazTransOil JSC (Protocol №29 dated August 31, 2022)            |
| 33   | Contract for oil transportation services   | Resolution of the Management Board KazTransOil JSC (Protocol №38 dated December 6, 2022)           |
| 34   | Contract for oil transportation services through the territories of other states   | Resolution of the Management Board KazTransOil JSC (Protocol №38 dated 6 December 2022)            |
| Mun  | aiTas NWPC LLP   |  |
| 35   | Contract for the operation of the "Kenkiyak-Atyrau" main oil pipeline for 2022-<br>2024  | Decision of the Management Board KazTransOil JSC (Protocol<br>№38 of December 6, 2022)             |
|      |  |  |

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| 227 - | Not |
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EY Building a better working world

«Эрнст энд Янг» ЖШС Эл-Фараби д-лы, 77/7 «Есентай Тауэр» ғимараты Алматы қ. 050060 Қазақстан Республикасы Тел.: + 7 727 258 59 60 Факс: + 7 727 258 59 61 www.ey.com ТОО «Эрнст энд Янг» пр. Аль-Фараби, д. 77/7 здание «Есентай Тауэр» г, Алматы, 050060 Республика Казахстан Тел.: +7 727 258 59 60 Факс: +7 727 258 59 61 www.ev.com Ernst & Young LLP AI-Farabi ave., 77/7 Esentai Tower Almaty, 050060 Republic of Kazakhstan Tel.: +7 727 258 59 60 Fax: +7 727 258 59 61 www.ey.com

## Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of KazTransOil JSC

## Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of KazTransOil JSC and its subsidiaries (hereinafter, the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the consolidated statement of 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 a summary of significant accounting policies.

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 2022 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' (IESBA) 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 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. For the matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report, including in relation to this matter. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matter below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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## Key audit matter

## Fair value of property, plant and equipment

The Group assessed fair value of its property, plant and equipment in 2022. The Group has property, plant and equipment in Kazakhstan and in Georgia. Property, plant and equipment located in Kazakhstan and in Georgia makes up a significant portion of total assets of the Group as at 31 December 2022.

Due to high level of subjectivity in respect of assumptions underlying the assessment of the fair value of property, plant and equipment, we believe that this matter is of the most significance in our audit. The Group uses independent external appraisers in the process of valuation.

The fair value of the Group's assets in Kazakhstan was appraised using the cost and income approaches under the economic impairment test for specialized oil transportation assets, cost approach for specialized water transportation assets and the market approach for nonspecialized assets.

Significant assumptions used in calculating the fair value included future transportation volumes, tariffs, discount rate and long-term growth rate.

The assets in Georgia were divided into two groups for revaluation purposes: the "Batumi Sea Port" (BSP) and the "Batumi Oil Terminal" (BOT).

Fair value of all BOT's assets and BSP's nonspecialized assets was determined using market approach. Fair value of specialized BSP's assets has been determined using income approach.

Significant assumptions used in calculating the fair value of BSP included expected volume of transshipment services provided, tariffs, the amount of capital and operating expenditures, discount rate and long-term growth rate.

Information about property, plant and equipment is disclosed in Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements; a description of the accounting policy and key judgements and estimates is included in Notes 4 and 5 to the consolidated financial statements. How our audit addressed the key audit matter

The Group assessed fair value of its property, plant<br/>and equipment in 2022. The Group has property,<br/>plant and equipment in Kazakhstan and in Georgia.We overviewed the Group's valuation process and<br/>assessed the independence and expertise of the<br/>external appraisers.

For assets revalued using the income and the cost approaches, and assets to which an economic impairment was applied, we compared input data used by the independent external appraisers with the Group's business plans. We assessed underlying assumptions and compared them with historical data. We engaged our internal valuation specialists to assess the valuation methods applied.

We compared data used in discount rate and long-term growth rate calculations with available external information and checked arithmetical accuracy of these calculations.

For the assets, revalued using indexation, we assessed calculation of indexes and compared indexes used in calculation of fair value to available external data.

For the assets, revalued using direct cost approach, we compared major inputs (technical characteristics of assets (length, width, volume, etc.), cost of materials, cost of construction works, labor input coefficients) to the Group's internal technical documentation.

For the assets, revalued using market approach we compared inputs with available market data for similar items.

We checked mathematical accuracy of the fair value calculations.

We analyzed the disclosures made in the financial statements about the revaluation of property, plant and equipment.

### Other information included in the Group's Annual report 2022

Other information consists of the information included in the Group's 2022 Annual Report other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information. The Group's 2022 Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.





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Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

### Responsibilities of management and audit committee 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 the 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.

Audit committee is 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.

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- 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with audit committee 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 audit committee 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 audit committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Adil Syzdykov.

Ernst & Young LLP

Adil Syzdykov Auditor

Auditor Qualification Certificate No. MΦ 0000172 dated 23 December 2013

050060, Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty Al-Farabi Ave., 77/7, Esentai Tower

6 March 2023



Rustamzhan Sattarov General Director Ernst & Young LLP

State audit license for audit activities on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan: series MDЮ-2 No. 0000003 issued by the Ministry of finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan on 15 July 2005







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**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION** 

| In thousands of Tenge                                   | Notes | 31 December<br>2022 | 31 December<br>2021 |
|---|-------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Assets  |       |                     |                     |
| Non-current assets                                      |       |                     |                     |
| Property, plant and equipment                           | 6     | 974,595,927         | 803,073,178         |
| Right-of-use assets                                     | 7     | 917,065             | 1,111,472           |
| Intangible assets                                       | 8     | 8,515,332           | 7,352,234           |
| Investments in joint ventures                           | 9     | 94,588,186          | 74,096,113          |
| Advances to suppliers for property, plant and equipment | 10    | 29,219,803          | 6,443,725           |
| VAT recoverable   | 14    | 4,314,632           | 4,356,465           |
| Other long-term accounts receivable                     | 12    | 883,284             | 913,384             |
| Bank deposits   | 16    | 945,452             | 1,424,328           |
| Deferred tax assets                                     | 35    | -                   | 2,254,677           |
| Other non-current assets                                |       | 360,146             | 93,701              |
|   |       | 1,114,339,827       | 901,119,277         |

| Total assets                            |    | 1,235,417,960 | 983,162,521 |
|---|----|---------------|-------------|
|   |    | 121,078,133   | 82,043,244  |
| Non-current assets held for sale        | 18 | 22,729        | 602,408     |
|   |    | 121,055,404   | 81,440,836  |
| Cash and cash equivalents               | 17 | 85,157,538    | 40,498,972  |
| Bank deposits                           | 16 | -             | 8,665,145   |
| Other current assets                    | 15 | 6,668,085     | 6,649,963   |
| VAT recoverable and other prepaid taxes | 14 | 8,439,215     | 8,149,910   |
| Prepayment for income tax               |    | 1,878,426     | 1,777,447   |
| Advances to suppliers                   | 13 | 1,787,294     | 414,279     |
| Trade and other accounts receivable     | 12 | 8,366,581     | 7,143,184   |
| Inventories                             | 11 | 8,758,265     | 8,141,938   |

## In thousand Equity and Equity Share capit Treasury sha Asset revalu Foreign cur Other capita Retained ea

## Loans recei Employee l Deferred tax Provision for Contract lia

## Current lial

**Chief Accountant** 

## **CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**

| In thousands of Tenge  | Notes | 31 December<br>2022 | 31 December<br>2021 |
|--|-------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Equity and liabilities   |       |                     |                     |
| Equity   |       |                     |                     |
| Share capital  | 19    | 61,937,567          | 61,937,567          |
| Treasury shares repurchased from shareholders                    | 19    | (9,549)             | (9,549              |
| Asset revaluation reserve  | 19    | 423,217,162         | 285,685,16          |
| Foreign currency translation reserve                             | 19    | 46,952,044          | 40,632,76           |
| Other capital reserves   | 19    | (188,145)           | (4,310,257          |
| Retained earnings  |       | 380,544,246         | 353,172,32          |
| Total equity   |       | 912,453,325         | 737,108,010         |
| Non-current liabilities  |       |                     |                     |
| Loans received   | 20    | 29,760,793          | -                   |
| Employee benefit obligations                                     | 21    | 18,096,363          | 21,433,483          |
| Deferred tax liabilities   | 35    | 107,509,698         | 81,019,37           |
| Provision for asset retirement and land recultivation obligation | 26    | 40,664,979          | 34,547,15           |
| Contract liabilities to customers                                | 22    | 35,132,179          | 30,179,50           |
| Lease liabilities  | 24    | 198,450             | 267,71              |
|  |       | 231,362,462         | 167,447,220         |
| Current liabilities  |       |                     |                     |
| Current part of employee benefit obligations                     | 21    | 1,046,911           | 722,893             |
| Income tax payable   |       | 1,470,302           | 1,129,15            |
| Trade and other accounts payable                                 | 23    | 19,230,822          | 20,020,12           |
| Lease liabilities  | 24    | 942,217             | 1,393,20            |
| Contract liabilities to customers                                | 22    | 29,529,193          | 21,850,02           |
| Other taxes payable  | 25    | 8,740,967           | 6,191,42            |
| Provisions   | 26    | 1,309,778           | 1,441,36            |
| Other current liabilities  | 27    | 29,331,983          | 25,859,09           |
|  |       | 91,602,173          | 78,607,279          |
| Total liabilities  |       | 322,964,635         | 246,054,50          |
| Total equity and liabilities                                     |       | 1,235,417,960       | 983,162,521         |
|  |       |                     |                     |
|  |       |                     |                     |

## Book value per ordinary share (in Tenge)

Signed and approved for issue on 6 March 2023.

Acting General Director (Chairman of the Management Board)



19

2,350

1,897



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| CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |

|  |       | For the year end | ded 31 December |
|--|-------|------------------|-----------------|
| In thousands of Tenge                            | Notes | 2022             | 2021            |
| Revenue  | 28    | 255,627,309      | 238,176,116     |
| Cost of sales                                    | 29    | (219,434,650)    | (173,246,278)   |
| Gross profit                                     |       | 36,192,659       | 64,929,838      |
| General and administrative expenses              | 30    | (16,539,471)     | (15,549,677)    |
| Other operating income                           | 31    | 2,027,914        | 3,095,309       |
| Other operating expenses                         | 32    | (1,011,127)      | (926,182)       |
| Impairment of property, plant and equipment, net | 6     | (12,911,982)     | (336,434)       |
| Operating profit                                 |       | 7,757,993        | 51,212,854      |
|  |       |                  |                 |
| Net foreign exchange gain/(loss), net            |       | 1,944,638        | (88,376)        |
| Finance income                                   | 33    | 4,028,576        | 3,201,187       |
| Finance costs                                    | 34    | (4,778,915)      | (4,116,159)     |
| Share in income of joint ventures                | 9     | 15,973,820       | 12,788,333      |
| Profit before income tax                         |       | 24,926,112       | 62,997,839      |
| Income tax expense                               | 35    | (5,124,419)      | (12,390,832)    |
| Net profit for the year                          | 55    | 19,801,693       | 50,607,007      |
|  |       |                  |                 |
| Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Tenge)  | 19    | 51               | 132             |

## In thousand Other comp Other comp

**Chief Accountant** 

## **CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (CONTINUED)**

|   | _     | For the year end | ed 31 December |
|---|-------|------------------|----------------|
| In thousands of Tenge   | Notes | 2022             | 2021           |
| Other comprehensive income  |       |                  |                |
| Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods                   |       |                  |                |
| Exchange difference from translation of foreign operationsof the Group                                  |       | 6,319,279        | 2,307,423      |
| Total other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net        |       | 6,319,279        | 2,307,423      |
| Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods               |       |                  |                |
| Revaluation and impairment of property, plant and equipment of the Group, net                           | 6     | 170,785,590      | 101,153,661    |
| Income tax effect   | 35    | (33,286,881)     | (20,230,732)   |
|   |       | 137,498,709      | 80,922,929     |
| Reversal of provision for asset retirement and land recultivation obligation of the Group               | 26    | 6,810,783        | 185,471        |
| Income tax effect   | 35    | (1,362,157)      | (37,094)       |
|   |       | 5,448,626        | 148,377        |
| Revaluation and impairment of property, plant and equipment of joint ventures, net                      |       | 11,611,744       | _              |
| Income tax effect   |       | (2,322,349)      | -              |
|   | 9     | 9,289,395        | -              |
| Reversal/(charge) of provision for asset retirement and land recultivation obligation of joint ventures |       | 3,582,283        | (392,854)      |
| Income tax effect   |       | (716,457)        | 78,571         |
|   | 9     | 2,865,826        | (314,283)      |
| Actuarial income from employee benefit obligations of the Group   | 21    | 4,238,724        | 1,737,723      |
| Income tax effect   | 35    | (116,499)        | (47,760)       |
|   |       | 4,122,225        | 1,689,963      |
| Actuarial loss from employee benefit obligations of joint venture                                       |       | (141)            | (940)          |
| Income tax effect   |       | 28               | 188            |
|   | 9     | (113)            | (752)          |
| Total other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net    |       | 159,224,668      | 82,446,234     |
| Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax   |       | 165,543,947      | 84,753,657     |
| Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax   |       | 185,345,640      | 135,360,664    |

Signed and approved for issue on 6 March 2023.

Acting General Director (Chairman of the Management Board)

KazTransOil Sagiyev E.B. dene Akhmedina A.S.



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## **CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

|  | _      | For the year end | ed 31 December |
|--|--------|------------------|----------------|
| In thousands of Tenge  | Notes  | 2022             | 2021           |
| Cash flows from operating activities   |        |                  |                |
| Profit before income tax   |        | 24,926,112       | 62,997,839     |
|  |        |                  |                |
| Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows   |        |                  |                |
| Depreciation and amortization  | 29, 30 | 54,873,727       | 53,658,036     |
| Share in income of joint ventures  | 9      | (15,973,820)     | (12,788,333)   |
| Impairment of property, plant and equipment, net   | 6      | 12,911,982       | 336,434        |
| Finance costs  | 34     | 4,778,915        | 4,116,159      |
| Finance income   | 33     | (4,028,576)      | (3,201,187)    |
| Amortization of deferred income  | 22, 31 | (2,441,250)      | (1,667,283)    |
| Net foreign exchange (gain)/loss, net  |        | (1,944,638)      | 88,376         |
| Reversal and revision of estimates on provision on asset retirement and land recultivation obligation, net | 31     | (853,813)        | (1,528,063)    |
| Employee benefit obligations, current services costs   | 29, 30 | 725,176          | 982,173        |
| Write-off of inventory value to net realisable value   | 32     | 394,769          | -              |
| Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net   | 32     | 313,510          | 440,587        |
| Charge of expected credit losses, net  | 30     | 308,922          | 27,052         |
| Write-off of VAT recoverable   | 30     | 132,234          | 74,466         |
| Income from recognition of inventories   | 31     | (21,758)         | (182,492)      |
| Gain on disposal of non-current assets held for sale, net  | 31     | (10,824)         | (46,677)       |
| (Reversal)/charge of current provisions, net   | 30, 31 | (7,836)          | 354,482        |
| Actuarial loss   | 32     | 4,163            | 20,748         |
| Others   |        | 93,259           | 89,715         |
| Operating cash flows before working capital changes  |        | 74,180,254       | 103,772,032    |
|  |        |                  |                |
| (Increase)/decrease in operating assets  |        |                  |                |
| Inventories  |        | 156,418          | 989,971        |
| Trade and other accounts receivable  |        | (1,470,580)      | (2,684,856)    |
| Advances to suppliers  |        | (1,360,094)      | 323,595        |
| VAT recoverable and other prepaid taxes  |        | (1,326,542)      | (1,841,880)    |
| Other current assets   |        | 85,834           | 2,355,460      |

### Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities

| Net cash flows from operating activities                                   | 73,512,907   | 86,976,818   |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Interest received  | 3,117,385    | 2,486,301    |
| Income taxes paid  | (10,732,060) | (16,170,464) |
|  |              | , ,          |
| Cash flows from operating activities                                       | 81,127,582   | 100,660,981  |
| Other current and non-current liabilities and employee benefit obligations | 282,972      | (968,596)    |
| Other taxes payable  | 4,149,327    | 310,394      |
| Contract liabilities to customers  | 7,656,256    | (2,034,063)  |
| Trade and other accounts payable   | (1,226,263)  | 438,924      |
| increase/(decrease) in operating fabilities                                |              |              |

## In thousand

## Net cash fl

Net foreign Change in a Cash and ca

Cash and c

**Chief Accountant** 

## **CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)**

|  | _              | For the year end  | led 31 December                                |
|--|----------------|---|--|
| In thousands of Tenge  | Notes          | 2022  | 2021   |
| Cash flows from investing activities   |                |   |  |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets  |                | (64,234,328)  | (69,751,893)                                   |
| Withdrawal of bank deposits, net   |                | 9,212,398   | 21,387,629                                     |
| Dividends received from joint ventures   | 9              | 7,636,855   | 1,800,000                                      |
| Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment and non current assets held for sale   |                | 54,179  | 412,935  |
|  |                |   |  |
| Proceeds from bonds redemption   | 15             | 42,452  | 182,430  |
| Proceeds from bonds redemption<br>Net cash flows used in investing activities  | 15             | 42,452<br>(47,288,444)                                    | 182,430<br>( <b>45,968,899</b> )               |
|  | 15             |   | ,  |
| Net cash flows used in investing activities  | 20             |   | ,  |
| Net cash flows used in investing activities<br>Cash flows from financing activities  |                | (47,288,444)  | ,  |
| Net cash flows used in investing activities<br>Cash flows from financing activities<br>Proceeds from loans   | 20             | (47,288,444)<br>29,592,745                                | (45,968,899)                                   |
| Net cash flows used in investing activities<br>Cash flows from financing activities<br>Proceeds from loans<br>Dividends paid                                 | 20<br>19       | (47,288,444)<br>29,592,745<br>(10,000,331)                | ( <b>45,968,899</b> )<br>( <b>50,770,909</b> ) |
| Net cash flows used in investing activities<br>Cash flows from financing activities<br>Proceeds from loans<br>Dividends paid<br>Payment of lease liabilities | 20<br>19<br>24 | (47,288,444)<br>29,592,745<br>(10,000,331)<br>(2,048,030) | ( <b>45,968,899</b> )<br>( <b>50,770,909</b> ) |

| cash equivalents at the end of the year 17    | 85,157,538 | 40,498,972 |
|---|------------|------------|
| cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 40,498,972 | 52,014,612 |
| allowance for expected credit losses 17       | (1,865)    | (1,049)    |
| n exchange difference                         | 1,424,711  | 279,916    |

Signed and approved for issue on 6 March 2023.

Acting General Director (Chairman of the Management Board)

· KazTransOil Sagiyev E.B. dene Akhmedina A.S.



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| CONSOLIDATED | STATEMENT | OE  | CHANGES IN EQUITY |
|--------------|-----------|-----|-------------------|
| CONSOLIDATED | JIAIEMENI | vr. | CHARGES IN EQUILI |

|   | Share      | Treasury shares<br>repur-chased<br>from share- | Asset revalu- | Foreign<br>currency<br>translation | Other capital | Retained     |              |
|---|------------|--|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| In thousands of Tenge   | capital    | holders  | ation reserve | reserve                            | reserves      | earnings     | Total        |
| As at 31 December 2020  | 61,937,567 | (9,549)  | 221,632,815   | 38,325,342                         | (5,999,468)   | 336,631,554  | 652,518,261  |
|   |            |  |               |                                    |               |              |              |
| Net profit for the year   | -          | -  | -             | -                                  | -             | 50,607,007   | 50,607,007   |
| Other comprehensive income  | -          | -  | 80,757,023    | 2,307,423                          | 1,689,211     | -            | 84,753,657   |
| Total comprehensive income for the year                               | -          | -  | 80,757,023    | 2,307,423                          | 1,689,211     | 50,607,007   | 135,360,664  |
|   |            |  |               |                                    |               |              |              |
| Amortization of revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment | -          | -  | (16,704,673)  | -                                  | _             | 16,704,673   | -            |
| Dividends (Note 19)   | -          | -  | -             | -                                  | -             | (50,770,909) | (50,770,909) |
| As at 31 December 2021  | 61,937,567 | (9,549)  | 285,685,165   | 40,632,765                         | (4,310,257)   | 353,172,325  | 737,108,016  |
|   |            |  |               |                                    |               |              |              |
| Net profit for the year   | -          | -  | -             | -                                  | -             | 19,801,693   | 19,801,693   |
| Other comprehensive income  | -          | -  | 155,102,556   | 6,319,279                          | 4,122,112     | -            | 165,543,947  |
| Total comprehensive income for the year                               | -          | -  | 155,102,556   | 6,319,279                          | 4,122,112     | 19,801,693   | 185,345,640  |
|   |            |  |               |                                    |               |              |              |
| Amortization of revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment | -          | -  | (17,570,559)  | -                                  | -             | 17,570,559   | -            |
| Dividends (Note 19)   | -          | -  | -             | -                                  | -             | (10,000,331) | (10,000,331) |
| As at 31 December 2022  | 61,937,567 | (9,549)  | 423,217,162   | 46,952,044                         | (188,145)     | 380,544,246  | 912,453,325  |

Signed and approved for issue on 6 March 2023.

Acting General Director (Chairman of the Management Board)

Chief Accountant



## **1. GENERAL**

As at 31 December 2022 10% of shares of the Company are owned by minority shareholders who acquired them within the "People's IPO" program. The major shareholder of the Company, who owns the controlling interest of the Company (90%) is National Company "KazMunayGas" JSC (hereinafter "KMG" or "Parent Company"). As at 31 December 2022 87.42% of KMG shares belong to the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan represented by Sovereign Wealth Fund "Samruk-Kazyna", JSC (hereinafter — "Samruk-Kazyna"), 9.58% of KMG shares belong to the Republic State Institution «National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan» and 3% of shares are in free circulation of the Astana International Exchange (AIX) and Kazakhstan Stock Exchange (hereinafter — "KASE"). The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan is a sole shareholder of Samruk-Kazyna.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021 the Company had ownership interest in the following companies:

"MunaiTas "MunaiTas' "Kazakhsta inafter — "I

"Batumi Oi "BOT")\*

"Petrotran "PTL") "Main Wate "Main Wate

\* BOT has the exclusive right to manage 100% of the shares of "Batumi Sea Port" LLC (hereinafter --- "BSP").

The Company and its subsidiaries are hereinafter referred to as the "Group".

The Company's head office is located in Astana, Kazakhstan, at 20 Turan Avenue.

The Company has production facilities, which are located in Mangystau, Atyrau, Western-Kazakhstan, Aktubinsk, Karaganda, Pavlodar, Turkestan, North – Kazakhstan regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan and in Shymkent, also branches, which are located in Almaty (Research and Development Centre) and in Astana (Oil Transportation Control Centre) and representative offices in Russian Federation (Moscow, Omsk and Samara).

# **NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

## For the year ended 31 December 2022

On 2 May 2001, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan issued a resolution to create a new closed joint stock company National Company "Transportation of Oil and Gas" (hereinafter — "TNG") owned by the Government. Based on that resolution, the Committee for State Property and Privatization of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan transferred the NOTC "KazTransOil" CJSC shares to TNG, and, as a result, the NOTC "KazTransOil" CJSC was re-registered and renamed as "KazTransOil" CJSC.

Under Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated on 20 February 2002, on the basis of closed joint stock companies, National Oil and Gas Company "Kazakhoil" and National Company "Transport of Oil and Gas", reorganized by merger, the National Company "KazMunayGas" Closed Joint-Stock Company was created and became the sole shareholder of "KazTransOil" CJSC.

On 31 May 2004 in accordance with the requirements of Kazakhstani legislation, "KazTransOil" CJSC was re registered as "KazTransOil" JSC (hereinafter — "Company").

|                               |  |   | Ownership   |
|-------------------------------|--|---|---|
| <b>Place of incorporation</b> | <b>Principal activities</b>  | 31 December 2022  | 31 December 2021  |
| Kazakhstan                    | Oil transportation   | 51%   | 51%   |
| Kazakhstan                    | Oil transportation   | 50%   | 50%   |
| Georgia                       | Forwarding, trans-<br>shipment and storage<br>of oil and oil products<br>and operating of Batumi<br>Sea Port | 100%  | 100%  |
| United Arab Emirates          | Forwarding of oil and oil products   | 100%  | 100%  |
| Kazakhstan                    | Water transportation   | 100%  | 100%  |
|                               | Kazakhstan<br>Kazakhstan<br>Georgia<br>United Arab Emirates  | Kazakhstan     Oil transportation       Kazakhstan     Oil transportation       Kazakhstan     Oil transportation       Georgia     Forwarding, trans-<br>shipment and storage<br>of oil and oil products<br>and operating of Batumi<br>Sea Port       United Arab Emirates     Forwarding of oil and oil<br>products | Kazakhstan       Oil transportation       51%         Kazakhstan       Oil transportation       50%         Kazakhstan       Oil transportation       50%         Georgia       Forwarding, trans-<br>shipment and storage<br>of oil and oil products<br>and operating of Batumi<br>Sea Port       100%         United Arab Emirates       Forwarding of oil and oil<br>products       100% |



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## **1. GENERAL (CONTINUED)**

The Company is the national operator of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the main oil pipeline. The Group operates network of main oil pipelines of 5,373 km and water pipelines of 2,105 km. The Company provides services on oil transportation via main pipelines, a transport expedition of Kazakhstani oil via pipeline networks of other states, services for the operation and maintenance of oil pipelines of other companies, including joint ventures of the Group. Group's joint ventures MunaiTas and KCP own Kenkiyak-Atyrau, Kenkiyak-Kumkol, and Atasu-Alashankou pipelines mainly used for transportation of Kazakhstani crude oil, and also for transit of Russian oil to China.

The Company is a natural monopolist and, respectively, is subject to regulation of the Committee on Regulation of Natural Monopolies of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter – "CRNM"). CRNM is responsible for approving the methodology for calculating the tariff and tariff rates for oil transportation in domestic market of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

According to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan **On Natural Monopolies** transit of crude oil through the pipelines on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan and export from the Republic of Kazakhstan are excluded from the regulation of natural monopolies.

Starting from 1 January 2022 to 31 August 2022, the approved temporary compensating tariff for pumping oil to the domestic market is 3,728.82 Tenge per ton for 1,000 kilometers without VAT, from 1 September 2022 to 30 November 2022 amounted 4,328.04 Tenge per ton for 1,000 kilometers without VAT. Starting from 1 December 2022 approved tariff for specified service is 4,355.57 Tenge per ton for 1,000 kilometers without VAT (from 1 January 2021 to 30 November 2021: 4,355.57 Tenge per ton for 1,000 kilometers without VAT; from 1 December 2021 to 31 December 2021: 4,328.04 Tenge per ton for 1,000 kilometers without VAT).

Tariff for pumping oil on export from the Republic of Kazakhstan Starting from 1 March 2020, was 7,358.76 Tenge per ton for 1,000 kilometers without VAT. Starting from 1 June 2022, tariff for the specified service was put into effect in the amount of 8,830.51 Tenge per ton for 1,000 km without VAT.

Tariff for pumping oil for transit through Kazakhstani part of main oil pipeline "Tuymazy – Omsk – Novosibirsk-2" starting from 1 April 2018 is 4,292.40 Tenge per ton for 1,000 kilometers without VAT.

Starting from 1 January 2019 tariff for transportation of Russian oil through the territory of Kazakhstan to the People's Republic of China on the route border of Russian Federation-border of Republic of Kazakhstan (Priirtyshsk) — Atasu (Republic of Kazakhstan) — Alashankou (People's Republic of China) is 4.23 US Dollars per ton (in Priirtyshsk – Atasu sector).

In general, tariff rates are based on the cost of capital return on operating assets. In accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on regulation of natural monopolies, tariff rates cannot be lower than the expenditures required to provide services, and should provide for entity's profitability at the level ensuring effective functioning of a natural monopoly.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by Internal Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors and signed by the Acting General Director (Chairman of the Management Board) and the Chief Accountant on 6 March 2023.

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements of the Group (hereinafter -- "the consolidated financial statements") have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter — "IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (hereinafter — "IASB").

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for property, plant and equipment, which are stated at revalued amounts, and other items described in the accounting policies and notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements 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.

value

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Tenge and all amounts are rounded to the nearest thousands, except when otherwise indicated.

The consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

## **3. BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION**

The consolidated financial statements comprise 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 involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if 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); • Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; • The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

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 in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

• The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee; • Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; • The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

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.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, 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 interest and other components of equity while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair



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## **4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

### **4.1 INTEREST IN A JOINT VENTURE**

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The Group has interests in joint operations in the form of joint ventures.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Factors considered in determining joint control are similar to the factors considered in determining the existence of control of subsidiaries

The Group's investment in its joint ventures is accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date.

Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment.

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the joint venture. Any change in other comprehensive income of those investees is presented as part of the Group's other comprehensive income. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the joint venture, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the joint venture.

The Group's share of profit or loss of a joint venture is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income outside operating profit. It represents profit or loss after tax of the joint venture.

Financial statements of joint ventures are prepared for the same reporting period as for the Group. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an additional impairment loss on own investments in its joint ventures. The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in a joint venture is impaired. If this is the case the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the joint venture and its carrying value and recognises the amount in consolidated statement of comprehensive income under "Share in profit or loss of joint ventures".

Upon loss of significant influence over the joint control over the joint ventures, the Group measures and recognises its remaining investment at its fair value. Any differences between the carrying amount of the former jointly controlled entity upon loss of joint control and the fair value of the remaining investment and proceeds from disposal are recognised in profit or loss.

### **4.2 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION**

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Tenge. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Functional currency of the Company, Main Waterline and the joint ventures MunaiTas and KCP is Tenge. Functional currency of PTL and BOT is US Dollar, functional currency of BSP is Georgian Lari.

## **Transactions and balances**

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group entities at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction first gualified for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on retranslation of non-monetary items is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

### **Exchange rates**

zakhstan.

## Tenge

US Dollars Russian Ru Euro Georgian L

Tenge US Dollars Russian Ru Euro Georgian L

All exchange differences arising from repayment and recalculation of monetary items, are included in consolidated profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

### **Group companies**

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Tenge at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income statements are translated at weighted average currency exchange rates. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rate of exchange at the reporting date.

Weighted average currency exchange rates established by the KASE are used as official currency exchange rates in the Republic of Ka-

Weighted average currency exchange rates for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

|       | For the year ended 31 December |        |
|-------|--------------------------------|--------|
|       | 2022                           | 2021   |
| 5     | 460.93                         | 426.06 |
| ubles | 6.92                           | 5.78   |
|       | 485.29                         | 503.96 |
| Lari  | 160.65                         | 133.39 |

As at 31 December the currency exchange rates of KASE are as follows:

|        | 2022   | 2021   |
|--------|--------|--------|
| S      | 462.65 | 431.80 |
| Rubles | 6.43   | 5.76   |
|        | 492.86 | 489.10 |
| Lari   | 173.28 | 140.74 |
|        |        |        |



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of the Management Board)

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### 4.3 CURRENT VERSUS NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- · Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

## A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

## 4.4 NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

The Group classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset (disposal group), excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sale will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the plan to sell the asset and the sale expected to be completed within one year from the date of the classification.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortized once classified as held for sale.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the statement of financial position.

A disposal group qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- Is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or
- Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Additional disclosures are provided in Note 18. All other notes to the consolidated financial statements include amounts for continuing operations, unless indicated otherwise.

## **4.5 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT**

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The Group uses valuation models that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

provided in Note 5.

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

• In the principal market for the asset or liability; or

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

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

• Level 1 — quoted (unadjusted) 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.

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

At each reporting date, the Group analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Group verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. The Group and external appraisers also compare changes in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purposes of the disclosure of the fair value the Group classified assets and liabilities based on their nature, characteristics and risks inherent in them, as well as the applicable level in the fair value hierarchy, as described above.

An analysis of the fair value of property, plant and equipment and additional information about the methods of its definition are



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## 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 4.6 PROPERTY. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment initially are recognized at cost. The subsequent accounting is at fair value less accumulated depreciation (except for land, technological oil and construction in process) and impairment losses recognised after the date of the revaluation.

In identifying excess of technological oil the Group assesses whether the transferred item from customers meets the definition of an asset, and if it is so, recognises the transferred asset as property, plant and equipment. At initial recognition such property, plant and equipment is measured at zero cost and revalued at each reporting date.

The Group periodically engages independent appraisers to revalue property, plant and equipment to their fair value. According to Accounting Policy property, plant and equipment is revalued at least 1 time in 3 years (except for technological oil, which is revalued during the period when the fair value changes) in order to ensure that fair value of the revalued asset does not significantly differ from its book value

Any revaluation surplus is recorded in other comprehensive income and, credited to the asset revaluation reserve in equity, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised as expense in the statement of comprehensive income, in this case the increase is recognised through profit in the statement of comprehensive income. A revaluation deficit is recognised as expense in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

An annual transfer from the asset revaluation reserve to retained earnings is made for the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the assets and depreciation based on the assets' original cost. Additionally, accumulated depreciation and impairment as at the revaluation date, is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

The cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Further detailed information about the recognized asset retirement and land recultivation obligation is disclosed in Notes 5, 26.

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

|                             | Years |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Buildings and constructions | 5-50  |
| Machinery and equipment     | 3-30  |
| Pipeline systems            | 15-30 |
| Other transportation assets | 5-12  |
| Other                       | 2-10  |
|                             |       |

According to the Group's accounting policy technological oil, construction in progress and land are not subject to depreciation.

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

Residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Amortization is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life of the assets. Intangible assets are generally amortized over seven-ten years. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is 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 recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

## **4.7 INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the profit or loss for the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

## **4.8 IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS**

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit (hereinafter - "CGU") fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

In determining fair value less selling costs, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGU to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.



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### **4.8 IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)**

Impairment losses of continuing operations (including impairment on inventories) are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for the previously overvalued property, plant and equipment when the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognized in other comprehensive income up to the amount previously conducted revaluation.

At each reporting date the Group makes an assessment as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. Previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised through profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount. In the latter case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Information on impairment of non-financial assets is disclosed in Notes 5, 6.

### **4.9 FINANCIAL ASSETS**

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## Initial recognition and measurement

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

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

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

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

The Group's financial assets include cash and short-term bank deposits, trade and other receivables, and investments in bonds.

### Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments);
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments);
- · Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments):
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

## Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met.

- flows: and

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

- and

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.
- The Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade and other accounts receivables, funds in credit institutions (cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits).

## Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Group includes bonds of "Special financial company DSFK" LLP to this category (Note 15).

## Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)

The Group measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

• The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling;

• The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Group doesn't have financial assets of this category.



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## 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### **4.9 FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)**

### Subsequent measurement (continued)

## Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group doesn't have financial assets of this category.

## Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised (e.g., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

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

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset.

In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

## **4.10 IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS**

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all loans and other debt financial assets that are not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. ECLs are discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate for a similar instrument with a similar credit rating.

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

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

The Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. Also it is considered a financial asset in default when contractual payment are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group.

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Further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets are also provided in the following notes:

• Disclosures for significant assumptions (Note 5); • Trade and other accounts receivable (Note 12): Bank deposits (Note 16); • Cash and cash equivalents (Note 17).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision model that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

## **4.11 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**

### Initial recognition and measurement

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

### **Subsequent measurement**

For the purposes of the subsequent measurement of financial liabilities are classified into following categories:

• Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss; • Financial liabilities at amortised cost.



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# 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### **4.11 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)**

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### Subsequent measurement (continued)

### Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

The category «financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss» includes financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities classified at the Group's discretion at initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group has no financial liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss.

## Financial liabilities at amortised cost

This category is the most significant for the Group. After initial recognition, such liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses on such financial liabilities are recognized in profit or loss as depreciation is calculated using the effective interest rate. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account discounts or premiums on acquisition, as well as commissions or costs, which are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Depreciation of the effective interest rate is included in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

In this category, the Group includes trade and other payables, loans and lease obligations.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of such an asset. Other borrowing costs are recognized as expenses at the time of occurrence. More detailed information is provided in **Note 20**.

### Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as income or expense.

### **4.12 OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

### **4.13 INVENTORIES**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Cost includes all costs incurred in the normal course of business in bringing each product to its present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Cost of inventories is determined by using of FIFO basis.

## **4.14 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

## **4.15 PROVISIONS**

The Group records a provision on asset retirement and land recultivation obligation. Provisions on asset retirement and land recultivation obligation are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the asset retirement and land recultivation obligation. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as a finance cost.

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Other movements are recognised in the current period, including current service cost, any past services cost and the effect of any curtailments or settlements.

The results of the revaluation of employee benefits obligations, including actuarial gains and losses, are recognized by the Group as follows:

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 resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When 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 presented in the profit or loss excluding any reimbursement.

The estimated future costs on asset retirement and land recultivation obligation are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset (Notes 5,

### 4.16 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Group provides long-term employee benefits to employees before, on and after retirement, in accordance with the Collective agreements between the Group's companies and its employees and Company's Rule of social support of non-working pensioners and disabled people. The Collective agreement provides for one-off retirement payments, financial aid for employees' disability, anniversaries and funeral. The entitlement to benefits is usually conditional on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age.

The expected costs of the benefits associated with one-off retirement payments are accrued over the period of employment using the same accounting methodology as used for defined benefit post-employment plans with defined payments on the end of labor activity. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses comprise both the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions and experience adjustments arising because of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred.

The most significant assumptions used in accounting for defined benefit obligations are discount rate and mortality rate. The discount rate is used to determine the net present value of future liabilities and each year the unwinding of the discount on those liabilities is charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as interest cost. The mortality assumption is used to project the future stream of benefit payments, which is then discounted to arrive at a net present value of liabilities.

• Remuneration after termination of employment through other comprehensive income. In subsequent periods, the revaluation results will not be reclassified to profit or loss;

• Other long-term benefits through profit or loss.

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### **4.16 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)**

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit obligations. The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under "cost of sales", "administration expenses" and "finance expenses" in consolidated statement of comprehensive income (by function):

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs;
- Net interest expense or income.

Employee benefits are considered as other long-term employee benefits. The expected cost of these benefits is accrued over the period of employment using the same accounting methodology as used for the defined benefit plan.

These obligations are valued by independent qualified actuaries on an annual basis.

More information is disclosed in Notes 5, 21.

### **4.17 REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME RECOGNITION**

The Group's activities mainly relates to the transportation of oil and water through main pipelines on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as to the transshipment of oil and oil products in Georgia.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent.

The Group has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements (as it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer), except for transportation expedition contract where the Group is acting as an agent for which the Group recognizes revenue commission for its services.

In the consolidated financial statements, the Group generally recognizes revenue for the following types:

### Rendering of transportation services

Revenue from rendering of transportation and transshipment services is recognized at a point in time on the basis of actual volumes of oil and water transported during the reporting period.

### Rendering of pipeline operation and maintenance services

Revenues from pipeline operation and maintenance services are recognized over time, as the buyer simultaneously receives and benefits from the performance of the Group's contractual obligations.

### **Rendering of other services**

Revenue from rendering of other services is recognized as services are provided.

### Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and at fair value through profit or loss, as well as at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income or expense are recognized using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

## Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when the Group's right to receive the payment is established (on the date of dividends approval).

## Fees for undelivered oil volumes

In preparing to adopt IFRS 15, the Group is considering the following:

IFRS 15 requires the estimated variable consideration to be constrained to prevent over-recognition of revenue.

IFRS 15 requires assessment of whether the Group controls a specified good or service before it is transferred to the customer / customer's buyer.

The Group determined that it acts as a principal for all contracts under which revenue is recognized (since it controls the promised service before it is transferred to customer or to customer's buyer), except for contracts on oil transportation coordination services where Group determined that it does not control the services before they are accepted by the customer's buyer. Hence, Group is an agent, rather than principal in these contracts on oil transportation coordination services.

## Advances received from customers

Under IFRS 15, the Group must determine whether there is a significant financing component in its contracts.

In accordance with the requirements for the consolidated financial statements, the Group has detailed information on revenue recognized under contracts with customers in categories reflecting how economic factors influence the nature, size, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows. Disclosure of detailed revenue is discussed in Note 28.

The recognition and measurement requirements in IFRS 15 are also applicable for recognition and measurement of any gains or losses on disposal of non-financial assets (such as items of property and equipment and intangible assets), when that disposal is not in the ordinary course of business. These changes did not affect to the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Income from fees for undelivered oil volumes is recognized for nominated and non-delivered oil volumes under oil transportation contracts on "ship or pay" terms.

## Variable consideration

The variable consideration is absent in contracts with customers, due to the absence of discounts, credit payment, concessions in price, incentives, bonuses for results or other similar items. This update will have no effect on revenue recognition.

## Principal versus agent considerations

Advance payments received from customers are contractual obligations. The contractual obligations are the obligation to transfer to the buyer the goods or services for which the Group has received compensation from the buyer. If the buyer pays compensation before the Group transfers the product or service to the buyer, the contractual obligation is recognized at the time the payment is made or at the time the payment becomes payable (whichever is earlier). Contractual liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Group fulfills its contractual obligations.

The Group receives only short-term advances from its customers. They are presented as part of contract liabilities to customers. The Group determined that the length of time between the delivery of the services to the customer by the Group and the time when the customer pays for such services is relatively short. Therefore, the Group has concluded that given contracts do not contain significant financing component.



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### **4.18 TAXES**

## **Current income tax**

Current income tax assets and liabilities 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 relating to items recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income. Management of the Group periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

## **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 financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of 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, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- 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 taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply 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 outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. The adjustment is either treated as a reduction in goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it was incurred during the measurement period or recognised in profit or loss.

VAT related to sales is payable to the budget when goods are shipped or services are rendered. Input VAT can be offset against output VAT upon the receipt of a tax invoice from a supplier.

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognized after deduction of VAT, except for instances, where amount of VAT is recognized as a part of costs for asset acquisitions or as a part of expenses.

Tax legislation allows the settlement of VAT on a net basis. Accordingly, VAT related to sales and purchases unsettled at the balance sheet date is stated in the consolidated statement of financial position on a net basis.

Due to specifics of tax legislation and the Group's operations a certain part of input VAT can be carried over into subsequent years. Such portion of VAT is classified as long-term asset and assessed for impairment and considered as a corporate asset allocated to existing CGU.

Receivables and payables are stated including VAT.

## **4.19 EQUITY**

## **Share capital**

Own equity instruments that are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognised in the share premium.

## Dividends

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of VAT recoverable, other taxes prepaid and other taxes payable in the statement of financial position.

External costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares, excluding business combinations are shown as a deduction from the proceeds from share issue in equity.

## Treasury shares repurchased from shareholders

The Group recognises a liability to make cash or non-cash distributions to shareholders, when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. According to legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, distribution is authorised by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

At the moment of distribution of non-monetary assets the difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the carrying amount of the assets distributed is recognized in consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Dividends are disclosed when they are proposed before the reporting date or proposed or declared after the reporting date but before consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue.



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## 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 4.20 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The applied accounting policy is in line with the accounting policy applied in the previous reporting year, with the exception of the acceptance of the following new IFRS effective from 1 January 2022.

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

Some standards and amendments are applied for the first time in 2022. The nature and the impact of each new standard or amendment are described below:

## Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to IAS 37

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable costs (i.e., the costs that the Group cannot avoid because it has the contract) of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it.

The amendments specify that when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making, an entity needs to include costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs (e.g., the costs of direct labour and materials) and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities (e.g., depreciation of equipment used to fulfil the contract as well as costs of contract management and supervision). General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

This amendment had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group, as there are no onerous contracts in the Group.

### Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3

The amendments replace a reference to a previous version of the IASB's Conceptual Framework with a reference to the current version issued in March 2018 without significantly changing its requirements.

The amendments add an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 Business Combinations to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or IFRIC 21 Levies, if incurred separately. The exception requires entities to apply the criteria in IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, respectively, instead of the Conceptual Framework, to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date.

The amendments also add a new paragraph to IFRS 3 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date.

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as there were no contingent assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities within the scope of these amendments arisen during the period.

### Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use — Amendments to IAS 16

The amendment prohibits entities from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds of the sale of items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as there were no sales of such items produced by property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented.

## IFRS 9 Financial Instruments — Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities

## Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28

These amendments had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements. The Group intends to apply these amendments in future periods, if necessary.

## IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Subsidiary as a first-time adopter

The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. This amendment is also applied to an associate or joint venture that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1.

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as it is not a first-time adopter.

The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. There is no similar amendment proposed for IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. The Group intends to apply practical simplifications in future periods, if necessary.

## IAS 41 Agriculture — Taxation in fair value measurements

The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of IAS 41 that entities exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring the fair value of assets within the scope of IAS 41.

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as this standard is not applicable to the Group.

In December 2015, the IASB decided to defer the effective date of the amendments until such time as it has finalised any amendments that result from its research project on the equity method. Early application of the amendments is still permitted.

The amendments address the conflict between IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture.

The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in IFRS 3. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

## Standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.



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# 4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### 4.20 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

### Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

### **IFRS 17 Issuance Contracts**

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 17), a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, IFRS 17 will replace IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 4) that was issued in 2005. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply. The overall objective of IFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in IFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of IFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

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

IFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with comparative figures required.

Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17. This standard is not applicable to the Group.

### Amendments to IAS 1 Clarification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 and 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement;
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period;
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right;
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

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

In February 2021, the Board issued amendments to IAS 8, in which it introduces a new definition of 'accounting estimates'. The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of the effective date. Earlier application is permitted, subject to disclosure of this fact.

These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application possibilities. Since the amendments to the Practice Statement 2 provide non-mandatory guidance on the application of the definition of material to accounting policy information and it is not necessary to specify an effective date for these amendments. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments.

## Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16

retains.

After the commencement date in a sale and leaseback transaction, the seller-lessee applies paragraphs 29 to 35 of IFRS 16 to the right-of-use asset arising from the leaseback and paragraphs 36 to 46 of IFRS 16 to the lease liability arising from the leaseback. In applying paragraphs 36 to 46, the seller-lessee determines 'lease payments' or 'revised lease payments' in such a way that the seller-lessee would not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee. Applying these requirements does not prevent the seller-lessee from recognising, in profit or loss, any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of a lease, as required by paragraph 46(a) of IFRS 16.

The amendment does not prescribe specific measurement requirements for lease liabilities arising from a leaseback. The initial measurement of the lease liability arising from a leaseback may result in a seller-lessee determining 'lease payments' that are different from the general definition of lease payments in Appendix A of IFRS 16. The seller-lessee will need to develop and apply an accounting policy that results in information that is relevant and reliable in accordance with IAS 8.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments.

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

In February 2021, the Board issued amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements (the PS), in which it provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by Replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

## Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction — Amendments to IAS 12

In May 2021, the Board issued amendments to IAS 12, which narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under IAS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments should applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, it should also recognise a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments.

Amendments to IFRS 16 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. In September 2022, the Board issued Amendments to IFRS 16.

The amendment to IFRS 16 specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it



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## 5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Group's exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

- Financial risk management and policies (Note 39);
- Sensitivity analyses disclosures (Note 39).

## **Estimates and assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

## Fair value measurement of the Group's property, plant and equipment

The Group accounts the property, plant and equipment at revalued amounts. During 2022 the Group engaged independent external appraisers to perform valuation of its property, plant and equipment.

The valuation methods used by the Group in assessment and analyses of the fair value of property, plant and equipment are considered from the perspective of the best and most efficient use of the valued asset. The best and most efficient use of the Group's assets, except BOT and Main Waterline, is their use in operating activities. The best and most efficient use of the BOT's assets is their realization. The best and most efficient use of the Main Waterline's assets is their use in conjunction with the assets of oil production companies in the region.

The initial data used to determine the fair value of the Group's office buildings in the cities of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the relevant land plots, land plots in Georgia (Batumi), as well as vehicles and certain other non specialized assets, refer to Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy (unquoted observable inputs).

The remaining property, plant and equipment of the Group are specialized and the initial data used for determining their fair value refer to Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy (unobservable inputs).

The methodology used in valuation of the specialized assets of the Group's companies, except BOT, was initially based on the valuation of the depreciable replacement cost ("cost method"). The fair value of BOT's assets was determined using market approach.

As part of the valuation, the appraiser performed a test for adequate profitability using the income approach to determine the amount of economic depreciation of the Group's specialized property, plant and equipment. Recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment of the Group's companies, except BOT and Main Waterline, is determined by assessing value in use. The value in use of assets is defined as the value of the business, adjusted for the fair value of net working capital. Cash flow forecasting was based on the budgets and business plans of the Group's companies approved by the management of the Group for 2022 and for the period 2023 2027, respectively. The cash flows in the post-forecast period are determined on the basis of extrapolation of forecast data using long-term growth rate. The above assets were grouped into cash flow generating units ("CGU") – Oil Transportation (Company) CGU and BSP CGU. The following basic assumptions were applied in determining the value in use:

## Discount rat Long-term g

The results of assessing the value in use are sensitive to change of discount rate and long-term growth rate indicators and also to forecasts regarding the volume of sales of services provided, the level of tariffs for services provided, the size of capital and current costs.

lows:

## In million

Discount r

Long-term

## **Revaluation of technological oil**

Input data for determining the fair value of technological oil refer to Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy (unquoted observable inputs).

The following judgments were taken into account by the Group's management when determining fair value of technological oil:

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| 251 |  |
|-----|--|
|     |  |

|               | Cash-generating unit         |       |
|---------------|------------------------------|-------|
|               | Oil transportation (Company) | BSP   |
| rate (WACC)   | 17.07%                       | 13.5% |
| n growth rate | 4%                           | 2%    |
|               |                              |       |

The results obtained in terms of value in use were lower than those measured at the amortized replacement cost and, therefore, were taken as the fair value of the Group's property, plant and equipment.

According to the results of an independent assessment in 2022, the carrying value of property, plant and equipment of the Group (excluding technological oil) increased by 135,460,032 thousand Tenge (Note 6). At the same time the net revaluation through revaluation reserve was amounted to 148,348,617 thousand Tenge and impairment through profit and loss was amounted to 12.888.585 thousand Tenge.

Sensitivity analysis of value of property plant and equipment for the change in the discount rate and long-term growth rate is as fol-

| ransportation (Company) |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| CGU                     | BSP CGU                      |
| 8,830                   | 1,132                        |
| (8,366)                 | (1,037)                      |
|                         |                              |
| (16.970)                | (725)                        |
| 18,320                  | 790                          |
|                         | 8,830<br>(8,366)<br>(16.970) |

Technological oil is revalued at each reporting date, due to the fact that fluctuations are quite frequent and significant. Technological oil of the Company was revalued on each reporting date of interim periods and on 31 December 2022 and 2021.

• Technological oil is an integral part of the process of operating the pipeline without which the transportation is not possible and, accordingly, the object of valuation is a specialized asset;

Technological oil cannot be sold or otherwise disposed due to restrictions on the type of activities allowed by CRNM;

• Tariffs are being closely monitored by CRNM and the Government (except export tariffs and transit through the territory of Kazakhstan) to ensure they will not adversely affect general price index in the country, and thus may be set at the level which will not allow to recover cost of oil, if it was valued at international market price;

• And if the Group needs to buy additional oil to fill in new parts of pipeline, it would use the terms of the transportation agreements, according to which the oil extracting entities, upon the request of the Group, provide oil to fill the system of the Group's main pipelines:

• For the oil extracting entities there is an internal or tolling price for oil, which is delivered to the refineries of the KMG Group.



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### **Estimates and assumptions (continued)**

### **Revaluation of technological oil (continued)**

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Taking into account all these factors as at 31 December 2022 the fair value of the Group's technological oil was determined based on the price of 84,050 Tenge per ton (as at 31 December 2021: 76,648 Tenge per ton). Other comprehensive income from the effect of the change in fair value of the technological oil during 2022 was equal to 19,423,763 thousand Tenge (during 2021: other comprehensive income of 100,258,238 thousand Tenge). In addition, during 2022 other comprehensive income from the revaluation of technological oil surplus in the amount of 3,229,453 thousand Tenge (during 2021: 998,073 thousand Tenge net of with the oil shortage write-off in 230.517 thousand Tenge) and a loss from the write-off of oil shortage in the amount of 282.934 thousand Tenge were recognized (as at 31 December 2022: 183.922 thousand Tenge) (Note 6). During 2022 as a result of revaluation the net other comprehensive income was equal to 22,653,216 thousand Tenge (during 2021: other comprehensive income for 101,256,311 thousand Tenge) (Note 6).

The volume of oil in the pipeline as at 31 December 2022 amounted to 2,663 thousand tons (31 December 2021: 2,628 thousand tons). According to the results of stock count of oil held at the end of 2022 the surpluses in the amount of 38,423 tons (for 2021: 16,029 tons). For 2021 a shortage in the amount of 5,730 tons were recognized.

## Useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment

The Group assesses the remaining useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment 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.

## Asset retirement and land recultivation obligation

The reserve was determined at the end of the reporting period using the projected inflation rate for the expected period of fulfillment of obligations, and the discount rate at the end of the reporting period which is presented below:

| As a percentage                      | 2022     | 2021     |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Discount rate                        | 10.46%   | 6.72%    |
| Inflation rate                       | 6.23%    | 5.49%    |
| Period of fulfillment of obligations | 12 years | 13 years |

As there is no an active market for highly liquid corporate bonds in the Republic of Kazakhstan and due to the insufficiency of transactions on government bonds the Group considers to use risk-free rates of US Treasury bonds as an estimated discount rate adjusted for country risk and inflation rate of the Republic of Kazakhstan with maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the asset retirement and land recultivation obligation.

As at 31 December 2022 the carrying amount of the provision for the obligation to decommission assets and land recultivation was 40,664,979 thousand Tenge (31 December 2021: 34,547,151 thousand Tenge) (Note 26) and includes the corresponding provisions for oil pipelines, oil pumping stations (OPS) and landfills.

## **Provisions for oil pipelines**

According to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan About the Main Pipeline which came into force on 4 July 2012, the Group has a legal obligation to decommission its oil pipelines at the end of their operating life and to restore the land to its original condition. Activities on land recultivation are carried out when replacing the pipelines at the end of their useful life.

zakhstan.

will be due.

## In thousan

Discount ra

Inflation rat

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021 these reserves have been created for the amount of 886,666 thousand Tenge and 831,136 thousand Tenge, respectively (Notes 10, 13).

This provisions are estimated based on the value of the work to decommission and rehabilitate calculated by the Group in accordance with the technical regulations of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Pipeline decommission expense as at 31 December 2022 is equal to 7,793 thousand Tenge per kilometer (as at 31 December 2021: 6,922 thousand Tenge).

## **Provisions for OPS**

In accordance with the amendments made to the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, after the termination of the operation of facilities that have a negative impact on the environment, the operators (owners) of facilities are obliged to ensure the elimination of the consequences of the operation of facilities in accordance with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. As part of the elimination of the consequences of the operation of facilities that have a negative impact on the environment, work should be carried out to bring land plots into a condition that ensures the safety and (or) human health, environmental protection and suitable for their further use for their intended purpose, in accordance with the procedure provided for by the land legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. According to the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the objects of the Group belong to category II, which have a moderate negative impact on the environment. Accordingly, in 2022, the Group created a reserve for decommissioning and recultivation of the OPS lands. The discounted value of the initially recognized liability is calculated based on the design and estimated costs for the liquidation of the OPS and dismantling of tanks and amounts to 14,748,415 thousand tenge. As at 31 December 2022, the carrying amount of the obligation, taking into account the revision of the estimated assumptions, is 12,078,865 thousand Tenge.

## **Provisions for landfills**

The provisions for landfills are created in 2013 in accordance with the requirements of Environmental Code of the Republic of Ka-

Assessing the cost of rehabilitation of the environment is subject to potential changes in environmental requirements and interpretations of the law. Furthermore uncertainties in the estimates of these costs include potential changes in regulatory requirements, alternative disposal and recovery of damaged land and levels of discount and inflation rates, and the time, when such obligations

Sensitivity analysis of asset retirement and land recultivation obligation for the change in significant assumptions as at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

| nds of Tenge | (Decrease)/increase in rate | (Decrease)/increase in liability |
|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| rate         | -0.5%                       | 2,261,132                        |
|              | +0.5%                       | (2,131,916)                      |
|              |                             |                                  |
| rate         | -0.5%                       | (2,224,478)                      |
|              | +0.5%                       | 2,342,681                        |

## Reserves for the impairment of advances to suppliers

The Group recognized reserve for the impairment of long-term and short-term advances to suppliers. In estimating the reserve historical and anticipated suppliers performance are considered. Changes in the economy, industry and specific characteristics may affect the reserves recorded in the consolidated financial statements.



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## 5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

### **Estimates and assumptions (continued)**

## Allowances for financial assets

The Group recognises allowances for expected credit losses for trade accounts receivable and funds in credit institutions (cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits).

For trade and other receivables, the Group has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated expected credit losses based on lifetime of these financial instruments. The Group used a provision model that is prepared taking into account historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

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

The Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. Also it is considered a financial asset in default when contractual payment are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. As at 31 December 2022 and 2021 allowance for expected credit losses was created in the amount of 6,313,128 thousand Tenge and 5,621,137 thousand Tenge, respectively (Notes 12, 16, 17). The main amount of the accrued reserve is related to overdue accounts receivable of consumers of oil transshipment services (BOT and PTL).

### Tax provision

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of inspections by the tax authorities. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax inspections and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the relevant tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the country.

## **Deferred tax assets**

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised.

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. The amount of recognized deferred tax assets as at 31 December 2022 was 18,461,648 thousand Tenge, net off with the amount of deffered tax liabilities (as at 31 December 2021: 14,970,493 thousand Tenge, partially net off with the amount of deffered tax liabilities) (Note 35). As at 31 December 2022 and 2021 the Group did not have unrecognized deferred tax assets.

Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

As there is no an active market for highly liquid corporate bonds of the Republic of Kazakhstan and due to the insufficiency of transactions on government bonds the Group uses risk-free rates of US Treasury bonds as an estimated discount rate, with maturities corresponding to the expected term for fulfilling of employee benefits obligations adjusted for country risk and inflation rate of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

lows:

Discount ra Future sala Mortality ra

years).

In thousar Discount ra

Future fina

Future sala

Life duration



## Employee benefits

The cost of defined long-term employee benefits to employees before, on and after retirement and the present value of the obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Increase in future salary and pension is based on expected future inflation rates for the respective country.

Principal actuarial assumptions used for valuation of employee benefit obligations as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 were as fol-

|               | 2022   | 2021  |
|---------------|--------|-------|
| rate          | 10.46% | 6.72% |
| lary increase | 5.74%  | 5.43% |
| rate          | 5.81%  | 5.81% |

As at 31 December 2022 the average period of post-retirement benefit obligations were 18.7 years (as at 31 December 2021: 18.2

Sensitivity analysis of employee benefit obligations for the change in significant estimates as at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

|                    |                             | (Decrease)/increase in obli- |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| inds of Tenge      | (Decrease)/increase in rate | gation                       |
| rate               | -0.5%                       | 1,182,733                    |
|                    | +0.5%                       | (1,081,616)                  |
|                    |                             |                              |
| nancial aid change | -1%                         | (2,182,591)                  |
|                    | +1%                         | 2,374,977                    |
|                    |                             |                              |
| lary change        | -1%                         | (203,609)                    |
|                    | +1%                         | 236,846                      |
|                    |                             |                              |
| ion                | -1 year                     | (111,145)                    |
|                    | +1 year                     | 276,938                      |
|                    |                             |                              |



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## 6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2021 and 2022 are as follows:

| In thousands of Tenge  | Land       | Pipelines    | Transportation assets | Buildings and constructions | Machinery and equip-<br>ment | Technological oil | Other       | Construction in<br>progress | Total         |
|--|------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2021   | 25,675,555 | 255,382,248  | 22,716,444            | 94,724,034                  | 177,842,763                  | 100,345,811       | 10,463,016  | 53,235,624                  | 740,385,495   |
| Foreign currency translation   | 506,451    | -            | 259,284               | 686,073                     | 361,773                      | -                 | 13,158      | 47,265                      | 1,874,004     |
| Additions  | 1,523      | 12,750       | 1,527,383             | 81,208                      | 26,580,431                   | -                 | 450,942     | 58,093,571                  | 86,747,808    |
| Disposals  | (4,057)    | (3,373,320)  | (106,422)             | (374,488)                   | (659,473)                    | (183,922)         | (347,115)   | (64,680)                    | (5,113,477)   |
| Additions on asset retirement and land recultivation obligation (Note 26)            | -          | 340,189      | -                     | -                           | -                            | -                 | -           | -                           | 340,189       |
| Revaluation of impairment (through revaluation reserve)                              | -          | -            | -                     | -                           | -                            | 101,256,311       | -           | -                           | 101,256,311   |
| Transfers to non-current assets held for sale (Note 18)                              | (31,068)   | -            | (4,631)               | (13,495)                    | -                            | -                 | -           | -                           | (49,194)      |
| Transfers from construction-in-progress  | -          | 24,370,001   | 624,475               | 5,736,955                   | 29,370,511                   | -                 | 830,901     | (60,932,843)                | -             |
| Transfers to intangible assets (Note 8)  | -          | -            | -                     | -                           | -                            | -                 | -           | (341,793)                   | (341,793)     |
| Transfers and reclassifications  | -          | -            | -                     | -                           | -                            | -                 | (8,171)     | 8,171                       | -             |
| Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2021   | 26,148,404 | 276,731,868  | 25,016,533            | 100,840,287                 | 233,496,005                  | 201,418,200       | 11,402,731  | 50,045,315                  | 925,099,343   |
| Foreign currency translation   | 1,446,528  | -            | 807,443               | 1,875,708                   | 1,067,951                    | -                 | 72,308      | 50,098                      | 5,320,036     |
| Additions  | -          | 3,466        | 2,073,803             | 3,594,052                   | 5,569,049                    | -                 | 288,115     | 39,632,697                  | 51,161,182    |
| Capitalized costs of the borrowed loan (Note 20)                                     | -          | -            | -                     | -                           | -                            | -                 | -           | 434,328                     | 434,328       |
| Disposals  | (33,338)   | (1,623,594)  | (190,860)             | (285,832)                   | (1,224,495)                  | (282,934)         | (543,034)   | (244,073)                   | (4,428,160)   |
| Additions on asset retirement and land recultivation obligation (Note 26)            | -          | 346,567      | -                     | 13,612,707                  | -                            | -                 | -           | -                           | 13,959,274    |
| Changes in estimates on asset retirement and land recultivation obligation (Note 26) | -          | -            | -                     | (3,359,391)                 | -                            | -                 | -           | -                           | (3,359,391)   |
| Revaluation (through revaluation reserve)  | 7,924,207  | 38,830,932   | 7,937,633             | 21,305,154                  | 64,070,030                   | 22,653,216        | 7,855,504   | 425,157                     | 171,001,833   |
| Impairment and revaluation through profit or loss due to reval-<br>uation, net       | 198,463    | 236,171      | (825,371)             | (3,965,391)                 | (5,850,733)                  | -                 | 13,800      | (2,695,524)                 | (12,888,585)  |
| Transfers from construction-in-progress  | 412        | 21,976,427   | 812,642               | 4,439,206                   | 31,802,550                   | -                 | 158,483     | (59,189,720)                | -             |
| Transfers from non-current assets held for sale (Note 18)                            | 73,519     | -            | 102,667               | 672,938                     | 31,483                       | -                 | 604         | -                           | 881,211       |
| Substruction of accumulated depreciation and impairment due to revaluation           | -          | (47,983,967) | (9,875,606)           | (24,034,638)                | (80,290,437)                 | _                 | (7,489,914) | (180,880)                   | (169,855,442) |
| Transfers and reclassifications  | -          | 230,913      | (85,550)              | -                           | (164,563)                    | -                 | 19,200      | _                           | -             |
| Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2022   | 35,758,195 | 288,748,783  | 25,773,334            | 114,694,800                 | 248,506,840                  | 223,788,482       | 11,777,797  | 28,277,398                  | 977,325,629   |



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## 6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

| In thousands of Tenge  | Land     | Pipelines    | Transportation assets | Buildings and constructions | Machinery and equip-<br>ment | <b>Technological oil</b> | Other       | Construction in<br>progress | Total         |
|--|----------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Accumulated depreciation and impairment as at 1 January 2021               | -        | (19,452,527) | (4,066,407)           | (9,257,007)                 | (35,601,123)                 | -                        | (4,494,361) | (34,012)                    | (72,905,437)  |
| Foreign currency translation   | -        | -            | (68,363)              | (41,725)                    | (76,393)                     | -                        | (2,284)     | -                           | (188,765)     |
| Depreciation charge  | -        | (14,981,077) | (2,951,544)           | (7,012,540)                 | (24,471,447)                 | -                        | (2,155,754) | -                           | (51,572,362)  |
| Disposals  | -        | 1,773,496    | 105,084               | 210,649                     | 622,867                      | -                        | 341,373     | -                           | 3,053,469     |
| Impairment (through profit and loss)                                       | -        | (11,387)     | -                     | -                           | (709)                        | -                        | -           | (324,338)                   | (336,434)     |
| Impairment (through revaluation reserve)                                   | (14,838) | (31,127)     | -                     | -                           | (2,643)                      | -                        | -           | (54,042)                    | (102,650)     |
| Transfers to non-current assets held for sale (Note 18)                    | 14,838   | -            | 1,822                 | 7,458                       | -                            | -                        | -           | -                           | 24,118        |
| Transferred to intangible assets (Note 8)                                  | -        | -            | -                     | -                           | -                            | -                        | -           | 1,896                       | 1,896         |
| Accumulated depreciation and impairment as at 31 December 2021             | -        | (32,702,622) | (6,979,408)           | (16,093,165)                | (59,529,448)                 | -                        | (6,311,026) | (410,496)                   | (122,026,165) |
| Foreign currency translation   | _        | -            | (196,035)             | (124,655)                   | (216,993)                    | -                        | (7,872)     | _                           | (545,555)     |
| Depreciation charge  | -        | (15,890,284) | (3,031,604)           | (8,117,800)                 | (23,704,766)                 | -                        | (1,745,090) | -                           | (52,489,544)  |
| Disposals  | -        | 628,479      | 189,278               | 149,395                     | 1,068,892                    | 226,758                  | 531,541     | 229,616                     | 3,023,959     |
| Impairment (through profit and loss)                                       | -        | (12,882)     | -                     | -                           | -                            | (10,515)                 | -           | -                           | (23,397)      |
| Impairment (through revaluation reserve)                                   | -        | -            | -                     | -                           | -                            | (216,243)                | -           | -                           | (216,243)     |
| Transfers from non-current assets held for sale (Note 18)                  | -        | -            | (71,087)              | (231,183)                   | (5,325)                      | -                        | (604)       | -                           | (308,199)     |
| Substruction of accumulated depreciation and impairment due to revaluation | _        | 47,983,967   | 9,875,606             | 24,034,638                  | 80,290,437                   | -                        | 7,489,914   | 180,880                     | 169,855,442   |
| Transfers and reclassifications  | -        | (6,658)      | 5                     | -                           | 6,653                        | _                        | -           | -                           | -             |
| Accumulated depreciation and impairment as at 31 December 2022             | -        | -            | (213,245)             | (382,770)                   | (2,090,550)                  | -                        | (43,137)    | -                           | (2,729,702)   |

|            |   |                            | Ν  | lachinery and equip-   |  |  | Construction in  |   |
|------------|---|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| Land       | Pipelines   | Transportation assets      | Buildings and constructions  | ment   | Technological oil  | Other  | progress   | Total   |
|            |   |                            |  |  |  |  |  |   |
| 35,758,195 | 288,748,783   | 25,773,334                 | 114,694,800  | 248,506,840  | 223,788,482  | 11,777,797   | 28,277,398   | 977,325,629   |
| -          | -   | (213,245)                  | (382,770)  | (2,090,550)  | -  | (43,137)   | -  | (2,729,702)   |
| 35,758,195 | 288,748,783   | 25,560,089                 | 114,312,030  | 246,416,290  | 223,788,482  | 11,734,660   | 28,277,398   | 974,595,927   |
|            |   |                            |  |  |  |  |  |   |
| 26,148,404 | 276,731,868   | 25,016,533                 | 100,840,287  | 233,496,005  | 201,418,200  | 11,402,731   | 50,045,315   | 925,099,343   |
| -          | (32,702,622)  | (6,979,408)                | (16,093,165)   | (59,529,448)   | -  | (6,311,026)  | (410,496)  | (122,026,165)   |
| 26,148,404 | 244,029,246   | 18,037,125                 | 84,747,122   | 173,966,557  | 201,418,200  | 5,091,705  | 49,634,819   | 803,073,178   |
|            | 35,758,195<br>-<br><b>35,758,195</b><br>26,148,404<br>- | 35,758,195 288,748,783<br> | 35,758,195       288,748,783       25,773,334         -       -       (213,245)         35,758,195       288,748,783       25,560,089         26,148,404       276,731,868       25,016,533         -       (32,702,622)       (6,979,408) | Land         Pipelines         Transportation assets         Buildings and constructions           35,758,195         288,748,783         25,773,334         114,694,800           -         -         (213,245)         (382,770)           35,758,195         288,748,783         25,560,089         114,312,030           26,148,404         276,731,868         25,016,533         100,840,287           -         (32,702,622)         (6,979,408)         (16,093,165) | 35,758,195       288,748,783       25,773,334       114,694,800       248,506,840         -       -       (213,245)       (382,770)       (2,090,550)         35,758,195       288,748,783       25,560,089       114,312,030       246,416,290         26,148,404       276,731,868       25,016,533       100,840,287       233,496,005         -       (32,702,622)       (6,979,408)       (16,093,165)       (59,529,448) | Land         Pipelines         Transportation assets         Buildings and constructions         ment         Technological oil           35,758,195         288,748,783         25,773,334         114,694,800         248,506,840         223,788,482           -         -         (213,245)         (382,770)         (2,090,550)         -           35,758,195         288,748,783         25,560,089         114,312,030         246,416,290         223,788,482           35,758,195         288,748,783         25,506,089         114,312,030         246,416,290         223,788,482           26,148,404         276,731,868         25,016,533         100,840,287         233,496,005         201,418,200           -         (32,702,622)         (6,979,408)         (16,093,165)         (59,529,448)         - | Land         Pipelines         Transportation assets         Buildings and constructions         ment         Technological oil         Other           35,758,195         288,748,783         25,773,334         114,694,800         248,506,840         223,788,482         11,777,797           -         -         (213,245)         (382,770)         (2,090,550)         -         (43,137)           35,758,195         288,748,783         25,560,089         114,312,030         246,416,290         223,788,482         11,734,660           - | Land         Pipelines         Transportation assets         Buildings and constructions         ment         Technological oil         Other         progress           35,758,195         288,748,783         25,773,334         114,694,800         248,506,840         223,788,482         11,777,797         28,277,398           -         (335,758,195)         288,748,783         25,560,089         (382,770)         (2,090,550)         -         (43,137)         -           35,758,195         288,748,783         25,560,089         114,312,030         246,416,290         223,788,482         11,734,660         28,277,398           26,148,404         276,731,868         25,016,533         100,840,287         233,496,005         201,418,200         11,402,731         50,045,315           -         (32,702,622)         (6,979,408)         (16,093,165)         (59,529,448)         -         (6,311,026)         (410,496) |

The carrying value of each revalued class of property, plant and equipment that would have been recognized in the consolidated financial statements had the assets been carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss is as follows:

|                        |            |             |                       |                             | Machinery and equip- |                   |           | Construction in |             |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|
| In thousands of Tenge  | Land       | Pipelines   | Transportation assets | Buildings and constructions | ment                 | Technological oil | Other     | progress        | Total       |
| As at 31 December 2022 | 25,830,607 | 189,124,116 | 18,600,228            | 77,129,454                  | 167,289,377          | 30,270,506        | 3,616,687 | 30,654,199      | 542,515,174 |
| As at 31 December 2021 | 20,102,948 | 185,514,566 | 16,818,436            | 64,592,153                  | 148,909,207          | 30,324,706        | 4,521,158 | 49,698,567      | 520,481,741 |

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## 6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021 construction in progress mainly includes the following production facilities:

- Replacement of pipeline sections of main oil pipelines;
- Replacement of pipeline sections of main waterline;
- · Replacement, reconstruction and construction of the objects of main oil pipelines and main waterline (oil reservoirs, technological pipelines, pumping stations, communication lines, power supply).

### As at 31 December 2022:

- The gross carrying amount and corresponding accumulated depreciation of fully depreciated plant and equipment still in use were zero Tenge (as at 31 December 2021: 3,540,654 thousand Tenge):
- Construction in progress included materials and spare parts in the amount of 3,191,264 thousand Tenge (as at 31 December 2021: 4,187,311 thousand Tenge), which were acquired for construction works.

Under the agreement on cooperation on the construction of a waterline, in April 2021 a new waterline for technical water "Kulsary-Tengiz" (1st stage) in the amount of 24,987,181 thousand Tenge, and in November 2022 a pumping station for technical water (2nd stage) for the amount 7,467,625 thousand Tenge were received free of charge and put into operation (Note 22).

Depreciation for the year ended 31 December 2022, included in the cost of construction in progress amounted to 21,500 thousand Tenge (for the year ended 31 December 2021: 20,337 thousand Tenge).

## 7. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

Right-of-use assets as at 31 December 2021 and 2022 are as follows:

|                                       |                          |                          |                             |   | Right-of-use assets |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------|
| В тысячах тенге                       | Land and other<br>assets | Transportation<br>assets | Buildings and constructions | Machinery,<br>equipment and<br>transfer devices | Total               |
| Net book value as at 1 January 2021   | 78,952                   | 2,002,829                | 291,704                     | 174,334   | 2,547,819           |
| Additions (Note 24)                   | -                        | -                        | 4,407                       | -   | 4,407               |
| Modification (Note 24)                | -                        | -                        | 7,071                       | -   | 7,071               |
| Amortization charge                   | (5,722)                  | (1,254,808)              | (122,732)                   | (64,563)  | (1,447,825)         |
| Net book value as at 31 December 2021 | 73,230                   | 748,021                  | 180,450                     | 109,771   | 1,111,472           |
| Additions (Note 24)                   | 2,249                    | -                        | 13,912                      | 114,694   | 130,855             |
| Disposals                             | (2,872)                  | -                        | -                           | -   | (2,872)             |
| Modification (Note 24)                | -                        | 994,358                  | 265,523                     | -   | 1,259,881           |
| Amortization charge                   | (3,535)                  | (1,379,309)              | (134,865)                   | (64,562)  | (1,582,271)         |
| Net book value as at 31 December 2022 | 69,072                   | 363,070                  | 325,020                     | 159,903   | 917,065             |

Intangible assets as at 31 December 2021 and 2022 are as follows:

## In thousan

Net book v Additions Transfers fr Amortizatio Disposals Accumulat Foreign cur Net book v

Additions

Transfers fi Amortizatio Disposals

Accumulat Foreign cur

Net book v

## As at 31 De

At cost Accumulat

Net book

As at 31 De At cost Accumulat Net book value

### In thousar As at 1 Jan

Share in in Share in ot Dividends As at 31 De

Share in ind Share in ot Dividends As at 31 De

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## **8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

| ada af Tanan                           | Licenses    | Software    | <b>Right for land</b> | Other     | Total       |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|
| nds of Tenge                           |             |             | use                   |           |             |
| value as at 1 January 2021             | 576,513     | 821,001     | 5,747,027             | 22,823    | 7,167,364   |
|  | 2,556       | -           | 11,078                | 8,707     | 22,341      |
| from construction in progress (Note 6) | 4,833       | 142,181     | -                     | 192,883   | 339,897     |
| ion charge                             | (174,121)   | (267,330)   | (212,604)             | (4,131)   | (658,186)   |
|  | (10,357)    | (299,001)   | -                     | (42,021)  | (351,379)   |
| ted depreciation on disposal           | 10,357      | 299,001     | -                     | 42,021    | 351,379     |
| urrency translation                    | 2,092       | -           | 478,031               | 695       | 480,818     |
| value as at 31 December 2021           | 411,873     | 695,852     | 6,023,532             | 220,977   | 7,352,234   |
|  | 240,641     | 27,148      | 107,858               | 232,349   | 607,996     |
| from construction in progress          | 111,622     | 149,120     | _                     | (260,742) | _           |
| ion charge                             | (258,809)   | (303,861)   | (255,738)             | (5,004)   | (823,412)   |
|  | (54,788)    | (199,081)   | -                     | -         | (253,869)   |
| ted depreciation on disposal           | 54,788      | 199,081     | -                     | -         | 253,869     |
| urrency translation                    | 5,079       | -           | 1,369,910             | 3,525     | 1,378,514   |
| value as at 31 December 2022           | 510,406     | 568,259     | 7,245,562             | 191,105   | 8,515,332   |
| December 2022                          |             |             |                       |           |             |
|  | 1,802,424   | 4,837,538   | 11,064,260            | 228,675   | 17,932,897  |
| ted amortization and impairment        | (1,292,018) | (4,269,279) | (3,818,698)           | (37,570)  | (9,417,565) |
| value                                  | 510,406     | 568,259     | 7,245,562             | 191,105   | 8,515,332   |
| December 2021                          |             |             |                       |           |             |
|  | 1,467,316   | 4,860,351   | 8,907,587             | 253,543   | 15,488,797  |
| ted amortization and impairment        | (1,055,443) | (4,164,499) | (2,884,055)           | (32,566)  | (8,136,563) |
| value                                  | 411,873     | 695,852     | 6,023,532             | 220,977   | 7,352,234   |
|  |             |             |                       |           |             |

## 9. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES

Investments in joint ventures as at 31 December 2021 and 2022 are as follows:

| inds of Tenge                                | КСР         | MunaiTas    | Total       |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| nuary 2021                                   | 36,908,378  | 26,514,437  | 63,422,815  |
| ncome of joint ventures                      | 11,608,225  | 1,180,108   | 12,788,333  |
| other comprehensive loss of joint ventures   | (305,412)   | (9,623)     | (315,035)   |
| 5  | (1,800,000) | -           | (1,800,000) |
| December 2021                                | 46,411,191  | 27,684,922  | 74,096,113  |
|  |             |             |             |
| ncome of joint ventures                      | 14,725,683  | 1,248,137   | 15,973,820  |
| other comprehensive income of joint ventures | 10,924,328  | 1,230,780   | 12,155,108  |
| 5  | (5,000,000) | (2,636,855) | (7,636,855) |
| December 2022                                | 67,061,202  | 27,526,984  | 94,588,186  |
|  |             |             |             |



Key events in 2022

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9. INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES (CONTINUED)

The following tables below show summarized financial information about joint ventures, including the Group's proportionate share:

|   | 21           | December 2022 | 21           | December 2021 |
|---|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
|   |              |               |              |               |
| In thousands of Tenge                     | 50%          | 100%          | 50%          | 100%          |
| Assets and liabilities of joint ventures  |              |               |              |               |
| Current assets                            | 21,051,574   | 42,103,148    | 40,337,525   | 80,675,050    |
| Non-current assets                        | 105,906,418  | 211,812,836   | 101,235,203  | 202,470,406   |
| Current liabilities                       | (23,207,502) | (46,415,004)  | (28,468,773) | (56,937,546)  |
| Non-current liabilities                   | (36,689,288) | (73,378,576)  | (66,692,764) | (133,385,528) |
| Net assets / net book value of investment | 67,061,202   | 134,122,404   | 46,411,191   | 92,822,382    |

| Additional information   |              |              |              |              |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents  | 8,935,742    | 17,871,484   | 29,199,195   | 58,398,390   |
| Short-term financial liabilities, net of trade and other payables and provisions | (16,950,288) | (33,900,576) | (22,308,592) | (44,617,184) |
| Long-term financial liabilities, net of trade and other payables and provisions  | (16,098,652) | (32,197,304) | (47,196,527) | (94,393,053) |

Long-term and short-term financial liabilities of KCP are represented by liabilities under loan agreement from 27 June 2018 with the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited jointly with Industrial and Commercial Bank of China in Almaty JSC, acting as an agent. The loan amount was 540 million US Dollars (equivalent to 191,756,400 thousand Tenge at the date of attraction), the loan period is 6 years with the possibility of early repayment. The purpose of the loan is to refinance the loans from Industrial and Commercial Bank of China and ING Bank N.V. The interest rate on the loan is floating ans amounts to Libor plus 2.3750%. Effective rates applied for the 12 months ended 31 December 2022 nad 31 December 2021 were 4.71% and 2.89% respectively.

The Company along with the second participant of KCP did not guarantee the loan.

In August 2022, KCP early repaid 80 million US Dollars (equivalent to 38,063,200 thousand Tenge as at the payment date) and 100 million US Dollars (equivalent to 49,201,538 thousand Tenge as at the payment date) in accordance with repayment schedule of the principal debt under the loan agreement.

As at 31 December 2022 total payable under loan including interest equals to 142,868 thousand US Dollars (equivalent to 66,097,880 thousand Tenge), as at 31 December 2021 to 321,932 thousand US Dollars (equivalent to 139,010,237 thousand Tenge).

|   |             |                 |             | MunaiTas    |
|---|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
|   | 31          | 31 December 202 |             |             |
| In thousands of Tenge                     | 51%         | 100%            | 51%         | 100%        |
| Assets and liabilities of joint ventures  |             |                 |             |             |
| Current assets                            | 7,949,707   | 15,587,661      | 7,607,439   | 14,916,548  |
| Non-current assets                        | 25,364,269  | 49,733,861      | 23,982,568  | 47,024,643  |
| Current liabilities                       | (1,530,761) | (3,001,492)     | (1,177,905) | (2,309,618) |
| Non-current liabilities                   | (4,256,231) | (8,345,551)     | (2,727,180) | (5,347,412) |
| Net assets / net book value of investment | 27,526,984  | 53,974,479      | 27,684,922  | 54,284,161  |

| Additional information    |           |           |           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Cash and cash equivalents | 4,335,843 | 8,501,653 | 3,713,748 | 7,281,859 |

In thousand Information

## ventures fo

Revenue Income from Income from

> Other comp Total comp

Dividends

## Additional

Depreciatior Interest inco Interest expe Loss on excl Income tax

## In thousan Informatio ventures f Revenue

Income fro Income fro Other comp Total comp

Dividends

## Additional

Depreciatio Interest inco Income tax

Advances to suppliers for property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

In thousar Advances t Less: impai

Total

In thousar As at 1 Jan Foreign cu As at 31 D

(Note 20).

|  |                  |                        |                                     | КСР          |  |
|--|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--|
|  | For the year end | ed 31 December<br>2022 | For the year ended 31 December 2021 |              |  |
| nds of Tenge   | <b>50%</b>       | 100%                   | 50%                                 | 100%         |  |
| on on profit or loss and other comprehensive income of joint<br>for the year |                  |                        |                                     |              |  |
|  | 43,159,420       | 86,318,840             | 37,009,274                          | 74,018,547   |  |
| om continuing operations for the year  | 14,725,683       | 29,451,366             | 11,608,225                          | 23,216,450   |  |
| om discontinued operations for the year                                      | -                | -                      | -                                   | -            |  |
| prehensive income/ (loss)  | 10,924,328       | 21,848,656             | (305,412)                           | (610,824)    |  |
| prehensive income  | 25,650,011       | 51,300,022             | 11,302,813                          | 22,605,626   |  |
|  | (5,000,000)      | (10,000,000)           | (1,800,000)                         | (3,600,000)  |  |
|  |                  |                        |                                     |              |  |
| linformation   |                  |                        |                                     |              |  |
| on and amortization  | (8,019,870)      | (16,039,740)           | (7,545,965)                         | (15,091,930) |  |
| come   | 178,304          | 356,608                | 112,918                             | 225,835      |  |
| 20020  | (2 206 651)      | (4 592 202)            | (2 275 151)                         | (4 750 202)  |  |

|                    | - /         |             | )           | - )         |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| pense              | (2,296,651) | (4,593,302) | (2,375,151) | (4,750,302) |
| change differences | (1,866,634) | (3,733,268) | (1,349,933) | (2,699,866) |
| x expense          | (3,837,018) | (7,674,036) | (2,983,438) | (5,966,876) |
|                    |             |             |             |             |

|   |  |             |  | MunaiTas    |
|---|--|-------------|--|-------------|
|   | For the year ended 31 December<br>2022 |             | For the year ended 31 December<br>2021 |             |
| nds of Tenge  | 51%                                    | 100%        | 51%                                    | 100%        |
| ion on profit or loss and other comprehensive income of joint<br>for the year |  |             |  |             |
|   | 6,833,301                              | 13,398,629  | 5,205,111                              | 10,206,100  |
| om continuing operations for the year   | 1,248,137                              | 2,447,327   | 1,180,108                              | 2,313,937   |
| om discontinued operations for the year                                       | -                                      | -           | -                                      | -           |
| nprehensive income/(loss)   | 1,230,780                              | 2,413,294   | (9,623)                                | (18,868)    |
| prehensive income   | 2,478,917                              | 4,860,621   | 1,170,485                              | 2,295,069   |
| 5   | (2,636,855)                            | (5,170,304) | -                                      | -           |
| al information  |  |             |  |             |
| ion and amortization  | (1,766,778)                            | (3,464,271) | (1,508,053)                            | (2,956,966) |
| ncome   | 618,212                                | 1,212,180   | 363,533                                | 712,810     |
| ix expense  | (347,113)                              | (680,614)   | (315,721)                              | (619,061)   |

## **10. ADVANCES TO SUPPLIERS FOR PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

| ands of Tenge  | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| s to third parties for property, plant and equipment and construction services | 30,105,831       | 7,274,223        |
| airment allowance  | (886,028)        | (830,498)        |
|  | 29,219,803       | 6,443,725        |

Movement in reserve for impairment of advances given to suppliers for property, plant and equipment was as follows:

| ands of Tenge       | 2022    | 2021    |
|---------------------|---------|---------|
| anuary              | 830,498 | 810,896 |
| urrency translation | 55,530  | 19,602  |
| December            | 886,028 | 830,498 |

As at 31 December 2022, the increase in advances issued for property, plant and equipment is due to the payment of an advance payment to the contractor for the project "Reconstruction and expansion of the main waterline "Astrakhan-Mangyshlak (1st stage)"



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**11. INVENTORIES** 

Inventories as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

| In thousands of Tenge  | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Spare parts            | 3,475,045        | 3,281,213        |
| Goods                  | 1,971,359        | 1,508,412        |
| Fuel                   | 1,367,681        | 1,382,563        |
| Construction materials | 843,012          | 819,295          |
| Overalls               | 482,238          | 555,781          |
| Chemical reagents      | 178,643          | 194,259          |
| Other                  | 440,287          | 400,415          |
| Total                  | 8,758,265        | 8,141,938        |

## **12. TRADE AND OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE**

Other long-term accounts receivable as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

| In thousands of Tenge                        | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Other accounts receivable from third parties | 961,102          | 1,059,900        |
| Less: allowance for expected credit losses   | (77,818)         | (146,516)        |
| Total  | 883,284          | 913,384          |

Movement in allowance for expected credit losses related to other long-term accounts receivable is as follows:

| In thousands of Tenge                | 2022     | 2021     |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| As at 1 January                      | 146,516  | 163,195  |
| Reversal for the year, net (Note 30) | (68,698) | (16,679) |
| As at 31 December                    | 77,818   | 146,516  |

Current trade and other accounts receivable as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

| In thousands of Tenge                                    | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Trade accounts receivable from third parties             | 7,576,115        | 8,841,213        |
| Trade accounts receivable from related parties (Note 37) | 6,291,233        | 3,034,307        |
| Other accounts receivable from third parties             | 705,492          | 710,537          |
| Other accounts receivable from related parties (Note 37) | 509              | 509              |
| Less: allowance for expected credit losses               | (6,206,768)      | (5,443,382)      |
| Total  | 8,366,581        | 7,143,184        |

Movement in allowance for expected credit losses related to trade and other receivables is as follows:

| In thousands of Tenge              | 2022      | 2021      |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| As at 1 January                    | 5,443,382 | 5,272,466 |
| Charge for the year, net (Note 30) | 377,620   | 43,731    |
| Used when write-off                | (31,368)  | -         |
| Currency translation               | 417,134   | 127,185   |
| As at 31 December                  | 6,206,768 | 5,443,382 |

In thousan Tenge US Dollar Russian Ru Other curre Total

is provided:

## In thousan

As at 31 De Expected c Trade and o Expected c

In thousan As at 31 De Expected c Trade and o Expected c

In thousan Advances to Advances to

> Less: impa Total

In thousan Current VA Non-currer Other taxes

Total

264

| nds of Tenge | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|
|              | 7,719,948        | 5,121,063        |
|              | 635,219          | 2,013,051        |
| uble         | 2,624            | 2,161            |
| rency        | 8,790            | 6,909            |
|              | 8,366,581        | 7,143,184        |
|              | 0,300,301        | 1,143,104        |

Information on the Group's exposure to credit risk from trade and other accounts receivable using the estimated reserves model

|                             |           |                      |                       | Trade              | e and other accoun   | ts receivable |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| ands of Tenge               | _         |                      |                       |                    | Past d               | ue payments   |
|                             | Unexpired | Less than 30<br>days | From 31 to 60<br>days | From 61 to 90 days | More than 91<br>days | Total         |
| December 2022               |           |                      |                       |                    |                      |               |
| credit loss rate            | 1.25%     | 0.24%                | 7.04%                 | 10.13%             | 95.88%               |               |
| d other accounts receivable | 8,178,845 | 805,205              | 65,802                | 48,279             | 6,436,320            | 15,534,451    |
| credit losses               | (102,100) | (1,919)              | (4,634)               | (4,889)            | (6,171,044)          | (6,284,586)   |
|                             | 8,076,745 | 803,286              | 61,168                | 43,390             | 265,276              | 9,249,865     |

## Trade and other accounts receivable

|                            |           |                      |                       |                    | Past d               | ue payments |
|----------------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| inds of Tenge              | Unexpired | Less than 30<br>days | From 31 to 60<br>days | From 61 to 90 days | More than 91<br>days | Total       |
| December 2021              |           |                      |                       |                    |                      |             |
| credit loss rate           | 3.01%     | 4.09%                | 0.94%                 | 0.53%              | 95.18%               |             |
| dother accounts receivable | 5,997,888 | 868,472              | 87,489                | 1,053,741          | 5,638,876            | 13,646,466  |
| credit losses              | (180,630) | (35,556)             | (826)                 | (5,628)            | (5,367,258)          | (5,589,898) |
|                            | 5,817,258 | 832,916              | 86,663                | 1,048,113          | 271,618              | 8,056,568   |

## **13. ADVANCES TO SUPPLIERS**

Advances to suppliers as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

| nds of Tenge                 | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| to third parties             | 1,786,915        | 413,848          |
| to related parties (Note 37) | 1,017            | 1,069            |
|                              | 1,787,932        | 414,917          |
| airment                      | (638)            | (638)            |
|                              | 1,787,294        | 414,279          |
|                              |                  |                  |

## 14. VAT RECOVERABLE AND OTHER PREPAID TAXES

VAT recoverable and other prepaid taxes as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

| inds of Tenge       | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| AT recoverable      | 8,098,661        | 7,647,401        |
| ent VAT recoverable | 4,314,632        | 4,356,465        |
| es prepaid          | 340,554          | 502,509          |
|                     | 12,753,847       | 12,506,375       |
|                     |                  |                  |



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**15. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS** 

Other current assets as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

| In thousands of Tenge                            | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Due for oil transportation coordination services | 5,299,968        | 5,378,118        |
| Investments in bonds                             | 809,649          | 753,707          |
| Deferred expenses from third parties             | 304,312          | 309,530          |
| Prepaid insurance                                | 223,958          | 171,623          |
| Other  | 30,198           | 36,983           |
| Total  | 6,668,085        | 6,649,961        |

### Investments in bonds

In December 2017, in accordance with the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 7 November 2017, the Group purchased bonds of "Special Financial Company DSFK" LLP (hereinafter — "DSFK bonds") using the funds placed with RBK Bank JSC. The nominal amount of the bonds was 5,019,520 thousand Tenge, the number of bonds is 5,019,520 thousand units. DSFK bonds carry coupon interest of 0.01% per annum and mature in 15 years. The above mentioned bonds are secured by a financial guarantee of "Kazakhmys Corporation" LLP of 1,379,913 thousand Tenge. The guarantee is exercisable upon request of the Group not earlier than the fifth anniversary after the inception of the bonds.

In 2022 the Group revised the fair value of bonds and, as a result, recognized income in the amount of 98,394 thousand Tenge (in 2021; 22,391 thousand Tenge) (Note 33). Thus, the book value of the investments in bonds as at 31 December 2022 amounted to 809,649 thousand Tenge (as at 31 December 2021: 753,707 thousand Tenge).

During the 2022 and 2021 years the issuer repurchased 42,452 thousand units of bonds and 182,430 thousand units of bonds at a price of 1 Tenge per 1 bond, respectively.

## **16. BANK DEPOSITS**

Bank deposits as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

| In thousands of Tenge                      | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Long-term bank deposits — Tenge            | 947,247          | 1,426,867        |
| Short-term bank deposits — US Dollars      | -                | 8,636,000        |
| Accrued interest on deposits — Tenge       | -                | 31,380           |
| Accrued interest on deposits — US Dollars  | -                | 1,583            |
| Less: allowance for expected credit losses | (1,795)          | (6,357)          |
| Total                                      | 945,452          | 10,089,473       |

Movement in allowance for expected credit losses on short-term bank deposits is as follows:

| In thousands of Tenge                | 2022    | 2021     |
|--------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| As at 1 January                      | 3,818   | 86,358   |
| Reversal for the year, net (Note 33) | (3,818) | (82,540) |
| As at 31 December                    | -       | 3,818    |

Movement in allowance for expected credit losses on long-term bank deposits is as follows:

| In thousands of Tenge                | 2022  | 2021     |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----------|
| As at 1 January                      | 2,539 | 19,293   |
| Reversal for the year, net (Note 33) | (744) | (16,754) |
| As at 31 December                    | 1,795 | 2,539    |

## In thousa

Time depo Current ac Current ac Current ac Current ac Other curr Cash in hai

Less: allow Total

In thousar As at 1 Jan

(Reversal)/ Foreign cu

## As at 31 D

- annum):

- per annum).

Changes in non-current assets held for sale for the twelve-month period ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

In thousan As at 1 Janu Transfers fr Sold Impairmen Transfers to

As at 31 Dec

As at 31 December 2021 non-current assets held for sale were represented by property of the administrative building in Almaty, as well as unused vehicles. During 2022, due to the change in the plans of the Group's Management for the sale of the asset, the administrative building in Almaty and some of vehicles was reclassified as part of fixed assets.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021 bank deposits comprised restricted long-term bank deposits with interest from 2% to 3.5% per annum maturing in 2028 and in 2030, arranged for the purpose of preferential lending rates for the Company's employees for the purchase of residential property.

As at 31 December 2021 US Dollars denominated deposits with maturity from 3 to 12 months were placed at interest rate 0.6% per annum, the maturity of which expired in June 2022.

## **17. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

| ands of Tenge                       | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| oosits with banks — Tenge           | 68,970,977       | 20,630,285       |
| ccounts with banks — US Dollar      | 14,426,202       | 17,073,471       |
| ccounts with banks — Georgian Lari  | 1,234,813        | 339,827          |
| ccounts with banks — Tenge          | 499,992          | 2,425,219        |
| ccounts with banks — other currency | 39,710           | 29,900           |
| rrent accounts with banks           | 12,335           | 24,923           |
| and                                 | 256              | 229              |
| wance for expected credit losses    | (26,747)         | (24,882)         |
|                                     | 85,157,538       | 40,498,972       |

Movement in allowance for expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

| ands of Tenge                        | 2022   | 2021   |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| anuary                               | 24,882 | 23,833 |
| )/charge for the year, net (Note 33) | (819)  | 488    |
| urrency translation                  | 2,684  | 561    |
| December                             | 26,747 | 24,882 |

As at 31 December 2022:

• current accounts and placed in Tenge interests ranged from 6.75% to 7% per annum (as at 31 December 2021: from 6.75% per

• time deposits with maturity less than 3 months in Tenge interests ranged from 14.75% to 16.05% per annum (as at 31 December 2021: from 7.50% to 9.05% per annum);

• interests for current accounts placed in US Dollars ranged from 0.25% to 3% per annum (as at 31 December 2021: from 0.25% to 3%

## **18. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE**

| nds of Tenge                                | 2022      | 2021     |
|---|-----------|----------|
| nuary                                       | 602,408   | 630,839  |
| from property, plant and equipment (Note 6) | -         | 25,076   |
|   | (6,667)   | (45,565) |
| nt for the year                             | -         | (7,942)  |
| to property, plant and equipment (Note 6)   | (573,012) | -        |
| ecember                                     | 22,729    | 602,408  |

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## **18. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE (CONTINUED)**

As at 31 December 2022 non-current assets held for sale are represented unused vehicles. These assets are recognized at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and are available for immediate sale in their present condition. At the end of the reporting period, the carrying amount of the given assets does not exceed their fair value less costs to sell.

The net amount of income from the sale of non-current assets held for sale during 12 months 2022 amounted to 10,824 thousand Tenge (during 12 months 2022: 46,677 thousand Tenge) (Note 31).

## **19. EQUITY**

## Share capital

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021 the Company's share capital comprised of 384,635,600 common shares authorized, issued and fully paid in the amount of 62,503,284 thousand Tenge, except for 1 share, which was authorized but not issued and not paid.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021 the share capital was equal to 61,937,567 thousand Tenge, net of consulting costs related to the issuance of shares in the amount of 565,717 thousand Tenge.

## **Treasury shares repurchased from shareholders**

In 2016 based on request of a minority shareholder and the subsequent decision of the Board of Directors, the Company repurchased the announced common shares in the amount of 7,500 units for 9,549 thousand Tenge.

## **Asset revaluation reserve**

Revaluation reserve was formed based on revaluation and devaluation of property, plant and equipment of the Group and share in the asset revaluation reserve of the joint ventures.

| In thousands of Tenge  | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment of the Group | 385,975,268      | 258,179,742      |
| Share in the asset revaluation reserve of the joint ventures       | 37,241,894       | 27,505,423       |
| Total  | 423,217,162      | 285,685,165      |

### **Foreign currency translation reserve**

As at 31 December 2022 foreign currency translation reserve was equal to 46,952,044 thousand Tenge (as at 31 December 2021: 40,632,765 thousand Tenge). Change in foreign currency translation reserve is due to the translation of the operations of the foreign subsidiaries as a result of changes in exchange rates (Note 4.2).

## Other capital reserves

As at 31 December 2022 other capital reserves represent a accumulated loss amounted to 188,145 thousand Tenge (as at 31 December 2021: 4,310,257 thousand Tenge). Change in this reserve is due to recognition of actuarial gains and losses from revaluation of the Group's and joint ventures' employee benefits obligations under defined benefit plans. Actuarial gains from revaluation of the Group's employee benefits obligations under defined benefit plans amounted to 4,238,724 thousand Tenge (Note 21), income tax effect of which amounted to 116,499 thousand Tenge (Note 35). For the same period of 2021 actuarial gains from revaluation of the Group's employee benefits obligations under defined benefit plans amounted to 1,737,723 thousand Tenge (Note 21), income tax effect of which amounted to 47,760 thousand Tenge (Note 35).

### Dividends

Since the Company, as the Parent of the Group, does not issue convertible financial instruments, basic earnings per share of the Group are equal to diluted earnings per share.

The following reflects the net profit and share data used in the basic earnings per share computations:

## In thousa

Net profit f Weighted a Basic and of the Com

## In thousar Total asset Less: intan Less: total Net assets

Number of Book valu

## In thousan

Loans with As at 1 Janu Received wi Accrued ren

Recognition

As at 31 De

During 2022 the Company accrued dividends as the result of 2021 year based on the decision of the general meeting of shareholders dated 19 May 2022 in the amount of 10,000.331 thousand Tenge (calculated as 26 Tenge per 1 share), including 9,000.473 thousand Tenge (Note 37) which paid to KMG and 999,858 thousand Tenge to minority shareholders.

During 2021 the Company accrued dividends as the result of 2020 year to the shareholders based on the decision of the general meeting of shareholders dated 26 May 2021 in the amount of 50,770.909 thousand Tenge (calculated as 132 Tenge per 1 share), including 45,694,709 thousand Tenge (Note 37) which paid to KMG and 5,076,200 thousand Tenge to minority shareholders.

## **Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit for the period attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

| inds of Tenge  | 2022        | 2021        |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| t for the period attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent of the Group  | 19,801,693  | 50,607,007  |
| average number of ordinary shares for the year for basic and diluted earnings per share  | 384,628,099 | 384,628,099 |
| l diluted earnings per share, in relation to profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders<br>mpany, as a Parent company of the Group (in Tenge) | 51          | 132         |

## **Book value per ordinary share**

Book value per ordinary share is calculated in accordance with requirements of KASE of the Parent of the Group is as follows:

| nds of Tenge                                       | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| its  | 1,235,417,960    | 983,162,521      |
| ngible assets (Note 8)                             | (8,515,332)      | (7,352,234)      |
| l liabilities                                      | (322,964,635)    | (246,054,505)    |
| s for calculation of book value per ordinary share | 903,937,993      | 729,755,782      |
|  |                  |                  |
| of ordinary shares                                 | 384,628,099      | 384,628,099      |
| Je per ordinary share (in Tenge)                   | 2,350            | 1,897            |

## **20. LOANS RECEIVED**

Movements in loans received for twelve months ended 31 December 2022 are as follows:

| nds of Tenge  | 2022       |
|---|------------|
| h a floating interest rate  |            |
| nuary   | -          |
| vithin a year   | 29,592,745 |
| emuneration   | 375,197    |
| on of additional costs associated with the organization of the loan | (207,149)  |
| ecember   | 29,760,793 |



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## **20. LOANS RECEIVED (CONTINUED)**

On 25 November 2022, Main Waterline entered into an agreement on the provision of a credit line with JSC "Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan". The amount of a credit line is 66,700,000 thousand Tenge, the interest rate is floating, at the level of the base rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan plus 2.5%, the loan term is 120 months from the date of conclusion of an agreement. The purpose of this loan is to finance the project "Reconstruction and expansion of the main waterline "Astrakhan-Mangyshlak" 1st stage".

Samruk-Kazyna acted as the guarantor of the obligations of the Main Waterline under the agreement on the provision of a credit line.

As part of the agreement on the provision of a credit line, a bank loan agreement in the amount of 29,592,745 thousand Tenge was signed on 28 November 2022. The nominal interest rate is floating and is 18.5% per annum (subject to revision every 6 months). The bank loan agreement establishes the beginning of repayment of the loan and payment of remuneration from 1 December 2025 and 30 May 2025, respectively, with a frequency of 1 every six months.

On 28 November 2022, under the bank loan agreement, the Main Waterline received a loan (the 1st tranche) in the amount of 29,592,745 thousand Tenge, aimed at paying an advance payment to the contractor for the project «Reconstruction and expansion of the main waterline «Astrakhan-Mangyshlak» 1st stage» (Note 10). The loan amount was recognized at fair value less borrowing costs.

Group capitalizes the borrowing costs into the value of the qualifying asset.

Main Waterline paid the loan costs in the form of a commission fee to the bank for the legal and economic expertise of the financing project and for the organization of a credit line of 533,127 thousand Tenge.

The effective interest rate on the loan was 15.57%. The total amount of capitalized loan costs in the value of the qualifying asset for the reporting period amounted to 434,328 thousand Tenge (Note 6).

### Covenants

The Group must ensure the fulfillment of non-financial covenants in accordance with the Agreement on the provision of a credit line. As at 31 December 2022, the Group complies with all non-financial covenants.

## **21. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS**

Group has employee benefit obligations, mainly consisting of additional payments for pensions and jubilee obligations, applicable to all employees. These payments are unfunded.

Employee benefit obligations as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

| In thousands of Tenge                               | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Non-current portion of employee benefit obligations | 18,096,363       | 21,433,483       |
| Current portion of employee benefit obligations     | 1,046,911        | 722,893          |
| Total   | 19,143,274       | 22,156,376       |

Changes in the present value of employee benefit obligations for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

| In thousands of Tenge                                       | 2022        | 2021        |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Employee benefit obligations as at 1 January                | 22,156,376  | 22,252,243  |
| Interest cost (Note 34)                                     | 1,456,152   | 1,465,083   |
| Current services cost (Notes 29, 30)                        | 725,176     | 982,173     |
| Actuarial loss through profit and loss (Note 32)            | 4,163       | 20,748      |
| Actuarial gain through other comprehensive income (Note 19) | (4,238,724) | (1,737,723) |
| Benefits paid   | (959,869)   | (826,148)   |
| Employee benefit obligations as at 31 December              | 19,143,274  | 22,156,376  |

## **22. CONTRACT LIABILITIES TO CUSTOMERS**

Long-term contract liabilities to customers as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:

### In thousa

Deferred in Deferred i Total

## In thousa

Advances r Advances Current pa

### Current pa Total

Deferred income from related parties relates to the free of charge receipt Main Waterline of the new waterline for technical water "Kulsary Tengiz" (1st stage) in April 2021 and pumping station (2nd stage) in November 2022, built at the expense of water transportation services customer under the agreement on cooperation on the construction of a waterline in the amount 24.987,181 thousand Tenge and 7,467,625 thousand Tenge, respectively. As the Group has to provide the appropriate volume and rate of water supply to the facilities of the customer via the waterline of technical water Kulsary-Tengiz for the entire period of operations of given customer of water transportation services, the received assets were recognized as a non-cash consideration from the customer for the services provided. The Group recognized the contract liability and property, plant and equipment for the indicated amount. The amortization of contract liability for the period is recognized by the Group as revenue from the provision of water transportation services in the amount of 2,142,006 thousand Tenge (as at 31 December 2021: 1,388,177 thousand Tenge).

## **Revenue recognized in respect of contracts with customers**

During the current reporting period, the Group recognized the revenue in the amount of 20,100,542 thousand Tenge in respect of contract liabilities to customers as at the beginning of the reporting period (2021: 20,035,986 thousand Tenge).

Trade and other accounts payable as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

## In thousa

Accounts r Accounts Other acco Total

| ands of Tenge                         | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| income from related parties (Note 37) | 26,125,466       | 21,516,739       |
| income from third parties             | 9,006,713        | 8,662,766        |
|                                       | 35,132,179       | 30,179,505       |

Short-term contract liabilities to customers as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:

| ands of Tenge  | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| received from related parties (Note 37)                | 17,774,325       | 11,118,754       |
| s received from third parties                          | 8,238,141        | 7,977,802        |
| part of deferred income from related parties (Note 37) | 2,799,157        | 2,082,265        |
| part of deferred income from third parties             | 717,570          | 671,204          |
|  | 29,529,193       | 21,850,025       |

## **23. TRADE AND OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE**

| inds of Tenge   | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| payable to third parties for goods and services             | 16,530,280       | 17,784,506       |
| payable to related parties for goods and services (Note 37) | 1,389,533        | 1,059,611        |
| counts payable to third parties                             | 1,311,009        | 1,176,005        |
|   | 19,230,822       | 20,020,122       |

Trade and other accounts payable included payables to related and third parties, related to property, plant and equipment and construction in progress in the amount of 8,288,535 thousand Tenge (as at 31 December 2021: 9,542,331 thousand Tenge), including the overhaul with the replacement of main oil pipeline sections.



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23. TRADE AND OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE (CONTINUED)

Trade and other accounts payable as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are in the following currencies:

| In thousands of Tenge | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Tenge                 | 18,416,184       | 18,176,135       |
| US Dollars            | 182,469          | 1,423,305        |
| Russian Rubles        | 4,352            | 7,880            |
| Euro                  | 2,313            | 1,295            |
| Other currency        | 625,504          | 411,507          |
| Total                 | 19,230,822       | 20,020,122       |

## **24. LEASE LIABILITIES**

Lease liabilities as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

| In thousands of Tenge              | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Current portion of obligations     | 942,217          | 1,393,200        |
| Non-current portion of obligations | 198,450          | 267,714          |
| Total                              | 1,140,667        | 1,660,914        |

Changes in the present value of obligations for the twelve months ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

| In thousands of Tenge                          | 2022        | 2021        |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| As at 1 January                                | 1,660,914   | 3,410,296   |
| Modification (Note 7)                          | 1,259,881   | 7,071       |
| Payments for the period                        | (2,048,030) | (2,031,517) |
| Unwinding of discount on obligations (Note 34) | 125,280     | 270,657     |
| Additions for the period (Note 7)              | 130,855     | 4,407       |
| Exchange rate difference                       | 13,401      | -           |
| Disposals for the period                       | (1,634)     | -           |
| As at 31 December                              | 1,140,667   | 1,660,914   |

The information below describes the cost of expenses related with lease reflected in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for 2022 and 2021:

| In thousands of Tenge                          | For the year ended 31<br>December 2022 | For the year ended 31<br>December 2021 |
|--|--|--|
| Right-of-use assets amortization (Note 7)      | 1,582,271                              | 1,447,825                              |
| Unwinding of discount on obligations (Note 34) | 125,280                                | 270,657                                |
| Low-value assets lease expenses (Notes 29, 30) | 52,886                                 | 46,179                                 |
| Total  | 1,760,437                              | 1,764,661                              |

## **25. OTHER TAXES PAYABLE**

Other taxes payable as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

| In thousands of Tenge                                     | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Personal income tax                                       | 4,360,239        | 3,581,447        |
| Withholding tax at the source of payment to non-residents | 1,396,278        | 1,131,316        |
| VAT payable   | 1,114,808        | 18,651           |
| Social tax  | 763,335          | 680,913          |
| Property tax  | 386,785          | 328,083          |
| Other taxes   | 719,522          | 451,014          |
| Total   | 8,740,967        | 6,191,424        |

### In thousan As at 1 Jan

Charge/(rev Provisions Transfers a

> Foreign cu As at 31 De

Reversal fo Provisions

Foreign cu As at 31 De

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In thousan
As at 1 Jan
Charge for
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Revision of
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Reversed t
Unwinding
```

## As at 31 De

Charge for Charge for Revision o Revision o Revision o

> Reversed t Unwinding

## As at 31 De

In accordance with the amendments in the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Group recognized an obligation to decommission oil pumping stations (OPS) in the amount of 14,748,415 thousand Tenge (Note 5).

Total

Salaries and other compensations comprise of current salary payable, remunerations based on the year results and vacation payments payable.

## **26. PROVISIONS**

Movements in provisions for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2022 are as follows:

## Short-term provisions

|   |                           | Other provi- |           |
|---|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| inds of Tenge                             | Tax provisions (BOT, BSP) | sions        | Total     |
| nuary 2021                                | 432,695                   | 836,655      | 1,269,350 |
| eversal) for the year, net (Notes 30, 31) | 873,423                   | (518,941)    | 354,482   |
| s used                                    | -                         | (298,533)    | (298,533) |
| and reclassifications                     | -                         | 6,391        | 6,391     |
| urrency translation                       | 103,277                   | 6,397        | 109,674   |
| December 2021                             | 1,409,395                 | 31,969       | 1,441,364 |
|   |                           |              |           |
| for the year, net <b>(Note 30)</b>        | (7,836)                   | -            | (7,836)   |
| s used                                    | (330,026)                 | (34,109)     | (364,135) |
| urrency translation                       | 238,229                   | 2,156        | 240,385   |
| December 2022                             | 1,309,762                 | 16           | 1,309,778 |
|   |                           |              |           |

## Long-term provisions

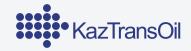
## Asset retirement and land recultivation obligation

| inds of Tenge                                  | Provision for oil pipelines and landfills | Provision for<br>OPS | Total       |
|--|---|----------------------|-------------|
| nuary 2021                                     | 33,688,837                                |                      | 33,688,837  |
| r the period through asset (Note 6)            | 340,189                                   | -                    | 340,189     |
| of estimates through profit and loss (Note 31) | (205,769)                                 | -                    | (205,769)   |
| of estimates through other comprehensive loss  | (185,471)                                 | -                    | (185,471)   |
| through profit and loss (Note 31)              | (1,322,294)                               | -                    | (1,322,294) |
| g of discount (Note 34)                        | 2,231,659                                 | -                    | 2,231,659   |
| December 2021                                  | 34,547,151                                | -                    | 34,547,151  |
| r the period through asset (Note 6)            | 346,567                                   | 13,612,707           | 13,959,274  |
| r the profit and loss (Note 31)                | -   | 1,135,708            | 1,135,708   |
| of estimates through other comprehensive loss  | (6,810,783)                               | -                    | (6,810,783) |
| of estimates through asset (Note 6)            | -   | (3,359,391)          | (3,359,391) |
| of estimates through profit and loss (Note 31) | (1,648,210)                               | (280,274)            | (1,928,484) |
| through profit and loss (Note 31)              | (61,037)                                  | -                    | (61,037)    |
| g of discount (Note 34)                        | 2,212,426                                 | 970,115              | 3,182,541   |
| December 2022                                  | 28,586,114                                | 12,078,865           | 40,664,979  |

## **27. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES**

Other current liabilities as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

| In thousands of Tenge  | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Salaries and other compensations   | 14,613,072       | 11,625,437       |
| Accounts payable for oil transportation coordination services to related parties (Note 37) | 8,039,904        | 8,873,343        |
| Accounts payable for oil transportation coordination services to third parties             | 4,701,932        | 4,163,649        |
| Accounts payable to pension fund   | 1,221,720        | 912,044          |
| Other accruals   | 755,355          | 284,621          |
| Total  | 29,331,983       | 25,859,094       |



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**28. REVENUE** 

Revenue for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

|   |  |                        |                           |           | 2022           |
|---|--|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| In thousands of Tenge                       | Oil transportation and<br>related services | Oil transship-<br>ment | Water transpor-<br>tation | Others    | Total segments |
| Crude oil transportation                    | 184,915,654                                | -                      | -                         | -         | 184,915,654    |
| Pipeline operation and maintenance services | 24,064,009                                 | -                      | -                         | -         | 24,064,009     |
| Oil transshipment and railway shipment      | -  | 22,498,915             | -                         | -         | 22,498,915     |
| Water transportation                        | -  | -                      | 11,929,886                | -         | 11,929,886     |
| Seaport services                            | -  | -                      | -                         | 8,061,204 | 8,061,204      |
| Fees for undelivered oil volumes            | 1,789,534                                  | -                      | -                         | -         | 1,789,534      |
| Oil storage services                        | 52,700                                     | 1,063,826              | -                         | -         | 1,116,526      |
| Oil transportation coordination services    | 475,794                                    | -                      | -                         | -         | 475,794        |
| Other                                       | 23,553                                     | -                      | 918                       | 751,316   | 775,787        |
| Total                                       | 211,321,244                                | 23,562,741             | 11,930,804                | 8,812,520 | 255,627,309    |

| Geographic regions*                          |             |            |            |           |             |
|--|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| Kazakhstan                                   | 184,062,946 | 15,532,419 | 11,930,804 | -         | 211,526,169 |
| Russia                                       | 27,258,298  | -          | -          | -         | 27,258,298  |
| Georgia                                      | -           | 1,788,409  | -          | 8,802,380 | 10,590,789  |
| Other states                                 | -           | 6,241,913  | -          | 10,140    | 6,252,053   |
| Total revenue under contracts with customers | 211,321,244 | 23,562,741 | 11,930,804 | 8,812,520 | 255,627,309 |

| Timing of revenue recognition |             |            |            |           |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| At a point in time            | 187,257,235 | 23,562,741 | 11,930,804 | 8,812,520 | 231,563,300 |
| Over time                     | 24,064,009  | -          | -          | -         | 24,064,009  |
| Total                         | 211,321,244 | 23,562,741 | 11,930,804 | 8,812,520 | 255,627,309 |

|   |  |                        |                           |           | 2021           |
|---|--|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| In thousands of Tenge                       | Oil transportation and<br>related services | Oil transship-<br>ment | Water transpor-<br>tation | Others    | Total segments |
| Crude oil transportation                    | 191,849,479                                | -                      | -                         | -         | 191,849,479    |
| Pipeline operation and maintenance services | 18,091,320                                 | -                      | -                         | -         | 18,091,320     |
| Oil transshipment and railway shipment      | -  | 7,044,050              | -                         | -         | 7,044,050      |
| Water transportation                        | -  | -                      | 9,051,473                 | -         | 9,051,473      |
| Seaport services                            | -  | -                      | -                         | 6,611,173 | 6,611,173      |
| Fees for undelivered oil volumes            | 3,407,088                                  | -                      | -                         | -         | 3,407,088      |
| Oil storage services                        | 52,925                                     | -                      | -                         | -         | 52,925         |
| Oil transportation coordination services    | 581,187                                    | -                      | -                         | -         | 581,187        |
| Other                                       | 45,746                                     | -                      | 2,871                     | 1,438,804 | 1,487,421      |
| Total                                       | 214,027,745                                | 7,044,050              | 9,054,344                 | 8,049,977 | 238,176,116    |

| Geographic regions*                          |             |           |           |           |             |
|--|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Kazakhstan                                   | 188,066,665 | 3,516,699 | 9,054,344 | -         | 200,637,708 |
| Russia                                       | 25,961,080  | -         | -         | -         | 25,961,080  |
| Georgia                                      | -           | 2,868,236 | -         | 7,870,180 | 10,738,416  |
| Other states                                 | -           | 659,115   | -         | 179,797   | 838,912     |
| Total revenue under contracts with customers | 214,027,745 | 7,044,050 | 9,054,344 | 8,049,977 | 238,176,116 |
|  |             |           |           |           |             |

| Timing of revenue recognition |             |           |           |           |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| At a point in time            | 195,936,425 | 7,044,050 | 9,054,344 | 8,049,977 | 220,084,796 |
| Over time                     | 18,091,320  | -         | -         | -         | 18,091,320  |
| Total                         | 214,027,745 | 7,044,050 | 9,054,344 | 8,049,977 | 238,176,116 |

\* the revenue information in the tables above is given according to the location of the customers

For the year ended 31 December 2022 revenue from the five major customers amounted to 49,329,056 thousand Tenge, 29,342,243 thousand Tenge, 12,664,538 thousand Tenge, 10,206,161 thousand Tenge and 4,822,807 thousand Tenge (for 2021: revenue from these customers amounted to 48,807,792 thousand Tenge, 31,154,096 thousand Tenge, 12,279,512 thousand Tenge, 11,403,005 thousand Tenge and 5,669,602 thousand Tenge, respectively).

## In thousan

Personnel Depreciatio Railway ser Taxes other Security se Electric ene Materials a Repair and Gas expens Food and a Environme Insurance Business tr Post-emplo Air services Diagnostics Outstaffing Communic Transporta

> Leases of lo Other

Total

(PTL).

In thousan Personnel c

Depreciatio Office main Auditing an Social spher Repair and Charge of all Outstaffing Taxes other Business tri Informatio Write-off of Communic Materials ar Bank costs Post-emplo Leases of lo (Reversal)/c Other

Total

## **29. COST OF SALES**

Cost of sales for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

| nds of Tenge               | 2022        | 2021        |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| l costs                    | 89,137,471  | 61,566,739  |
| ion and amortization       | 53,437,487  | 52,201,466  |
| ervices                    | 13,066,905  | 2,858,437   |
| er than income tax         | 10,977,655  | 9,436,495   |
| ervices                    | 9,754,979   | 6,098,889   |
| nergy                      | 9,704,329   | 8,587,955   |
| and fuel                   | 9,051,219   | 9,432,337   |
| d maintenance              | 8,672,145   | 8,261,419   |
| ise                        | 3,373,645   | 2,957,696   |
| accommodation              | 2,195,513   | 2,131,772   |
| ental protection           | 1,520,301   | 2,361,777   |
|                            | 1,078,972   | 822,292     |
| trip expenses              | 930,505     | 883,427     |
| loyment benefits (Note 21) | 679,851     | 925,416     |
| 25                         | 642,193     | 481,475     |
| cs of production assets    | 621,083     | 346,156     |
| g services                 | 559,937     | 486,417     |
| cation services            | 355,908     | 373,371     |
| ation services             | 137,223     | 127,848     |
| low-value assets (Note 24) | 23,847      | 19,337      |
|                            | 3,513,482   | 2,885,557   |
|                            | 219,434,650 | 173,246,278 |

The increase in personnel costs in the reporting period is mainly due to the increase of salary, including the transition to the new wage system for employees of the Company's production divisions.

The increase in railway services costs is mainly associated with an increase in volumes and tariffs for the transportation of products

## **30. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**

General and administrative expenses for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

| nds of Tenge  | 2022       | 2021       |
|---|------------|------------|
| costs   | 11,041,841 | 9,834,304  |
| ion and amortization                                | 1,436,240  | 1,456,570  |
| intenance   | 490,653    | 575,699    |
| ind consulting services                             | 433,512    | 321,232    |
| nere expenses                                       | 431,866    | 143,092    |
| d maintenance                                       | 344,389    | 281,691    |
| allowance for expected credit losses, net (Note 12) | 308,922    | 27,052     |
| g services  | 304,334    | 267,819    |
| er than income tax                                  | 269,515    | 328,000    |
| trip expenses                                       | 256,035    | 213,294    |
| on services   | 142,885    | 136,447    |
| of VAT recoverable                                  | 132,234    | 74,466     |
| cation services                                     | 106,486    | 126,778    |
| and fuel  | 67,145     | 65,123     |
| S   | 66,184     | 69,942     |
| loyment benefits (Note 21)                          | 45,325     | 56,757     |
| low-value assets (Note 24)                          | 29,039     | 26,842     |
| /charge of short-term provisions (Note 26)          | (7,836)    | 873,423    |
|   | 640,702    | 671,146    |
|   | 16,539,471 | 15,549,677 |



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**31. OTHER OPERATING INCOME** 

Other operating income for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

| In thousands of Tenge  | 2022      | 2021      |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Income from revision of estimates and reversal of provision on asset retirement and land recultivation obligation, net (Note 26) | 853,813   | 1,528,063 |
| Income from fines and penalties  | 718,681   | 218,409   |
| Amortization of deferred revenue   | 299,244   | 279,106   |
| Income from recognition of inventories   | 21,758    | 182,492   |
| Income from sale of non-current assets held for sale, net (Note 18)  | 10,824    | 46,677    |
| Income from sale of inventories, net   | 8,303     | 190,320   |
| Income from reversal of short-term provisions (Note 26)  | -         | 518,941   |
| Income from reimbursement of insurance payment   | -         | 60,010    |
| Other income   | 115,291   | 71,291    |
| Total  | 2,027,914 | 3,095,309 |

## **32. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES**

Other operating expenses for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

| In thousands of Tenge                                  | 2022      | 2021    |
|--|-----------|---------|
| Write-off of inventory value to net realisable value   | 394,769   | -       |
| Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net | 313,510   | 440,587 |
| Loss on liquidation of inactive production facilities  | 208,649   | 167,099 |
| Actuarial loss (Note 21)                               | 4,163     | 20,748  |
| Other expenses   | 90,036    | 297,748 |
| Total  | 1,011,127 | 926,182 |

## **33. FINANCE INCOME**

Finance income for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

| In thousands of Tenge   | 2022      | 2021      |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Interest income on bank deposits and current accounts   | 3,721,377 | 2,866,486 |
| Unwinding of discount on long-term receivables  | 185,447   | 197,740   |
| Income from revision the fair value of bonds (Note 15)  | 98,394    | 22,391    |
| Reversal of allowance for expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits, net (Notes 16, 17) | 5,381     | 98,806    |
| Other finance income  | 17,977    | 15,764    |
| Total   | 4,028,576 | 3,201,187 |

## **34. FINANCE COSTS**

Finance costs for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

| In thousands of Tenge   | 2022      | 2021      |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Unwinding of discount on asset retirement and land recultivation obligation (Note 26) | 3,182,541 | 2,231,659 |
| Interest cost on employee benefit obligations (Note 21)                               | 1,456,152 | 1,465,083 |
| Unwinding of discount on lease liabilities (Note 24)                                  | 125,280   | 270,657   |
| Other finance costs   | 14,942    | 148,760   |
| Total   | 4,778,915 | 4,116,159 |

### In thousan Current inc

Prior years Deferred in Income tax

### In thousan Profit befo

Statutory Income tax

Prior years Intragroup Non-deduc Gain on sur Revision of Non-deduc Other non-

Tax effect Profit of joi Income tax

zakhstan.

The Group's management has analysed and determined that the following companies of the Group fall under the definition of CFC: BOT, PTL and BSP. In this respect, the Company, as the parent company of the Group, has included in its taxable income for 2022 the profits of separate companies BSP and BOT, PTL's figures were not included in the Company's taxable income as PTL recognized a net loss in its separate financial statements for 2022. The taxable income of the Company for 2021 has included the profit of individual BSP, BOT and PTL companies.

## **35. INCOME TAX EXPENSE**

Income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

| nds of Tenge       | 2022        | 2021        |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| icome tax expense  | 11,005,876  | 15,872,679  |
| s adjustments      | 139,049     | 290,975     |
| ncome tax benefits | (6,020,506) | (3,772,822) |
| ix expense         | 5,124,419   | 12,390,832  |

A reconciliation of income tax expense on accounting profit, multiplied by income tax rate and current income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

| inds of Tenge  | 2022        | 2021        |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| fore income tax  | 24,926,112  | 62,997,839  |
| rate   | 20%         | 20%         |
| ax expense on accounting profit  | 4,985,222   | 12,599,568  |
|  |             |             |
| rs adjustments   | 139,049     | 290,975     |
| p income and non-deductible losses of foreign operations, net                          | 1,209,423   | 812,305     |
| uctible expense on long-term employee benefit obligations                              | 375,448     | 424,310     |
| urplus of technological oil  | 786,355     | 254,487     |
| of estimates on taxable temporary differences related to property, plant and equipment | 117,182     | (147,200)   |
| uctible expense on disposal of property, plant and equipment                           | 221,367     | 320,782     |
| n-deductible expenses, net   | 485,137     | 393,272     |
|  |             |             |
| t of other adjustments   |             |             |
| oint ventures recognized based on equity method  | (3,194,764) | (2,557,667) |

| x expense reported in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income | 5,124,419   | 12,390,832  |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| int ventures recognized based on equity method                           | (3,194,764) | (2,557,667) |

Starting from 1 January 2020 amendments to the Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan came into force in terms of taxation of controlled foreign companies (hereinafter — "CFC").

According to the Tax Code a CFC is an entity which meets the following conditions at the same time: 1) a non-resident legal entity; 2) 25 and more percent of the participation interest (voting shares) in the entity directly or indirectly, or constructively belong to a legal entity or an individual which is the resident of the Republic of Kazakhstan; 3) the effective income tax rate of a non-resident legal entity is less than 10 percent.

The profit of CFC indicated in its separate financial statements is a subject of income tax for resident company of the Republic of Ka-



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## **35. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (CONTINUED)**

Deferred income tax balances, calculated by applying the statutory income tax rates in effect at the respective statement of financial position dates to the temporary differences between the basis of assets and liabilities and the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements, comprised the following at 31 December 2022 and 2021:

| In thousands of Tenge   | 31 December 2022 | Charged to profit and loss | Charged to other compre-<br>hensive income | Other       | 31 December 2022 | Charged to profit and loss | Charged to other compre-<br>hensive income | Other     | 1 January 2021 |
|---|------------------|----------------------------|--|-------------|------------------|----------------------------|--|-----------|----------------|
| Deferred tax assets   | 51 December 2022 | charged to profit and toss | nensive income                             | other       | SI Detember 2022 | charged to pront and toss  | nensive income                             | Other     | 1 January 2021 |
| Employee benefits and other employee related accrued liabilities                            | 2,479,429        | 266,979                    | (116,499)                                  | 29          | 2,328,920        | 106,132                    | (47,760)                                   | (9)       | 2,270,557      |
| Reserve for impairment of advances to suppliers   | 10,780           | -                          | -  | -           | 10,780           | (1)                        | -  | -         | 10,781         |
| Provision for obsolete and slow-moving inventories  | 1,243            | 209                        | -  | -           | 1,034            | (39,821)                   | _  | -         | 40,855         |
| Provision for assets retirement and land recultiva-<br>tion obligation and other provisions | 8,132,999        | 465,746                    | (1,362,157)                                | 2,119,977   | 6,909,433        | 140,661                    | (37,094)                                   | 68,038    | 6,737,828      |
| Lease liabilities   | 185,676          | (384,673)                  | -  | 278,147     | 292,202          | (392,152)                  | -  | 2,295     | 682,059        |
| Taxes payable   | 166,717          | 28,569                     | -  | -           | 138,148          | (3,669)                    | -  | -         | 141,817        |
| Revaluation of investments in bonds   | -                | (19,679)                   | -  | -           | 19,679           | (119,104)                  | -  | -         | 138,783        |
| Transfer of losses for subsequent periods   | 1,254,363        | 1,254,363                  | -  | -           | -                | (2,464,878)                | -  | -         | 2,464,878      |
| Unrealized income from intragroup transactions  | 42,187           | (63,636)                   | -  | -           | 105,823          | 18,760                     | -  | -         | 87,063         |
| Provision for expected credit losses  | 252,021          | (4,255)                    | -  | -           | 256,276          | 14,544                     | -  | -         | 241,732        |
| Discount on long-term accounts receivables  | 151,308          | (37,089)                   | -  | -           | 188,397          | (39,532)                   | -  | -         | 227,929        |
| Deferred income   | 5,784,925        | 1,065,124                  | -  | -           | 4,719,801        | 4,719,801                  | -  | -         | -              |
| Less: deferred tax assets net-off deferred tax liabilities                                  | (18,461,648)     | -                          | -  | (5,745,832) | (12,715,816)     | -                          | -  | 328,466   | (13,044,282)   |
| Deferred tax assets   | -                | 2,571,658                  | (1,478,656)                                | (3,347,679) | 2,254,677        | 1,940,741                  | (84,854)                                   | 398,790   | -              |
| Deferred tax liabilities  |                  |                            |  |             |                  |                            |  |           |                |
| Property, plant and equipment   | (125,790,222)    | 3,129,531                  | (33,286,881)                               | (2,119,977) | (93,512,895)     | 1,542,516                  | (20,230,732)                               | (68,038)  | (74,756,641)   |
| Right-of-use assets   | (181,124)        | 319,317                    | -  | (278,147)   | (222,294)        | 289,565                    | -  | (2,295)   | (509,564)      |
| Add: deferred tax assets net-off deferred tax liabilities                                   | 18,461,648       | -                          | -  | 5,745,832   | 12,715,816       | -                          | -  | (328,466) | 13,044,282     |
| Deferred tax liabilities  | (107,509,698)    | 3,448,848                  | (33,286,881)                               | 3,347,708   | (81,019,373)     | 1,832,081                  | (20,230,732)                               | (398,799) | (62,221,923)   |
| Net deferred income tax liabilities   | (107,509,698)    | 6,020,506                  | (34,765,537)                               | 29          | (78,764,696)     | 3,772,822                  | (20,315,586)                               | (9)       | (62,221,923)   |

The deferred taxes on property, plant and equipment represent differences between tax and book base of property, plant and equipment due to different depreciation rates in tax and accounting books and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

## **36. SEGMENT INFORMATION**

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on its services and has four reportable segments, as follows:

- Oil transportation and related services;
- Oil transshipment;
- Water transportation;
- Other segments.

segments.

Services on transshipment of oil and oil-products through BSP with operation of BOT are included in "Oil transshipment" segment. Revenue from oil terminal is generated through storage, transshipment of oil and oil products and expedition. Expedition services rendered by PTL, represent transshipment of oil and oil-products services through railway from Azerbaijanian-Georgian border to oil terminal in Batumi. This type of activity is directly related to oil transshipment, and therefore is not shown as a separate segment.

Segments that are identified, but do not separately exceed quantitative limits (amount of separate segment revenue comprises less than 10% of combined revenue) are combined in "Other segments". Such services include transshipment of dry cargo (sugar-airbrick, ammonium nitrate, cement, grain, sunflower and oil cake) in BSP with operation of dry cargo, ferry and container terminals, and also passenger terminal services.

Oil transportation and related services provided by the Company, which do not exceed quantitative limits and are intimately connected with the Group's main operating activities, or with main asset of the Group - pipelines, such as: oil storage, expedition services, services on support and maintenance of pipelines, are included into service related to oil transportation. Separate management report is not provided to the Management of the Group on some types of these services and accordingly they cannot be identified as separate



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## **36. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)**

|   |   |                                   |  | F           | or the year ended 3           | 1 December 2022                  |  |                                |                                      |            | For the year e                | nded 31 December 2021              |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| In thousands of Tenge   | Oil transpor-<br>tation and<br>related services<br>(Kazakhstan) | Oil trans-ship-<br>ment (Georgia) | Water<br>trans-portation<br>(Kazakhstan) | Other       | Adjustments<br>and exceptions | Total segments<br>(consolidated) | Oil transportation<br>and related services<br>(Kazakhstan) | Oil transshipment<br>(Georgia) | Water transportation<br>(Kazakhstan) | Other      | Adjustments and<br>exceptions | Total segments (con-<br>solidated) |
| Revenue   |   |                                   |  |             |                               |                                  |  |                                |                                      |            |                               |                                    |
| External customers  | 211,321,244   | 23,562,741                        | 11,930,804                               | 8,812,520   | -                             | 255,627,309                      | 214,027,745  | 7,044,050                      | 9,054,344                            | 8,049,977  | -                             | 238,176,116                        |
| Intersegmental  | 814,952   | -                                 | 72,100                                   | -           | (887,052)                     | -                                | 805,240  | -                              | 77,950                               | -          | (883,190)                     | -                                  |
| Total revenue   | 212,136,196   | 23,562,741                        | 12,002,904                               | 8,812,520   | (887,052)                     | 255,627,309                      | 214,832,985  | 7,044,050                      | 9,132,294                            | 8,049,977  | (883,190)                     | 238,176,116                        |
| Financial results   |   |                                   |  |             |                               |                                  |  |                                |                                      |            |                               |                                    |
| Charge)/reversal of impairment of prop-<br>erty, plant and equipment and intangi-<br>ble assets through profit and loss | (12,621,560)  | (444,336)                         | 88,001                                   | 65,913      | -                             | (12,911,982)                     | (336,434)  | _                              | _                                    | _          | -                             | (336,434)                          |
| Depreciation and amortization   | (46,678,407)  | (918,173)                         | (6,051,995)                              | (1,225,152) | -                             | (54,873,727)                     | (46,189,522)   | (806,532)                      | (5,680,766)                          | (981,216)  | -                             | (53,658,036)                       |
| Interest income   | 3,343,695   | 100,944                           | 143,991                                  | 132,747     | -                             | 3,721,377                        | 2,235,726  | 31,528                         | 492,291                              | 106,941    | -                             | 2,866,486                          |
| Share in income of joint ventures   | 15,973,820  | -                                 | _  | -           | -                             | 15,973,820                       | 12,788,333   | -                              | -                                    | -          | -                             | 12,788,333                         |
| Income tax (expense)/benefits   | (6,175,462)   | -                                 | 1,061,572                                | (461)       | (10,068)                      | (5,124,419)                      | (13,429,793)   | -                              | 1,092,248                            | (72,430)   | 19,143                        | (12,390,832)                       |
| Segment profit/(loss) for the period  | 16,706,240  | 2,124,886                         | (4,252,968)                              | 1,338,538   | 3,884,997                     | 19,801,693                       | 49,500,742   | (1,601,985)                    | (4,537,552)                          | 2,779,614  | 4,466,188                     | 50,607,007                         |
| Other disclosures   |   |                                   |  |             |                               |                                  |  |                                |                                      |            |                               |                                    |
| Total assets  | 1,093,895,555   | 55,089,123                        | 145,839,799                              | 23,739,961  | (83,146,478)                  | 1,235,417,960                    | 910,330,857  | 30,810,657                     | 94,232,078                           | 29,827,018 | (82,038,089)                  | 983,162,521                        |
| Total liabilities   | 238,046,342   | 11,089,259                        | 60,832,330                               | 13,802,700  | (805,996)                     | 322,964,635                      | 200,598,316  | 7,611,338                      | 26,322,626                           | 13,222,148 | (1,699,923)                   | 246,054,505                        |
| Investments in joint ventures (Note 9)  | 94,588,186  | -                                 | -  | _           | -                             | 94,588,186                       | 74,096,113   | _                              | _                                    | _          | _                             | 74,096,113                         |
| Capital expenditures  | 39,190,642  | 809,854                           | 2,795,844                                | 1,574,999   | (69,786)                      | 44,301,553                       | 38,214,943   | 1,125,651                      | 20,557,347                           | 944,574    | (131,737)                     | 60,710,778                         |

| 94,588,186 | -                        | -   | -   | -   | 94,588,186  |
|------------|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 39,190,642 | 809,854                  | 2,795,844   | 1,574,999   | (69,786)  | 44,301,553  |
| 38,739,832 | 790,495                  | 2,781,547   | 1,451,469   | (69,786)  | 43,693,557  |
| 450,810    | 19,359                   | 14,297  | 123,530   | -   | 607,996   |
|            | 39,190,642<br>38,739,832 | 39,190,642         809,854           38,739,832         790,495 | 39,190,642         809,854         2,795,844           38,739,832         790,495         2,781,547 | 39,190,642         809,854         2,795,844         1,574,999           38,739,832         790,495         2,781,547         1,451,469 | 39,190,642         809,854         2,795,844         1,574,999         (69,786)           38,739,832         790,495         2,781,547         1,451,469         (69,786) |

## **37. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

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

Related party transactions were made on terms agreed to between the parties that may not necessarily be at market rates, except for certain regulated services, which are provided based on the tariffs available to related and third parties.

The following tables provide the total amount of transactions, which have been entered into with related parties during 2022 and 2021 and the related balances as at 31 December 2022 and 2021.

## In thousan

38,206,236

8,707

Trade and Trade accou Kazyna Trade accou Trade accou Total trade

Other accou Samruk-Kaz Total other

> Less: allow Total

Trade and other accounts receivables from related parties are as follows:

1,125,651

| inds of Tenge   | Notes | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|-------|------------------|------------------|
| d other accounts receivable from related parties                          |       |                  |                  |
| ounts receivable from entities under common control of Samruk-            |       | 2,564,823        | 953,600          |
| ounts receivable from entities under common control of KMG                |       | 2,185,711        | 911,188          |
| ounts receivable from joint ventures                                      |       | 1,540,699        | 1,169,519        |
| le accounts receivable from related parties                               | 12    | 6,291,233        | 3,034,307        |
|   |       |                  |                  |
| ounts receivables from entities under common control of KMG and<br>(azyna |       | 509              | 509              |
| er accounts receivable from related parties                               | 12    | 509              | 509              |
|   |       |                  |                  |
| wance for expected credit losses  |       | (7,407)          | (7,311)          |
|   |       | 6,284,335        | 3,027,505        |
|   |       |                  |                  |

930,940

13,634

(131,737)

60,688,437

22,341

20,557,347



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**37. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)** 

Advances provided to related parties are as follows:

| In thousands of Tenge   | Notes | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|-------|------------------|------------------|
| Advances paid to related parties                                |       |                  |                  |
| Advances paid to entities under common control of Samruk-Kazyna |       | 1,017            | 1,069            |
| Total advances paid to related parties                          | 13    | 1,017            | 1,069            |

Contract liabilities to customers to related parties are as follows:

| In thousands of Tenge   | Notes | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|-------|------------------|------------------|
| Contract liabilities to customers to related parties  |       |                  |                  |
| Non-current part of deferred income under contracts with entities under common control of KMG |       | 26,125,466       | 21,516,739       |
| Total non-current contract liabilities to customers to related parties                        | 22    | 26,125,466       | 21,516,739       |
|   |       |                  |                  |
| Advances received from entities under common control of KMG                                   |       | 17,573,782       | 10,949,194       |
| Advances received from entities under common control of Samruk-Kazyna                         |       | 200,543          | 169,560          |
| Current part of deferred income under contracts with entities under common control of KMG     |       | 2,799,157        | 2,082,265        |
| Total current contract liabilities to customers to related parties                            | 22    | 20,573,482       | 13,201,019       |
| Total contract liabilities to customers to related parties                                    |       | 46,698,948       | 34,717,758       |

Trade and other accounts payable to related parties are as follows:

| In thousands of Tenge  | Notes | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|--|-------|------------------|------------------|
| Trade accounts payable to related parties for goods and services         |       |                  |                  |
| Trade accounts payable to entities under common control of KMG           |       | 1,001,456        | 563,504          |
| Trade accounts payable to entities under common control of Samruk-Kazyna |       | 379,159          | 484,562          |
| Trade accounts payable to joint ventures                                 |       | 8,918            | 11,545           |
| Total trade accounts payable to related parties for goods and services   | 23    | 1,389,533        | 1,059,611        |

## Other current liabilities to related parties are as follows:

| In thousands of Tenge   | Notes | 31 December 2022 | 31 December 2021 |
|---|-------|------------------|------------------|
| Accounts payable for oil transportation coordination services to related parties                      |       |                  |                  |
| Accounts payable for oil transportation coordination services to entities under common control of KMG |       | 8,039,904        | 8,873,343        |
| Total of accounts payable for oil transportation coordination services to related parties             | 27    | 8,039,904        | 8,873,343        |
|   |       |                  |                  |
| Employee benefits obligation of key management personnel  |       |                  |                  |

| T | Total other current liabilities to related parties             | 8,107,932 | 8,899,992 |
|---|--|-----------|-----------|
| Т | Total employee benefits obligation of key management personnel | 68,028    | 26,649    |
| E | Employee benefits obligation of key management personnel       | 68,028    | 26,649    |

During the years ended 31 December the Group had the following transactions with the related parties:

| В тысячах тенге  | For the year ended 31 December 2022 | For the year ended 31 December 2021 |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Sales to related parties   |                                     |                                     |
| Revenue from main activities with entities under common control of KMG           | 134,763,488                         | 122,869,017                         |
| Revenue from main activities with joint ventures                                 | 14,862,954                          | 10,807,469                          |
| Revenue from main activities with entities under common control of Samruk-Kazyna | 9,244,131                           | 7,585,939                           |
| Income from other activities with entities under common control of KMG           | 113,402                             | 3,297                               |
| Income from other activities with entities under common control of Samruk Kazyna | 110,700                             | 22,351                              |
| Total  | 159,094,675                         | 141,288,073                         |

Revenue from main activities with entities under common control of KMG is related to the services of oil and water transportation.

## In thousan Purchases Purchases o Purchases o

Purchases Purchases of Purchases o Other addit vices) from

## Total

Cash flows to related parties related to the payment of dividends are as follows:

## In thousa

Cash flows Dividends Dividends

Total

| nds of Tenge   | Notes | For the year ended<br>31 December 2022 | For the year ended<br>31 December 2021 |
|--|-------|--|--|
| s from related parties   |       |  |  |
| of services from entities under common control of KMG  |       | 10,975,928                             | 5,651,453                              |
| of services from entities under common control of Samruk-Kazyna  |       | 2,906,350                              | 2,032,314                              |
| s of services from joint ventures  |       | 103,924                                | 83,678                                 |
| of inventory from entities under common control of Samruk-Kazyna   |       | 180                                    | 14,825                                 |
| of inventory from entities under common control of KMG   |       | 349                                    | 166                                    |
| litions of property, plant and equipment (non-monetary reimbursement of ser-<br>n entities under common control of KMG | 6     | 7,467,625                              | 24,987,181                             |
|  |       | 21,454,356                             | 32,769,617                             |

| ands of Tenge                    | Notes | For the year ended<br>31 December 2022 | For the year ended<br>31 December 2021 |
|----------------------------------|-------|--|--|
| ws to related parties            |       |  |  |
| s paid to the KMG                | 19    | (9,000,473)                            | (45,694,709)                           |
| s received from a joint ventures | 9     | 7,636,855                              | 1,800,000                              |
|                                  |       | (1,363,618)                            | (43,894,709)                           |

Total accrued compensation to key management personnel for the year ended 31 December 2022 amounts to 739,172 thousand Tenge (for the year ended 31 December 2021: 740,492 thousand Tenge). Payments to key personnel consist primarily of payroll costs and remuneration established by contracts and Company's internal regulations.

## **38. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS**

## **Operating environment**

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

Kazakhstan economy continued to be impacted by a volatility in crude oil prices and a continuing devaluation of Kazakhstani Tenge. The combination of the above along with other factors resulted in reduced access to capital, a higher cost of capital, increased inflation and uncertainty regarding economic growth. Management believes it is taking appropriate measures to support the sustainability of the Group's business in the current circumstances.

## Coronavirus pandemic (Covid-19)

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a new type of coronavirus Covid-19 as pandemic. In response to the pandemic, Kazakh authorities launched a range of measures to constrain the spread and mitigate the impact of Covid-19, such as movement prohibitions and restrictions, quarantine, self-isolation and restrictions on commercial activities, including business closures. Some of the specified above measures were subsequently moderated, however as at 31 December 2022 there is still a risk that government agencies may impose additional restrictions in 2023 in response to possible new varieties of the virus.

In the opinion of the Group's Management at the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements, this event does not have a significant impact on the valuation of assets and liabilities.



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## **38. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)**

### The war in Ukraine

The war in Ukraine, started in 2022, triggers a number of IFRS accounting considerations affecting the financial statements. Many countries have imposed, and continue to impose, new sanctions on specified Russian entities and individuals. The situation together with potential fluctuations in commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, restrictions to imports and exports, availability of local materials and services and access to local resources will directly impact entities that have significant operations or exposures in, or to Russia or Ukraine. The war and its direct and indirect consequences may impact entities other than those with direct interests in the involved countries, for instance, as a result of exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices and foreign exchange rates, as well as the possibility of a protracted economic downturn.

As the war continues and new sanctions are introduced the overall impact remains fluid. The long-term consequences of the current economic situation are difficult to predict, and management's current expectations and estimates may differ from actual results.

### Taxation

Kazakhstan's tax legislation and regulations are subject to ongoing changes and varying interpretations. Instances of inconsistent opinions between local, regional and national tax authorities are not usual, including opinions with respect to IFRS treatment of revenues, expenses and other items in the financial statements. The current regime of penalties and interest related to reported and discovered violations of Kazakhstan's tax laws are severe.

Because of the uncertainties associated with Kazakhstan's tax system, the ultimate amount of taxes, penalties and interest, if any, may be in excess of the amount expensed to date and accrued as at 31 December 2022. As at 31 December 2022 the Management believes that its interpretation of the relevant legislation is appropriate and that it is probable that the Group's tax positions will be sustained, except as provided for or otherwise disclosed in these consolidated financial statements.

### Transfer pricing control

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

The transfer pricing law is not explicit and there is little precedence with some of its provisions. Moreover, the law is not supported by detailed guidance. As a result, application of transfer pricing control to various types of transactions is not clearly regulated.

Because of the uncertainties associated with the Kazakhstan transfer pricing legislation, there is a risk that the tax authorities may take a position that differs from the Group's position, which could result in additional taxes, fines and interest as at 31 December 2022.

As at 31 December 2022 the Management believes that its interpretation of the transfer pricing legislation is appropriate and that it is probable that the Group's positions with regard to transfer pricing will be sustained.

### BSP

At the end of 2022 the amount of recognized tax liabilities by BSP was 4,062 thousand Georgian Lari (equivalent to 703,863 thousand Tenge). The remaining amount of 1,853 thousand Georgian Lari (equivalent to 321,088 thousand Tenge) was not recognized as additional liabilities, since the management believes that BSP's appeal will be successful and estimates the possibility of an outflow of financial resources in this regard as being remote.

As at 31 December 2022 BSP continues challenging the decisions of Revenue Service in the prescribed manner.

### вот

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## Tax liabilities of enterprises in Georgia

In 2015 Revenue Service of the Ministry of Finance of Georgia (hereinafter — "Revenue Service") additionally accrued taxes and fines in the amount of 7,289 thousand Georgian Lari (equivalent to 1,263,038 thousand Tenge) as a result of tax inspections of BSP for the period of 2010-2014. As a result of appeals carried during the period from 2015 to 2020 against Revenue Service's decisions, the amount of additionally accrued taxes and fines was reduced and amounted to 5,915 thousand Georgian Lari (equivalent to 1,024,951 thousand Tenge).

In December 2021 BOT received from Revenue Service a tax audit report for the period from 1 July 2018 to 15 February 2021, according to which taxes and fines were additionally accrued in the amount of 2,605 thousand Georgian Lari (equivalent to 451,394 thousand Tenge). Tax expenses in the amount of 158 thousand Georgian Lari were recognized in the financial statements and a reserve in the amount of 2,447 thousand Georgian Lari was created. As a result of the appeals conducted by BOT during 2022, in December 2022 BOT received a ruling from the Dispute Resolution Board under the Ministry of Finance of Georgia (hereinafter — "Board"), according to which the Board returned the tax audit report to the Revenue Service for the review of the taxes and fines accruals in the amount of 2,124 thousand Georgian Lari (equivalent to 368,047 thousand Tenge). The remaining part of BOT appeal was dismissed. Management expects that the outcome of the appeal to be successful. Due to the taxes and fines presented, as at 31 December 2022, the tax lien/mortgage right arose on property (land plot) in the amount of 5.3 million US dollars (equivalent to 2,452 million Tenge).

## **Environmental obligations**

The enforcement of environmental regulation in Kazakhstan is evolving and subject to ongoing changes. Potential liabilities which may arise as a result of changes in legislation cannot be reasonably estimated. Under existing legislation management believes that there are no probable or possible liabilities which could have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position or results of operations, except for those disclosed in these consolidated financial statements (Notes 5, 26).

### **Insurance matters**

The insurance industry in the Republic of Kazakhstan is in a developing state and many forms of insurance protection common in other parts of the world are not yet generally available.

The Group has insurance coverage over property, third party liability in respect of property or environmental damage arising from accidents on Company's property or relating to the Group's operations.



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## **38. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)**

### Commitments to acquire property, plant and equipment

As at 31 December 2022 the Group had contractual commitment to acquire property, plant and equipment, and construction services for the amount of 157,285,948 thousand Tenge (as at 31 December 2021: 51,532,032 thousand Tenge). These contractual commitments are a part of the investment program.

Share of the Group as at 31 December 2022 in contractual commitment of joint ventures to acquire property, plant and equipment, and construction services amounted to 599,618 thousand Tenge (as at 31 December 2021: 642,814 thousand Tenge).

### Investment program commitments of the Company

In November 2020, by a joint order of the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the CRNM, an investment program for the period 2021-2025 was approved, according to which the Company has an obligation to fulfill the investment program in the period from 2021 to 2025 for the total amount of 214.2 billion Tenge. As at 31 December 2022, the balance of obligation under the investment program to be fulfilled was 153 billion Tenge.

### Legal proceedings

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### Legal proceedings BOT with business counterparties

On 19 December 2016 the proposal from the law enforcement agencies of Georgia on the implementation of the court ruling was received, which contains the claim of business counterparties of BOT (hereinafter — "plaintiffs") that BOT should not use its dominant position in the market, as well as the requirements on conclusion of the agreement on services. According to this definition, the court decided to arrest the property owned by BOT — the land plot (c. Batumi) and buildings and constructions located on it. The total carrying amount of this property as at 31 December 2022 was 5.1 million US Dollars (equivalent to 2,360 million Tenge). This arrest restricts the alienation of the arrested property, but does not affect the operational and economic activities of BOT. On 23 December 2016, BOT appealed the specified above decision in the court. The BOT management believes that the plaintiffs' claims against the BOT are unfounded and sent to the court a response on the statement of claim with the position of the BOT in this case.

On 12 February 2019, the court decided in favor of the plaintiffs, and also partially satisfied the claim of the BOT on the collection of existing receivables of a business counterparty. As a result of the court decision, BOT's net liabilities to business counterparties amounted to 16.45 million US Dollars (equivalent to 7,611 million Tenge). On 27 February 2020 the court of appeal partially cancelled the decision dated 12 February 2019 and redirected the case for retrial to the court of first instance. As per ruling dated 11 November 2021, the court fully satisfied the claims of business counterparties. The decision of the court has not entered into force. On 24 December 2021, BOT appealed against the court decision dated 11 November 2021 to the court of appeal.

### Claim of business counterparty to BOT

On 21 January 2021, the court received a claim from one of the BOT business counterparties on compensation of unearned revenue for the amount 12.5 million US Dollars (equivalent to 5,783 million Tenge), as well as establishing fixed tariffs for transshipment, without the right to change them unilaterally. Earlier, in 2014 BOT and a business counterparty concluded construction agreements, according to which the business counterparty acquired the right to build tanks on the territory of BOT and for BOT services for cargo transshipment. According to the business counterparty, BOT does not comply with the terms of these agreements, in connection with which it initiated the specified claims.

As per court ruling dated 27 January 2021, a ban was imposed on the alienation and mortgage encumbrance on a land plot in Batumi c. with a carrying amount of 4 million US Dollars (equivalent to 1.851 million Tenge) as a security for this claim. On 12 February 2021, BOT filed a complaint to the court against the specified above ruling and also filed a response to the business counterparty's claim. By the decision of the court of appeal dated 16 April 2021, BOT declined the complaint related to the appeal against the court ruling dated 27 January 2021. According to the decision dated 16 July 2021, the court fully satisfied the claims of the business counterparty. The decision of the court has not entered into force. On 20 August 2021, BOT filed an appeal against the court decision dated 16 July 2021.

By the decision of the court of appeal dated 8 June 2022 the decision of the first instance is upheld. On 27 September 2022, BOT filed a cassation appeal to the Supreme Court of Georgia.

force.

tions.

## Credit risk

the Group.

In 2005, Georgian Railway JSC (hereinafter — "GR") filed a claim to the court for the recovery from BOT of the 14 million Georgian Lari (equivalent to 2,426 million Tenge) for using tank wagons and storing cargo due to idle tank wagons in dead ends of BOT in the period related to 2003. On 16 April 2019 the court partially satisfied the claim of the GR in the amount of 8.4 million Georgian Lari (equivalent to 1,456 million Tenge). On 16 April 2020 BOT filed a cassation appeal to the Supreme Court of Georgia. As of 31 December 2022 the Group did not recognize any additional commitments on this matter, as management assesses the risk of an outflow of financial resources as possible.

## The termination of the BSP management agreement

In accordance with BSP Management agreement between BOT and the Georgia Government, the last one has the right for termination of this agreement, in case the BSP in the course of 2 years does not meet its obligations on minimum volume of transshipment. which is 4 million tons per year. In addition, if the transshipment volume is less than 6 million tons per year. BOT has to pay the penalties according to the agreement conditions.

The management of the Group believes, as at 31 December 2022 BSP was not subject to the risk of termination of this agreement by the Georgia Government, since the actual transshipment through the BSP for 12 months 2022 amounted to 7.6 million tons (during 2020: 6.2 million tons).

## **Obligations under the loan agreement**

On 28 December 2021 Main Waterline entered into a loan agreement with Eurasian Development Bank. The credit line is 123.652.111 thousand Tenge, the interest rate is 11% per annum for tranches in Tenge and 8.5% per annum for tranches in Rubles, the loan term is 180 months from the date of the first tranche issue. The purpose of this loan is to finance the project "Reconstruction and expansion of the main waterline "Astrakhan-Mangyshlak" 1st stage". Considering the lack of required corporate decisions, as well as due to changes in market conditions, the loan agreement did not enter into

## **39. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES**

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finance for the Group's operations. The Group has trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents that arise directly from its opera-

The Group is exposed to market risk that comprises: credit risk, currency risk and liquidity risk. The management of the Group reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below.

The Group enters into transactions with creditworthy counterparties only. The clients wishing to trade on a commercial loan terms are subject to a credit check procedure.

The receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant. Maximum exposure is the carrying amount of trade receivables. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within

The Group places deposits with Kazakhstani and foreign banks (Notes 16, 17). Management of the Group reviews credit ratings of these banks periodically to eliminate extraordinary credit risk exposure. In accordance with IFRS 9, the Group accruals allowances for expected credit losses in respect of funds with credit institutions.

The table below shows the balances of bank deposits and cash and cash equivalents at the reporting date using the "Moody's", "Fitch" and "Standard & Poor's" credit ratings.



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## **39. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

### **Credit risk (continued)**

|  |            | Ra                  | ting                |                     |                     |  |
|--|------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| Bank   | Location   | 31 December<br>2022 | 31 December<br>2021 | 31 December<br>2022 | 31 December<br>2021 |  |
| "Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan" JSC                         | Kazakhstan | BB+/Stable          | BB+/Stable          | 31,764,664          | 13,161,137          |  |
| "ForteBank" JSC  | Kazakhstan | BB-/Positive        | B+/Positive         | 25,061,488          | 16,309,521          |  |
| "Altyn Bank" JSC (SB China Citic Bank Corporation Ltd) | Kazakhstan | BBB-/Stable         | _                   | 18,040,641          | -                   |  |
| Halyk Bank of Georgia                                  | Georgia    | BB-/Stable          | BB+/Stable          | 7,443,576           | 2,752,725           |  |
| Emirates NBD Bank PJSC                                 | UAE        | A+/Stable           | A+/Stable           | 3,156,661           | 1,691,793           |  |
| TBC Bank   | Georgia    | BB-/Stable          | Ba2/Stable          | 470,052             | 128,245             |  |
| Hellenic Bank  | Cyprus     | BB-/Stable          | B1/Positive         | 133,243             | 53,111              |  |
| Bank of Georgia  | Georgia    | BB-/Stable          | Ba2/Stable          | 25,908              | 43,612              |  |
| Moskommercbank CB                                      | Russia     | -                   | _                   | 4,159               | -                   |  |
| Rosbank PJSC   | Russia     | -                   | -                   | 2,342               | -                   |  |
| SB "Sberbank" JSC                                      | Kazakhstan | -                   | BBB-/Stable         | -                   | 16,442,240          |  |
| "Sberbank" PJSC  | Russia     | -                   | BBB/Stable          | -                   | 5,832               |  |
| Total  |            |                     |                     | 86,102,734          | 50,588,216          |  |

## **Liquidity risk**

Total

The Group monitors its risk to a shortage of funds using a current liquidity planning tool. This tool considers the maturity of both its financial investments and financial assets (e,g. accounts receivables, other financial assets) and projected cash flows from operations.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at 31 December 2022 and 2021 based on contractual undiscounted payments.

|                                  |           | Less than  |              |              | More than  |            |
|----------------------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| In thousands of Tenge            | On demand | 1 year     | 1 to 2 years | 2 to 5 years | 5 years    | Total      |
| As at 31 December 2022           |           |            |              |              |            |            |
| Loans received                   | -         | -          | -            | 10,238,566   | 19,728,497 | 29,967,063 |
| Trade and other accounts payable | -         | 19,230,822 | -            | -            | -          | 19,230,822 |
| Lease liabilities                | -         | 986,418    | 111,678      | 103,876      | 383,611    | 1,585,583  |
| Total                            | -         | 20,217,240 | 111,678      | 10,342,442   | 20,112,108 | 50,783,468 |
| As at 31 December 2021           |           |            |              |              |            |            |
| Trade and other accounts payable | -         | 20,020,122 | -            | -            | -          | 20,020,122 |
| Lease liabilities                | _         | 1.434.031  | 216.564      | 79.630       | 384.927    | 2,115,152  |

21,454,153

216,564

384,927

79,630

22,135,274

## **Currency risk**

exposure.

### In thousan At 31 Dece Assets Liabilities

At 31 Dece Assets Liabilities

The Group does not have formal arrangements to mitigate foreign exchange risks of the Group's operations. The Group also has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises from revenues in US Dollars.

In thousan 2022 US Dollar

Russian Ru

Euro

2021 US Dollar

Russian Ru

Euro

The table below shows the total amount of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities that give rise to foreign exchange

|               |            |                      |       | Other curren- |            |
|---------------|------------|----------------------|-------|---------------|------------|
| ands of Tenge | US Dollar  | <b>Russian Ruble</b> | Euro  | cies          | Total      |
| cember 2022   |            |                      |       |               |            |
|               | 15,061,421 | 34,932               | 7,402 | 1,243,603     | 16,347,358 |
| S             | 182,469    | 4,352                | 2,313 | 625,504       | 814,638    |
|               |            |                      |       |               |            |
| cember 2021   |            |                      |       |               |            |
|               | 27,720,287 | 32,061               | -     | 346,736       | 28,099,084 |
| S             | 1,423,305  | 7,880                | 1,295 | 411,507       | 1,843,987  |
|               |            |                      |       |               |            |

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the US Dollar, Euro and Russian Ruble exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit before tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities). There is no significant impact on the Group's equity.

| ands of Tenge | Increase/decrease in US Dollar<br>exchange rate | Effect on profit before tax |
|---------------|---|-----------------------------|
|               |   |                             |
| r             | +21,00%   | 3,124,674                   |
|               | -21,00%   | (3,124,674)                 |
| Ruble         | +22,05%   | 6,743                       |
|               | -22,05%   | (6,743)                     |
|               | +17,99%   | 915                         |
|               | -17,99%   | (915)                       |
|               |   |                             |
| ſ             | +13,00%   | 3,418,608                   |
|               | -10,00%   | (2,629,698)                 |
| Ruble         | +13,00%   | 3,144                       |
|               | -13,00%   | (3,144)                     |
|               |   |                             |
|               | +13,00%   | (168)                       |
|               | -10,00%   | 130                         |



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**Capital management** 

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The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy equity ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholder, return capital to shareholder or issue new shares.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021 the Group has sufficient cash, exceeding its debt as at the reporting date.

## Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amount of cash, bank deposits, trade and other accounts receivable, loans, trade and other accounts payable and other current liabilities approximates their fair value due to the short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

## **40. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

On 14 February 2023, the joint venture MunaiTas (51% of the Company's participation) received a pre-trial claim from the contractor that conducted the construction of "Kenkiyak-Atyrau" oil pipeline section under the reverse project in the amount of 8.6 billion Tenge. The essence of the claim is to demand compensation by the customer for the amount of excess actually incurred project costs over the contract amount. The management of MunaiTas considers the claim unfounded. The response with the position of MunaiTas was sent to the contractor on 21 February 2023.

As at 6 March 2023, the exchange rate of US Dollar at the end of the session on the KASE amounted to 432.83 Tenge per 1 US Dollar.

## **Greenhouse gas emissions**

DIRECT (

## Indicator carbon dio

methane (0 nitrous ox Total

### TOTAL CO

## Indicator Natural gas Diesel fuel Crude oil Gasoline

Total

### SHARE OI **BY FUEL**

## Indicator

Natural gas Diesel fuel Crude oil

Gasoline Total

Indicator

Electrical e Thermal er Total

# **APPENDIX 7. QUANTITATIVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DATA**

## **ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT**

| (SCOPE 1) GREENHOUSE GASEMISSIONS, THOUSAND TONS CO2-EQ |       |       |       |          |  |
|---|-------|-------|-------|----------|--|
| r   | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | Change,% |  |
| ioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )                               | 157.2 | 159.6 | 198.4 | 24%      |  |
| (CH <sub>4</sub> )                                      | 0.08  | 0.08  | 0.03  | -63%     |  |
| xide (N <sub>2</sub> O)                                 | 0.83  | 0.84  | 0.01  | -99%     |  |
|   | 158.1 | 160.5 | 198.5 | 24%      |  |

## **Energy consumption**

| CONSUMPTION OF NON-RENEWABLE SOURCES BY FUEL TYPE, TJ |         |         |         |          |
|---|---------|---------|---------|----------|
|   | 2020    | 2021    | 2022    | Change,% |
| as  | 3,331.7 | 3,431.1 | 3,158.7 | -8%      |
| l   | 176.2   | 177.9   | 177.1   | -0.4%    |
|   | 134.3   | 135.9   | 132.2   | -3%      |
|   | 15.5    | 13.4    | 13.6    | 1%       |
|   | 3,657.7 | 3,758.2 | 3,481.6 | -7%      |

| <b>F TOTAL</b> | CONSUMPTION | OF NON-R | RENEWABLE | SOURCES |
|----------------|-------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| TYPE, %        |             |          |           |         |

|    | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | Change, % |
|----|-------|-------|-------|-----------|
| as | 91.1% | 91.3% | 90.7% |           |
| el | 4.8%  | 4.7%  | 5.1%  |           |
|    | 3.7%  | 3.6%  | 3.8%  |           |
|    | 0.4%  | 0.4%  | 0.4%  |           |
|    | 100%  | 100%  | 100%  |           |

## TOTAL ENERGY PURCHASED FOR OWN USE BY TYPE OF ENERGY, TJ

|        | 2020    | 2021    | 2022    | Change,% |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| energy | 979.7   | 965.5   | 963.4   | -0.2%    |
| energy | 66.9    | 61.9    | 62.4    | 0.8%     |
|        | 1,046.7 | 1,027.4 | 1,025.9 | -0.2%    |

## GRI 302-1

GRI 302-1



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| HARE OF ENERGY PURCHASED FOR OWN NEEDS BY | TYPE OF ENERGY, % | ,<br>D |       | GRI 302-1 |
|---|-------------------|--------|-------|-----------|
| Indicator                                 | 2020              | 2021   | 2022  | Change,%  |
| Electrical energy                         | 93.6%             | 94.0%  | 93.9% |           |
| Thermal energy                            | 6.4%              | 6.0%   | 6.1%  |           |
| Total                                     | 100%              | 100%   | 100%  |           |

| ENERGY INTENSITY, %                                    |                    | GRI 30  | GRI 302-1, GRI 302-3 |         |           |
|--|--------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|-----------|
| Indicator  | Unit of measure    | 2020    | 2021                 | 2022    | Change, % |
| Total energy consumption                               | TJ                 | 4,704.4 | 4,785.7              | 4,507.5 | -6%       |
| Oil turnover   | million tons-km    | 35,899  | 35,162               | 34,261  | -3%       |
| Energy consumption for oil transportation <sup>1</sup> | TJ/million tons-km | 0.131   | 0.136                | 0.132   | -3%       |

## Water resources

| TOTAL AMOUNT OF WATER WITHDRAWN BY SOURCES, THOUSAND M <sup>3</sup>                 |       |       |       |          |
|---|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| Indicator   | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | Change,% |
| surface water   | 44.2  | 42.4  | 24.7  | -42%     |
| groundwater (artesian wells)  | 195.3 | 186.9 | 161.9 | -13%     |
| municipal and other water supply systems (purchase from third-party compa-<br>nies) | 232.7 | 250.7 | 215.3 | -14%     |
| Total   | 472.2 | 479.9 | 401.8 | -16%     |

| IOTAL WATER WITHDRAWAL IN REGIONS WITH OBSERVED WATER DEFICIT, THOUSAND M <sup>3</sup> |       |       |       |          |
|--|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| Indicator  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | Change,% |
| surface water  | 44.2  | 42.4  | 24.7  | -42%     |
| groundwater (artesian wells)   | 195.3 | 186.9 | 161.9 | -13%     |
| municipal and other water supply systems (purchase from third-party compa-             | 232.7 | 250.7 | 215.3 | -14%     |

232.7

472.2

250.7

479.9

215.3

401.8

-14%

-16%

## **SOCIAL ASPECT**

Total

## Staff structure, socio-cultural diversity

## NUMBER OF HEADCOUNTS BY DIVISION, PERSONS

| Indicator   | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | Change,% |
|---|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| Headquarters                                      | 389   | 391   | 372   | -5%      |
| SBU   | 6,057 | 6,039 | 6,086 | 1%       |
| KazTransOil JSC RDC Branch                        | 162   | 163   | 139   | -15%     |
| KazTransOil JSC OTCC Branch                       | 60    | 61    | 62    | 2%       |
| Representative offices in Samara, Omsk and Moscow | 52    | 48    | 46    | -4%      |
| Total   | 6,720 | 6,702 | 6,705 | 0.04%    |

<sup>1</sup> According to KazTransOil JSC energy intensity calculation method, the base indicator is oil turnover. All types of energy used by the Company are taken into account in the calculation.

## **STAFF STRUCTURE BY GENDER, PERSONS**

### Indicator Administra

managerial - Men in mar - Women in specialists

- Specialists - Specialists

### Operation

managerial - Men in ma - Women in

specialists

- Specialists - Specialist

workers - Men work

- Women wo

## Indicator

Administra Under 30 - manageri - specialists 30-50 years - manageri - specialists Above 50 - manageri - specialists Operationa Under 30 - manageri - specialists

- workers 30-50 years - manageria - specialists

## - workers Above 50 - manageri

- specialists - workers

Indicator **Board of Directors** Men Women Management Board Men Women

## GRI 405-1

|                                 | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | Change,% |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| rative and management personnel | 393   | 395   | 373   |          |
| al positions                    | 232   | 136   | 115   |          |
| nanagerial positions            | 146   | 87    | 78    | -10%     |
| in managerial positions         | 86    | 49    | 37    | -24%     |
| S                               | 161   | 259   | 258   |          |
| sts men                         | 67    | 127   | 122   | -4%      |
| sts women                       | 94    | 132   | 136   | 3%       |
| nal personnel                   | 6,327 | 6,305 | 6,332 |          |
| al positions                    | 654   | 685   | 704   |          |
| nanagerial positions            | 560   | 584   | 607   | 4%       |
| in managerial positions         | 94    | 101   | 97    | -4%      |
| 5                               | 1,696 | 1,662 | 1,667 |          |
| sts men                         | 1,184 | 1,162 | 1,173 | 1%       |
| sts women                       | 512   | 500   | 494   | -1%      |
|                                 | 3,977 | 3,958 | 3,961 |          |
| kers                            | 3,548 | 3,538 | 3,546 | 0.2%     |
| workers                         | 429   | 420   | 415   | -1%      |

## **STAFF STRUCTURE BY AGE, PERSONS**

## GRI 405-1

GRI 405-1

|                                 | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | Change,% |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| rative and management personnel | 393   | 397   | 373   |          |
|                                 | 27    | 34    | 24    |          |
| rial positions                  | 3     | 4     | 3     | -25%     |
| ts                              | 24    | 30    | 21    | -30%     |
| rs old                          | 306   | 305   | 271   |          |
| rial positions                  | 183   | 107   | 80    | -25%     |
| ts                              | 123   | 198   | 191   | -4%      |
|                                 | 60    | 58    | 78    |          |
| rial positions                  | 46    | 25    | 32    | 28%      |
| ts                              | 14    | 33    | 46    | 39%      |
| nal personnel                   | 6,327 | 6,305 | 6,332 |          |
|                                 | 550   | 636   | 491   |          |
| rial positions                  | 13    | 21    | 15    | -29%     |
| ts                              | 122   | 137   | 83    | -39%     |
|                                 | 415   | 478   | 393   | -18%     |
| rs old                          | 3,824 | 3,707 | 3,625 |          |
| rial positions                  | 453   | 470   | 459   | -2%      |
| ts                              | 1,200 | 1,147 | 1,129 | -2%      |
|                                 | 2,171 | 2,090 | 2,037 | -3%      |
|                                 | 1,953 | 1,962 | 2,216 |          |
| rial positions                  | 188   | 194   | 230   | 19%      |
| ts                              | 376   | 378   | 455   | 20%      |
|                                 | 1,389 | 1,390 | 1,531 | 10%      |

## **STRUCTURE OF GOVERNING BODIES BY GENDER, %**

### 2020 2021 2022 Change,% 100 100 100 0 0 0 89 88 100 14% 11 13 -100% 0

Aktobe Region

Shymkent

Almaty

Pavlodar Region

West Kazakhstan Region

North Kazakhstan Regio

Kyzylorda Region Turkestan Region

Ulytau Region



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| NUMBER OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY EMP   | IBER OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES BY GENDER, PERSONS |                          |                       |   |  |
|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|
| Indicator   | 2020   | 2021                     | 2022                  | Change,%  |  |
| Men   | 5,505  | 5,498                    | 5,526                 |   |  |
| Permanent   | 5,463  | 5,450                    | 5,488                 | 1%  |  |
| Temporary <sup>2</sup>  | 42   | 48                       | 38                    | -21%  |  |
| Women   | 1,215  | 1,204                    | 1,179                 |   |  |
| Permanent   | 1,174  | 1,159                    | 1,149                 | 2%  |  |
| Temporary <sup>2</sup>  | 41   | 45                       | 30                    | -33%  |  |
|   |  |                          |                       |   |  |
| NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY REGION, PERSONS  |  |                          |                       | GRI 2-7   |  |
|   | 2020   | 2021                     | 2022                  | GRI 2-7<br>Change, %  |  |
| Indicator   | 2020   | 2021                     | <b>2022</b><br>2,017  |   |  |
| Indicator<br>Atyrau Region  | 2020<br>-<br>-   | 2021<br>-<br>-           |                       |   |  |
| Indicator<br>Atyrau Region<br>Jetisu Region   | 2020<br>-<br>-<br>-  | 2021<br>-<br>-<br>-      | 2,017                 |   |  |
| NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY REGION, PERSONS<br>Indicator<br>Atyrau Region<br>Jetisu Region<br>Mangistau Region<br>Karaganda Region | 2020<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-                                     | 2021<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>- | 2,017<br>647          |   |  |
| Indicator<br>Atyrau Region<br>Jetisu Region<br>Mangistau Region   | 2020<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-                                | -                        | 2,017<br>647<br>1,211 | <b>GRI 2-7</b><br><u>Change, %</u><br>-<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>- |  |

375

419

248

163

89

| Alliaty   | -                 | -         | 05    | -        |
|---|-------------------|-----------|-------|----------|
| North Kazakhstan Regio                            | -                 | -         | 91    | -        |
| Kyzylorda Region                                  | -                 | -         | 120   | -        |
| Turkestan Region                                  | -                 | -         | 213   | -        |
| Ulytau Region                                     | -                 | -         | 329   | -        |
| Representative offices in Samara, Omsk and Moscow | -                 | -         | 46    | -        |
|   |                   |           |       |          |
| NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY REGION BY TYPE OF EM       | PLOYMENT CONTRACT | , PERSONS |       | GRI 2-7  |
| Indicator   | 2020              | 2021      | 2022  | Change,% |
| Permanent   |                   |           |       |          |
| Atyrau Region                                     | -                 | -         | 2,003 | -        |
| Jetisu Region                                     | -                 | -         | 640   | -        |
| Mangistau Region                                  | -                 | -         | 1,201 | -        |
| Karaganda Region                                  | -                 | -         | 303   | -        |
| Astana  | -                 | -         | 423   | -        |
| Aktobe Region                                     | -                 | -         | 369   | -        |
| Pavlodar Region                                   | -                 | -         | 414   | -        |
| West Kazakhstan Region                            | -                 | -         | 246   | -        |
| Shymkent  | -                 | -         | 160   | -        |
| Almaty  | -                 | -         | 86    | -        |
| North Kazakhstan Regio                            | -                 | -         | 90    | -        |
| Kyzylorda Region                                  | -                 | -         | 120   | -        |
| Turkestan Region                                  | -                 | -         | 213   | -        |
| Ulytau Region                                     | -                 | -         | 323   | -        |
| Representative offices in Samara, Omsk and Moscow | -                 | -         | 46    | -        |
| Temporary   |                   |           |       |          |
| Atyrau Region                                     | -                 | -         | 14    | -        |
| Jetisu Region                                     | -                 | -         | 7     | -        |
| Mangistau Region                                  | -                 | -         | 10    | -        |
| Karaganda Region                                  | -                 | -         | 0     | -        |
| Astana  | -                 | -         | 11    | -        |
| Aktobe Region                                     | -                 | -         | 6     | -        |
| Pavlodar Region                                   | -                 | -         | 5     | -        |
| West Kazakhstan Region                            | -                 | -         | 2     | -        |
| Shymkent  | -                 | -         | 3     | -        |
| Almaty  | -                 | -         | 3     | -        |
|   |                   |           |       |          |

Representative offices in Samara, Omsk and Moscow

<sup>2</sup>The category consists of employees with whom employment contracts have been concluded for the period of replacement of temporarily absent employees.

## Personnel recruitment and turnover

## COEFFICI

Indicator Coefficient

Women

## COEFFICIE

Indicator

```
Under 30
30-50 old y
Above 50
```

## NUMBER

## Indicator Atyrau Regi

Jetisu Regio Mangistau F Karaganda Astana Aktobe Regio Pavlodar Re West Kazakł Shymkent Almaty North Kazak Kyzylorda Re Turkestan Re Ulytau Regio Representati

### THE TOT/ TERMINA

## Indicator

The total n nated during the reporting period

### **ΤΗΕ ΤΟΤΑ TERMINA**

Indicator Men

Women

| CIENT OF NEWLY HIRED WORKERS, %        |      |      |      | GRI 401-1 |
|--|------|------|------|-----------|
|  | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Change,%  |
| nt of newly hired workers <sup>3</sup> | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 20%       |
|  |      |      |      |           |

| COEFFICIENT OF NEWLY HIRED WORKERS BY GENDER | 2, % |      |      | GRI 401-1 |
|--|------|------|------|-----------|
| Indicator                                    | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Change,%  |
| Men  | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 20%       |
| Women  | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 25%       |

| IENT O | F NEWLY | HIRED | WORKERS | BY | AGE, | % |
|--------|---------|-------|---------|----|------|---|
|        |         |       |         |    |      |   |

|       | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Change, % |
|-------|------|------|------|-----------|
|       | 0.19 | 0.2  | 0.25 | 25%       |
| years | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 50%       |
|       | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 100%      |

| OF EMPLOYEES HIRED BY REGIONS, PERSONS   |      |      |      | GRI 401-1 |
|--|------|------|------|-----------|
|  | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Change,%  |
| gion                                     | -    | -    | 107  | -         |
| ion                                      | -    | -    | 45   | -         |
| Region                                   | -    | -    | 39   | -         |
| a Region                                 | -    | -    | 12   | -         |
|  | -    | -    | 61   | -         |
| gion                                     | -    | -    | 17   | -         |
| Region                                   | -    | -    | 25   | -         |
| khstan Region                            | -    | -    | 14   | -         |
|  | -    | -    | 12   | -         |
|  | -    | -    | 5    | -         |
| akhstan Regio                            | -    | -    | 6    | -         |
| Region                                   | -    | -    | 7    | -         |
| Region                                   | -    | -    | 11   | -         |
| gion                                     | -    | -    | 21   | -         |
| ative offices in Samara, Omsk and Moscow | -    | -    | 1    | -         |

| TAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WITH WHOM EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS WERE<br>ATED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD, PERSONS |      |      |      |           |
|--|------|------|------|-----------|
|  | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Change, % |
| number of employees with whom employment relations were termi-   | 327  | 344  | 368  | 7%        |

| AL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WITH WHOM EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS WERE<br>ATED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD BY GENDER CATEGORIES, PERSONS |                    |                    |                    |                          |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
|  |                    |                    |                    |                          |
|  | 2020               | 2021               | 2022               | Change,%                 |
|  | <b>2020</b><br>269 | <b>2021</b><br>289 | <b>2022</b><br>291 | <b>Change, %</b><br>0.7% |

<sup>3</sup>The Coefficient of newly hired employees is defined as the ratio of the number of employees newly hired in the reporting period to the list number of employees of the Company at the end of the year.

## GRI 401-1



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Personnel Turnover Ratio<sup>4</sup>

## THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WITH WHOM EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS WERE TERMINATED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD BY AGE GROUPS, PERSONS

| 25   |      |         |             |
|------|------|---------|-------------|
| 25   | 42   | 31      | -26%        |
| 130  | 114  | 164     | 44%         |
| 172  | 188  | 173     | -8%         |
|      |      |         | GRI 401-1   |
| 2020 | 2021 | 2022    | Change, %   |
|      |      | 172 188 | 172 188 173 |

2.44

2.97 2.98

| PERSONNEL TURNOVER RATIO BY GENDER, % |      |      |      | GRI 401-1 |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|-----------|
| Indicator                             | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Change,%  |

| Men   | 2.45 | 2.97 | 2.90 | -2% |
|-------|------|------|------|-----|
| Women | 2.38 | 2.81 | 3.36 | 20% |
|       |      |      |      |     |
|       |      |      |      |     |

| PERSONNEL TURNOVER RATIO BY AGE GROUPS, % |      |      |      | GRI 401-1 |
|---|------|------|------|-----------|
| Indicator                                 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Change,%  |
| Under 30                                  | 0.16 | 0.54 | 0.30 | -44%      |
| 30-50 old years                           | 1.53 | 1.49 | 2.04 | 37%       |
| Above 50                                  | 0.73 | 0.94 | 0.64 | -32%      |

## THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WITH WHOM EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS WERE **TERMINATED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD BY REGION, PERSONS**

| Indicator   | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Change, % |
|---|------|------|------|-----------|
| Atyrau Region                                     | -    | -    | 87   | -         |
| Jetisu Region                                     | -    | -    | 48   | -         |
| Mangistau Region                                  | -    | -    | 35   | -         |
| Karaganda Region                                  | -    | -    | 12   | -         |
| Astana  | -    | -    | 70   | -         |
| Aktobe Region                                     | -    | -    | 21   | -         |
| Pavlodar Region                                   | -    | -    | 26   | -         |
| West Kazakhstan Region                            | -    | -    | 12   | -         |
| Shymkent  | -    | -    | 5    | -         |
| Almaty  | -    | -    | 12   | -         |
| North Kazakhstan Regio                            | -    | -    | 4    | -         |
| Kyzylorda Region                                  | -    | -    | 4    | -         |
| Turkestan Region                                  | -    | -    | 10   | -         |
| Ulytau Region                                     | -    | -    | 19   | -         |
| Representative offices in Samara, Omsk and Moscow | -    | -    | 3    | -         |

specialists workers

## **RATIO OF** Indicator

| mulcator    |
|-------------|
| Men in ma   |
| Women in    |
| Specialists |
| Specialists |
| Men worke   |
| Women wo    |

Indicator manageria

specialists workers

<sup>6</sup>Remuneration (basic salary + bonuses).

GRI 401-1

0.3%

GRI 401-1

### Indicator

Indicator manageria

## **Remuneration and equal opportunities**

| BASIC SALARY <sup>5</sup> OF WOMEN TO MEN BY EMPLOYEE CATEGORY AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022,<br>THOUSAND TENGE |       |       |       |           |  |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-----------|--|
| Indicator   | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | Change, % |  |
| Men in managerial positions   | 119.5 | 186.1 | 400.2 | 115%      |  |
| Women in managerial positions   | 149.7 | 201.7 | 280.0 | 39%       |  |
| Specialists men   | 129.1 | 139.9 | 275.1 | 97%       |  |
| Specialists women   | 90.5  | 103.1 | 226.7 | 120%      |  |
| Men workers   | 69.3  | 87.3  | 188.5 | 116%      |  |
| Women workers   | 72.2  | 86.1  | 125.4 | 46%       |  |

## RATIO OF BASIC SALARY<sup>5</sup> OF WOMEN TO MEN BY EMPLOYEE CATEGORY AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022, %

|               | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Change,% |
|---------------|------|------|------|----------|
| ial positions | 1.3  | 1.1  | 0.7  | -36%     |
| ts            | 0.7  | 0.7  | 0.8  | 14%      |
|               | 1    | 0.9  | 0.6  | -33%     |
|               |      |      |      |          |

| F REMUNERATION OF WOMEN TO MEN BY EMPLOYEE CATEGO  | <b>RY<sup>6</sup>. THOUSAND TENGE</b> | GRI 405-2 |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| yf remoneralion of momen io men di emfediee griego |                                       |           |

|                        | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | Change,% |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| anagerial positions    | 253   | 363.3 | 576.2 | 59%      |
| n managerial positions | 327.7 | 419.6 | 497.8 | 19%      |
| ts men                 | 155.7 | 258.5 | 335.3 | 30%      |
| ts women               | 197.4 | 235.5 | 324.4 | 38%      |
| ters                   | 179.5 | 196   | 300.9 | 54%      |
| vorkers                | 154.6 | 234.7 | 257.7 | 10%      |
|                        |       |       |       |          |

### COEFFICIENT OF REMUNERATION OF WOMEN TO MEN BY EMPLOYEE CATEGORY<sup>5</sup>, %

|               | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Change,% |
|---------------|------|------|------|----------|
| ial positions | 1.3  | 1.1  | 0.8  | -27%     |
| S             | 1.2  | 0.9  | 0.9  | -        |
|               | 0.8  | 1.2  | 0.8  | -33%     |

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The ratio of the basic salary of women and men by category of employees of KazTransOil JSC. Men and women with minimum wages in each category who had worked for a full year were taken into account.

The difference within the category is explained by the different professions between men and women. The basic salary means the salary, the regional coefficient and all monthly accruals included in the permanent part according to the Labor Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan."

The ratio of remuneration (basic salary + bonuses) of women and men by category of employees of KazTransOil JSC. Men and women with a minimum wage in this category who have worked for a full year were taken into account. The difference within the category is explained by the different professions between men and women.



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2020 2021 Indicator Employees that were entitled to parental leave 450 - Men 382 - Women 68

**DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES WHO HAVE TAKEN PARENTAL LEAVE, PERSONS** 

| Employees that took parental leave   | 72 | 68 | -6%  |
|--|----|----|------|
| - Men  | 4  | 4  | 0%   |
| - Women  | 68 | 64 | -6%  |
| Employees that returned to work in the reporting period after parental leave<br>ended                                    | 66 | 17 | -74% |
| - Men  | 3  | 3  | 0%   |
| - Women  | 63 | 14 | -78% |
| "Employees that were due to return to work after taking parental leave"  | 66 | 17 | -74% |
| - Men  | 3  | 3  | 0%   |
| - Women  | 63 | 14 | -78% |
| Employees that returned to work after parental leave ended that were still employed 12 months after their return to work | 66 | 66 | 0%   |
| - Men  | 5  | 3  | -40% |
| - Women  | 61 | 63 | 3%   |
|  |    |    |      |

## **Occupational health and safety**

| EMPLOYEES COVERED BY OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS<br>IN THE WORKPLACE', PERSONS |       |       |       |          |  |  |
|--|-------|-------|-------|----------|--|--|
| Indicator  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | Change,% |  |  |
| Employees of the Company   | 6,720 | 6,702 | 6,705 | 0.04%    |  |  |
| Contractors' employees <sup>8</sup>  | 769   | 897   | 918   | 2%       |  |  |

## **Incident prevention**

| NUMBER OF OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS AMONG THE COMPANY'S EMPLOYEES |                    |            |            |            |          |
|--|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|
| Indicator  | Unit<br>of measure | 2020       | 2021       | 2022       | Change,% |
| Total number of occupational accidents                         | units              | 3          | 1          | 0          | -100%    |
| Total number of injuries, including                            | persons            | 5          | 1          | 0          | -100%    |
| - work-related injuries  | units              | 3          | 1          | 0          | -100%    |
| - high-consequence work-related injuries                       | units              | 2          | 0          | 0          | 0%       |
| - fatalities as a result of work-related injury                | units              | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0%       |
| Rate of recordable work-related injuries per 1000 persons, %   | %                  | 0.44       | 0.15       | 0          | -100%    |
| Lost Time Injury Rate (LTIR), %                                | %                  | 0.46       | 0.09       | 0          | -100%    |
| Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR),%                      | %                  | 0.28       | 0.09       | 0          | -100%    |
| Number of hours worked   | man-hour           | 10,833,286 | 10,824,669 | 10,890,967 | 1%       |

## **Corporate communications**

## THE NUMBER OF APPEALS RECEIVED BY THE RRC BY ENTITIES OF KAZTRANSOIL JSC, UNITS

## Indicator

GRI 401-3

Change,%

-3%

-3%

-6%

2022

435

371

64

Headquate Atyrau Oil I Aktobe Oil Eastern Ma Western Ma Zhezkazgai Shymkent Pavlodar O Karaganda

Mangistau ( SJCE

Stakeholde Outsourcin

Without an

Anonymo Total

Indicator Goods Services

Total

# FOR 2022°, %

| Indicator |
|-----------|
| Goods     |
| Services  |
| Total     |

<sup>7</sup>Passed the internal audit procedure and the procedure of independent audit / certified by a third party

<sup>8</sup> The number of contractors' employees providing construction, capital repair and other services with presence at the facilities of KazTransOil JSC is taken into account.

|                                 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Change,% |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|----------|
| ters                            | -    | -    | 45   | -        |
| Pipeline Administration         | -    | -    | 18   | -        |
| l Pipeline Administration       | -    | -    | 23   | -        |
| anagement of Operator Services  | -    | -    | 14   | -        |
| lanagement of Operator Services | -    | -    | 9    | -        |
| an Oil Pipeline Administration  | -    | -    | 12   | -        |
| t Oil Pipeline Administration   | -    | -    | 8    | -        |
| Oil Pipeline Administration     | -    | -    | 0    | -        |
| a Oil Pipeline Administration   | -    | -    | 10   | -        |
| J Oil Pipeline Administration   | -    | -    | 8    | -        |
|                                 | -    | -    | 3    | -        |
| lers                            | -    | -    | 105  | -        |
| ing                             | -    | -    | 31   | -        |
| n addressee                     | -    | -    | 8    | -        |
| us                              | -    | -    | 7    | -        |
|                                 | -    | -    | 301  | -        |

## **CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

## **Procurement system and local content development**

### INFORMATION ON THE SHARE OF LOCAL CONTENT IN THE PROCUREMENT OF GOODS, WORKS AND SERVICES FOR 2022°, MILLION TENGE

| 2020   | 2021   | 2022   | Change, % |
|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| 15,612 | 12,039 | 17,046 | 42%       |
| 65,303 | 48,700 | 62,729 | 29%       |
| 80,915 | 60,739 | 79,775 | 31%       |

# INFORMATION ON THE SHARE OF LOCAL CONTENT IN THE PROCUREMENT OF GOODS, WORKS AND SERVICES

| 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Change, % |
|------|------|------|-----------|
| 52   | 53   | 55   |           |
| 75   | 75   | 78   |           |
| 71   | 71   | 73   |           |



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# **APPENDIX 8. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

| AOR LLP            | Atyrau Oil Refinery Limited Liability Partnership                                    | NCOC                           | North Caspian Operating Company N.V.   |
|--------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|
| APMS               | Automatic Process Management System  | NCOT KazTransOil CJSC          | National Company for Oil Transportation KazTransOil Closed Joint Stock Company   |
| BOT                | Batumi Oil Terminal Limited Liability Company  | NMRC                           | Natural Monopoly Regulation Committee under the Republic of Kazakhstan Ministry of National Econom   |
| СМТ                | Crisis management team in KazTransOil JSC  | ODP                            | Oil delivery point   |
| Company            | KazTransOil JSC  | OHS                            | Oil heating station  |
| CPC                | Caspian Pipeline Consortium  | OHEP                           | Occupational health and environmental protection   |
| CRMS               | Corporate risk management system   | OLS                            | Oil loading station  |
| DAP                | Delivery and acceptance point  | OPEC +                         | Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries  |
| EBITDA             | Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization                       | OPM                            | Oil pipeline management  |
| EDMS               | Electronic document management system  | OPS                            | Oil pumping station  |
| EOSA               | KazTransOil JSC East Operator Services Administration                                | OR                             | Oil refinery   |
| ERP                | Emergency recovery point   | OSD                            | Operator Services Department   |
| EP                 | Environmental protection   | OTCC Branch of KazTransOil JSC | Oil Transportation Control Centre Branch of KazTransOil Joint-Stock Company  |
| F&L                | Fuels and lubricants   | PKOP LLP                       | PetroKazakhstan Oil Products Limited Liability Partnership   |
| GRI Standards      | (Global Reporting Initiative) Sustainability Reporting Standards                     | POPS                           | Principal Oil Pumping Stations   |
| HSE                | Health, Safety & Environment   | PRC                            | People's Republic of China   |
| IAOT               | International Association of Oil Transporters  | PTL                            | Petrotrans Limited Company   |
| ICS                | Internal control system  | RDC Branch of KazTransOil JSC  | Research and Development Centre Branch of KazTransOil Joint-Stock Company  |
| IFRS               | International Financial Reporting Standards  | R&D                            | Research and development   |
| IGTU               | Integrated gas treatment unit  | ROA                            | Return on assets — net profit / average annual amount of assets  |
| ISM                | Integrated management system   | ROE                            | Return on equity — net profit / average annual amount of equity  |
| SMS                | Information security management system   | Samruk-Kazyna JSC              | Sovereign Wealth Fund Samruk-Kazyna Joint-Stock Company  |
| JSC CPC-K<br>KASE  | Caspian Pipeline Consortium Joint-Stock Company<br>Kazakhstan Stock Exchange         | SAP                            | Systems, Applications and Products in Data Processing — Specialized software designed to automate bu<br>processes of an enterprise   |
| KASE<br>KCP LLP    | Kazakistan Stock Exchange<br>Kazakistan-China Pipeline Limited Liability Partnership | SBU                            | Separate business units (branch, representative office, oil pipeline department and other territorially se<br>structural subdivision of the Company reflected in the structure of the Company) |
| KPI                | Key performance indicators   | SJCE                           | Subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities   |
| LACT               | Lease Automatic Custody Transfer System  | 554D4                          | Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition — Software package designed to develop or provide real-time   |
| LOCS               | Line operations control station  | SCADA                          | collecting, processing, displaying and archiving information about the object of monitoring or control   |
| LTIR               | Lost Time Injury Rate  | SMIO                           | The system for measuring the quantity and quality indicators of oil  |
| LTIFR              | Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate  | TON-2                          | The main oil pipeline "Tuymazy — Omsk — Novosibirsk-2"   |
| Aain Waterline LLP | Main Waterline Limited Liability Partnership   | UN                             | United Nations   |
| MBA                | Master's Degree in Business Administration   | VAT                            | Value added tax  |
| МОР                | Main oil pipeline  | VST                            | Vertical steel tank  |
| MunaiTas NWPC LLP  | MunaiTas North-Western Pipeline Company Limited Liability Partnership                | WOSA                           | KazTransOil JSC West Operator Services Administration  |
| MW LLP             | Main Waterline Limited Liability Partnership   | WPC                            | Water pumping station  |
| NC KazMunayGas JSC | National Company KazMunayGas Joint-Stock Company                                     |                                |  |