OPEN JOINT STOCK COMPANY "BARQI TOJIK"

Consolidated financial statements
for the year ended December 31, 2023

and independent auditors' report

OSHC "BARQI TOJIK"

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OJSC "BARQI TOJIK"

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

The following statement, which should be read in conjunction with the independent auditors' responsibilities stated in the independent auditors' report, is made with a view to distinguishing the respective responsibilities of management and those of the independent auditors in relation to the consolidated financial statements of the Open Joint Stock Company "Barqi Tojik" (the "Group") and its subsidiaries (the "Group").

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for:

- selecting suitable accounting policies and applying them consistently;
- making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- stating whether IFRS have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the consolidated financial statements; and
- preparing the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group will continue in business for the foreseeable future.

Management is also responsible for:

- designing, implementing and maintaining an effective and sound system of internal control, throughout the Group;
- maintaining proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Group, and which enable them to ensure that the consolidated financial statements of the Group comply with IFRS;
- maintaining statutory accounting records in compliance with legislation, accounting standards of the Republic of Tajikistan and IFRS;
- taking such steps as are reasonably available to them to safeguard the assets of the Group; and
- detecting and preventing fraud and other irregularities.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 were approved and authorized for issue on July 31, 2024 by the Management of the Group.

On behalf of the Management of the Group:

Asozoda M.
General director

July 31, 2024
Dushanbe,
Republic of Tajikistan

Dustmukhamedov A.
Chief Accountant

July 31, 2024
Dushanbe,
Republic of Tajikistan

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF OPEN JOINT STOCK COMPANY "BARQI TOJIK"

Qualified opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of OPEN JOINT STOCK COMPANY "BARQI TOJIK" (the "Group"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section of our report, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the IASB.

Basis for qualified opinion

Property, plant and equipment

As at December 31, 2023, the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment accounted for by the Group in the consolidated statement of financial position was 17,595,850 thousand TJS (December 31, 2022: TJS 16,887,673 thousand). The Group's property, plant and equipment were last time valued as at 31 December 2019 by independent qualified valuators. Subsequent assessment of significant changes in the fair values of items of property, plant and equipment from their carrying values and further revaluation of property, plant and equipment by the Group were not carried out. The Group has incurred significant losses in recent years, and the accumulated loss of the Group as at December 31, 2023 amounted to TJS 31,498,875 thousand indicating a possible impairment of the Group's property, plant and equipment. The Group did not formally estimate the recoverable amount of its property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2023 in accordance with the requirements of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets, which requires an entity to estimate the recoverable amount of its assets if there is an indication that the assets may be impaired.

During our audit procedures we inquired and did not obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the valuation of property, plant and equipment, and we were unable to perform any alternative procedures to satisfy ourselves whether any adjustment to this value was necessary at the reporting date on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Trade and other payables and Advances paid

Confirmation letters

As at 31 December 2023, the carrying amount of trade and other accounts payable was 9,009,839 thousand TJS (December 31, 2022: 9,936,216 thousand TJS) and long-term advances paid was 369,935 thousand TJS (December 31, 2022: 1,791,849 thousand TJS) and current advances paid 167,080 thousand TJS (December 31, 2022: 32,159 thousand TJS).

The Group did not provide confirmation letters with counterparties for trade and other accounts payable, totaling 354,161 thousand TJS (Branch "Dushanbe Thermal Power Plant"- 307,366 thousand TJS and State Institution "Project Management Center for the Electric Power Sector"-46,795 thousand TJS), and long-term advances paid and advances paid totaling 444,870 thousand TJS (State Institution "Project Management Center for the Electric Power Sector"-444,870 thousand TJS). In the absence of these confirmation letters, we were unable to

perform any alternative audit procedures to obtain adequate and sufficient audit evidence regarding the completeness and accuracy of the amounts reported for trade and other accounts payable and long-term advances paid as of December 31, 2023 as well their classification and disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

Sangtuda-2 hydroelectric power station

Since 2012, the Group has been receiving electricity from the Sangtuda-2 hydroelectric power station, which resulted in accrual penalties on overdue accounts payable in the amount of 3,069,493 thousand TJS as at December 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022: TJS 2,297,057 thousand). The accrued penalties were not recognized by the Group's management, as it expects to cancel the accrued penalties and is in the process of negotiations.

We were unable to assess the likelihood of the accrued penalties being cancelled. If the penalties are not waived, trade and other payables as of December 31, 2023 will increase by 3,069,493 thousand TJS, accumulated loss will increase by 2,297,057 thousand TJS and net comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2023 will decrease by 772,436 thousand TJS.

Share capital

According to the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023, the Group's share capital amounted to 10,947,763 thousand TJS (December 31, 2022: 10,952,745 thousand TJS). However, according to the statement from the State Register of Legal Entities, the share capital of OJSC "Barki Tojik" amounted to 14,527,904 thousand TJS, of which 8,828,499 thousand TJS were recognised as unpaid and 5,699,405 thousand TJS were recognized as paid. As a result, the Group's share capital as at December 31, 2023 in the consolidated financial statements was understated by 3,580,141 thousand TJS. Due to the fact that the Group's Management did not provide us with sufficient audit evidence on the accuracy of the balance of the share capital as presented in financial statements, we are unable to perform any alternative audit procedures to satisfy ourselves whether any adjustment to this value was necessary at the reporting date on the Group's consolidated financial statements.
We performed our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Our responsibilities under those standards are described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements section of this report. We are independent of the audited entity in accordance with the Rules on Independence of Auditors and Audit Organisations and the Code of Professional Ethics for Auditors, consistent with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Professional Accountants, and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with those professional ethics requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Key audit matters

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

Key audit matter	Audit approach
Going concern	
As presented in Note 3, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The key judgments that led to this conclusion are set out in that note	We analyzed the management's assessment of the business continuity hypothesis: a) We requested and obtained a letter of financial support on behalf of the shareholder signed by Ministry of Energy and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan dated on June 24, 2024 stated that sufficient financial support will be granted to the Group to continue operating under going concern and meet its obligations as they become due.

Emphasis of matters

Without further qualifying our opinion we draw attention to the following matters:

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 were audited by another auditor, who expressed an unmodified opinion. As part of our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023, we made adjustments to the comparative figures for the year ended December 31, 2022 as shown in Note 6 to the financial statements. In our opinion, these adjustments are appropriate and properly implemented. We have not performed an audit, review, or any other procedure with respect to the financial statements of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2022, except for the adjustments set out in Note 6, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance regarding financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 as a whole.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Other matter

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Group's members as a body. To the fullest extent, permitted by the Law, our audit work has been undertaken so that we might report those matters that we are required to report in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purposes or to any other person to whose knowledge this report may come to.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Baker Tilly Klitou and Partners

Baker Tilly Klitou and Partners SRL

July 31, 2024

OJSC “BARQI TOJIK”

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023
(in thousands Tajik somoni)

	Notes	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022 (restated)
ASSETS:			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:			
Property, plant and equipment	7	17,595,850	16,887,673
Intangible assets		1,056	963
Long-term advances paid	8	369,935	1,791,849
Long-term investments	9	182,400	182,400
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		18,149,241	18,862,885
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Inventories	10	961,644	610,155
Trade and other accounts receivable	11	451,147	604,732
Advances paid	12	167,080	32,159
Taxes paid in advance	13	98,696	68,004
Cash and cash equivalents	14	91,980	43,042
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		1,770,547	1,358,092
TOTAL ASSETS		19,919,788	20,220,977
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES:			
EQUITY:			
Share capital	15	10,947,763	10,952,745
Revaluation reserve on property, plant and equipment		4,851,705	5,101,272
Reserve capital		24,302	24,302
Accumulated deficit		(31,498,875)	(28,033,304)
TOTAL EQUITY		(15,675,105)	(11,954,985)
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Long-term borrowed funds	16	10,102,086	9,511,557
Long-term portion of deferred income	17	3,329,361	2,342,932
Deferred tax liability	22	724,967	762,214
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		14,156,414	12,616,703

OJSC "BARQI TOJIK"

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023 (CONTINUED)
(in thousands Tajik somoni)

	Notes	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022 (restated
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Short-term borrowed funds	16	9,564,213	8,220,557
Trade and other accounts payable	18	9,009,839	9,936,216
Advances received	19	44,720	1,147
Taxes payable	20	35,168	136,503
Other payables and accrued expenses	21	2,784,539	1,264,836
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		21,438,479	19,559,259
TOTAL LIABILITIES		35,594,893	32,175,962
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		19,919,788	20,220,977

On behalf of the Management of the Group:

Asozoda M.
General director

July 31, 2024
Dushanbe,
Republic of Tajikistan

Dustmukhamedov A.
Chief Accountant

July 31, 2024
Dushanbe,
Republic of Tajikistan

The notes on pages 13-63 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements. The Independent Auditors' Report is on pages 3-6.

OJSC "BARQI TOJIK"

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

(in thousands Tajik somoni)

	Notes	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022 (restated)
Revenue	23	3,694,540	3,302,795
Cost of sales	24	(3,779,533)	(3,477,338)
Gross (Loss)		(84,993)	(174,543)
Selling expenses	25	(64,450)	(200,366)
General and administrative expenses	26	(90,497)	(230,534)
Net (loss)/gain on foreign exchange operations		(1,653,547)	2,819,538
Financial expenses	27	(2,016,610)	(2,449,996)
Other non-operating income, net	28	167,357	154,740
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX		(3,742,740)	(81,161)
Income tax benefits	22	-	142,512
NET OPERATING (LOSS)/INCOME		(3,742,740)	61,351
Other comprehensive income		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)/INCOME		(3,742,740)	61,351

On behalf of the Management of the Group:

Asozoda M.
General director

July 31, 2024
Dushanbe,
Republic of Tajikistan

Dustmukhamedov A.
Chief Accountant

July 31, 2024
Dushanbe,
Republic of Tajikistan

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OJSC "BARQI TOJIK"

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(in thousands Tajik somoni)

	Notes	Share capital	Reserve capital	Revaluation reserve on property, plant and equipment	Accumulated deficit	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2022 (restated)	15	2,124,246	24,302	5,363,682	(28,419,348)	(20,907,118)
Increase of charter capital		8,828,499	-	-	-	8,828,499
Depreciation of revaluation of property, plant and equipment		-	-	(324,693)	324,693	-
Deferred taxes from revaluation of property,plant and equipment		-	-	62,283	-	62,283
Income for the year		-	-	-	61,351	61,351
Balance at December 31, 2022 (restated)	15	10,952,745	24,302	5,101,272	(28,033,304)	(11,954,985)
Disposal of subsidiary company		(4,982)	-	(6,750)	5,137	(6,595)
Dividends		-	-	-	(8,032)	(8,032)
Depreciation of revaluation of property, plant and equipment		-	-	(280,064)	280,064	-
Deferred taxes from revaluation of property,plant and equipment		-	-	37,247	-	37,247
Loss for the year		-	-	-	(3,742,740)	(3,742,740)
Balance at December 31, 2023	15	10,947,763	24,302	4,851,705	(31,498,875)	(15,675,105)

On behalf of the Management of the Group:

Asozoda M.
General director

July 31, 2024
Dushanbe, Republic of Tajikistan

Dustmukhamedov A.
Chief Accountant

July 31, 2024
Dushanbe, Republic of Tajikistan

The notes on pages 13-63 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements. The Independent Auditors' Report is on pages .3-6

OJSC “BARQI TOJIK”

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(in thousands Tajik somoni)

	Notes	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from energy sales		3,688,183	3,359,945
Other income from operations		2,481	2,634
Total cash inflow from operating activity		3,690,664	3,362,579
Inventory purchase		(1,187,028)	(1,255,275)
Payment for services		(448,871)	(368,202)
Electricity purchase		(1,008,456)	(364,260)
Interest payment		(618,541)	(361,053)
Other taxes payment		(337,896)	(319,904)
Payroll and social tax		(250,937)	(202,973)
Income tax payment		-	(13,513)
Other operating payments		(28,745)	(44,047)
Total cash outflow from operating activity		(3,880,474)	(2,929,227)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities		(189,810)	433,352
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(70,397)	(194,114)
Other income from investment		-	69
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(70,397)	(194,045)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Grants received		635,252	216,060
Proceeds from borrowings		239,981	573
Principal payments of loans received		(563,793)	(465,426)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities		311,440	(248,793)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 (CONTINUED)

(in thousands Tajik somoni)

	Notes	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022
NET INCREASE /(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		51,233	(9,486)
Effect of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash held in foreign currencies		(2,295)	(13,069)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, at the beginning of the year	12	43,042	65,597
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, at the end of the year	12	91,980	43,042

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group acquired and constructed fixed assets financed through loans and grants totaling 856,995 TJS thousand and 1,796,291 TJS thousand, respectively. Payments for these fixed assets were made directly to the Group's suppliers and contractors without any cash movements through the Group's accounts.

The Group has a current account with the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan, which receives payments for electricity from budgetary organizations. These funds are used to repay loans received from the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan and tax liabilities to the budget. The consolidated statement of cash flows does not include transactions on this current account. For the years ended December 31, 2023, and 2022, the Group repaid loans through this current account in the amounts of 190,240 TJS thousand and 168,068 TJS thousand, respectively.

On behalf of the Management of the Group:

Asozoda M.
General director

July 31, 2024
Dushanbe,
Republic of Tajikistan

Dustmukhamedov A.
Chief Accountant

July 31, 2024
Dushanbe,
Republic of Tajikistan

The notes on pages 13-63 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements. The Independent Auditors' Report is on pages 3-6.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

Open Joint Stock Company "Barqi Tojik" (hereinafter – the "Group") was registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan on June 3, 1999. The Group and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Group") carry out their activities on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The Group is a joint-stock Group and was established in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan. The Group's principal activity is generation and sale of electricity and thermal energy in the Republic of Tajikistan. The Group also exports electricity to neighboring countries. Electricity is generated on five hydro and two thermal power stations, which are the structural units of the Group. Operating activity of the Group is regulated by the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On natural monopolies" (the "Law"), as the Group has a dominant position in generation and supply of electricity in the Republic of Tajikistan. In accordance with the Law, tariffs of the Group shall be coordinated and agreed with the State Agency for Antimonopoly Policy and Business Support under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (hereinafter referred to as the "Agency"). The key customers of electricity is OJSC "Shabakahoi taqsimoti bark" and the customer of thermal energy of the State Unitary Enterprise City Heating Networks of Dushanbe.

The Group's head office is located at 64 I. Somoni Ave., Dushanbe, Republic of Tajikistan.

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the sole shareholder of the Group was the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. Ultimate control of the Group's activity is carried out by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The Group has the following branches and representative offices:

	2023	**2022**
Branch	Nurek HPP	Nurek HPP
Branch	Baipaza HPP	Baipaza HPP
Branch	Cascade of Vakhsh HPPs	Cascade of Vakhsh HPPs
Branch	Cascade of Varzob HPPs	Cascade of Varzob HPPs
Branch	Kairakkum HPP	Kairakkum HPP
Branch	Branch "Dushanbe Thermal Power Plant -2"	-
Branch	Branch "Transport base and coal supply"	-
Branch	Branch "Dushanbe Thermal Power Plant"	OJSC "Dushanbe Thermal Power Plant"
Branch	Branch "Javanskaya CHPP"	OJSC "Javanskaya CHPP"
Branch	DPMTO "Tajikenergosnab"	DPMTO "Tajikenergosnab"
Branch	-	Nursery-kindergarten 22
Under the management of "Barqi Tojik"	-	"Remontno-Mekhanicheskiy Zavod" OJSC
Subsidiary	-	LLC Bark-Service

The main activity of the subsidiary is related to the repair of electrical equipment. The share of OJSC "Barqi Tojik" in the authorized capital of the Group is 100%.

The Group implements certain projects financed by its own and attracted by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan credits and grants from the international financial institutions. These projects are coordinated and managed by the State Institution "Project Management Center for the Electric Power Sector", an independent, specialized structure operating under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The total number of Group employees as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 was 4,408 and 4,382 employees, respectively.

2. OPERATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENERGY INDUSTRY

Operating environment

Emerging country economies, such as the Republic of Tajikistan, are exposed to various risks, including economic, political and social, and legal and legislative risks. Past experience shows that potential and actual financial constraints, along with an increased level of perceived risks associated with investing in emerging economies, can adversely impact the national economy as a whole and its investment climate in particular.

Laws and regulations affecting businesses in the Republic of Tajikistan continue to evolve. Tax, currency and customs legislation within the country are subject to varying interpretations, and other legal and fiscal difficulties leading to the challenges faced by the Group operating in the Republic of Tajikistan. The future economic direction of the Republic of Tajikistan is largely dependent on economic, fiscal and monetary measures undertaken by the government, together with legal, regulatory developments.

These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that would have been required due resolution of the uncertainty in the future. Possible adjustments may be made to the consolidated statements in that period in which necessity of their reflection will become evident, and it will be possible to estimate their numerical values.

Developments in the energy sector

Industry sector as well as other sectors of the Republic of Tajikistan are experiencing significant restructuring and reform (the process of transformation of the country with a planned economy into a state with a market economy), and future directions and results of reforms can be reviewed and modified as necessary. Potential reforms in tariff policy, repayment of debt by state enterprises, reorganization of the market of gross sale and implementation of measures to promote competition in gross sale market, can have a significant impact on sector entities.

3. PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Compliance statement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (the "IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the "IASB") and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (the "IFRIC").

Use of estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Due to the inherent uncertainty in making those estimates, actual results reported in future periods could differ from such estimates.

Basis of presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), which collective term includes all International Accounting Standards and related interpretations, promulgated by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Due to the transition methods chosen by the Group in applying these standards, comparative information throughout these consolidated financial statements has not been restated to reflect the requirements of the new standards.

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2023 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Group has not early adopted the following new or amended standards in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

3. PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Going concern

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Group is a going concern and will continue its operation for the foreseeable future. At December 31, 2023 The Group accumulated losses in the amount of 31,498,875 thousand somoni (31 December 2022: 28,033,304 thousand somoni). These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty, which may cast significant doubt about the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern.

The financial deficit is mainly covered by financing provided by the Government in the form of loans (Note 16).

The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan owns a Group that generates, distributes and sells the bulk of the electricity consumed in the Republic of Tajikistan. The electricity generated by the Group remains a key element for the country's economy, as well as fundamental for the implementation of the social and economic goals of the Government.

According to the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan dated October 28, 2020 No. 571 On State financial support of the closed joint-stock holding company “Barqi Tojik”, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan, the State Committee for Investment and State Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan jointly with the OJSC "Barqi Tojik" until December 31, 2021, shall:

• Bring into compliance the terms of loan agreements between the Republic of Tajikistan and development partners, in view of no more than 1 percent rate.

• Determine and submit, in accordance with Appendix 2, the difference between the initial and adjusted rates, as well as accrued fines under the terms of sub-loan agreements, to the authorized capital of OJSC "Barqi Tojik" on the date of liabilities renewal.

Management has reasonable expectation that the Group will continue to receive financial support from the sole shareholder of the Group - the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and based on that consideration, the Group management expects that the Group will continue its ordinary operations in the foreseeable future in accordance with the principle of going concern.

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each of the Group’s consolidated entities is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Group and the Group’s presentation currency is national currency of the Republic of Tajikistan Tajik somoni (the “somoni”).

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the consolidated financial statements of the Group and entities controlled by the Group (its subsidiaries), which are recorded as branches for the purpose of the consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The subsidiary is consolidated from the date of acquisition, which is the date when control is obtained over the subsidiary, and discontinued from consolidation when the control is lost. The consolidated financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same period as for the Group, based on consistently applied accounting policy for all branches of the Group.

Changes in ownership of subsidiaries without loss of control are treated as transactions equity. If the Group loses control over the subsidiary the following is reflected:

- discontinues recognition of assets and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- records the fair value of proceeds received in exchange;
- records fair value of outstanding portion of the investment;

3. PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

- records gains or losses in statement of comprehensive income;
- reclassifies interest of the Group in subsidiaries, recognised in other comprehensive income before to statement of comprehensive income or retained earnings in accordance with particular requirements.

The consolidated financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same period as the Group, based on consistently applied accounting policy for all branches of the Group.

All intra-Group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Electricity sales

Revenue from sale of electricity is recognised when customers on post-paid metering are billed for the power consumed. The billing is done for each monthly billing cycle based on the units consumed as read on the customers' electricity meters and the approved customer tariffs. Revenue from sale of electricity is recognised in the consolidated financial statements net of valued added tax (VAT).

Foreign currency transactions

The functional currency of the Group and the Group's presentation currency is national currency of the Republic of Tajikistan Tajik somoni (the "somoni"). The Group applies direct method of consolidation, and upon disposal of foreign investment performs the reclassification of gains and losses from translation differences to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Somoni / USD	10.9571	10.2024
Somoni / EUR	12.0944	10.8911
Somoni / Russian rouble	0.1217	0.1445
Somoni / XDR	14.7008	13.5778

Transactions in foreign currency are initially recognised by the companies of the Group in functional currency at exchange rate at the date of transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are revalued at spot rate of functional currency effective at the reporting date.

All foreign currency differences are transferred to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary lines at historical cost in foreign currency are recognised at exchange rate effective at the date of initial transaction. Non-monetary lines at revalued method in foreign currency are recognised at the exchange rate effective at the date of consideration of fair value. Gains and losses arising from non-monetary items are treated same as gains and losses from foreign currency transactions.

Assets and liabilities in foreign investments are translated to somoni at the exchange rate effective at the reporting date, and statement of comprehensive income of such subsidiaries, are recorded at the rate effective on the date of transaction. Translation differences arising from such treatment are recorded in

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

other comprehensive income. Upon disposal of foreign investment the component of other comprehensive income, related to this foreign investment are transferred to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized only if inflow of economic benefits to the Group is probable, and if revenue can be reliably measured, despite of the timing of cash proceeds. The revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, in accordance with contractual terms of payments.

Interest income

Interest income and expense on financial instruments held at amortised cost, and interest bearing financial assets, classified as held-for-sale are recognised based on effective interest rate method, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition. The interest income is added to finance income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Taxes

Current income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current period as measured at recoverable from or payable to taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax legislation applied for calculations are the rates and legislation accepted or factually adopted as at reporting date in the countries, where the Group performs its activities and has taxable income.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except for cases when:

- Deferred tax liabilities arising at initial recording of goodwill, asset or liability as a result of transaction other than business combination, and at transaction date does not impact accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- Taxable temporary differences in respect of investments in subsidiaries, associates, as well as interest in joint ventures, and if possible to control distribution by periods related to recoverability of temporary differences, and there is high probability of recovery of temporary difference in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax incentives and unused tax losses, to the extent of highly probable upcoming profits, against which the recovery of deductible temporary differences, unused tax incentives and unused tax losses will take place, except for:

- Deferred tax asset, related to temporary difference as a result of initial recognition of asset or liability arising from business combinations, which at the date of transaction does not impact accounting nor tax profit or losses;
- Deductible temporary differences as a result of investments in subsidiaries, associated companies, as well as interest in joint venture where the deferred tax assets are recognised to the extend of highly probable upcoming profits, against which the recovery of deductible temporary differences, unused tax incentives and unused tax losses will take place.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The book value of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and decreased to the extent of sufficient profits, which will allow to use all or part of the deferred tax assets, are assessed as unlikely. Deferred tax assets not recognised in the statements are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent, when there is high probability of upcoming profits, allowing to recover such tax assets.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are valued at tax rates, which are expected to be applied in the period, when such asset will be recovered or liability settled at tax rates (tax regulation), which were accepted or factually adopted at the reporting date.
Deferred tax, related to the components other than statement of comprehensive income, as also not recorded in statement of comprehensive income. The deferred taxes are recognised in accordance with underlying transactions or in as a component of other comprehensive income, or directly on equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there are legal right for offset of current income tax assets and liabilities, and deferred taxes are related to the same Group and tax authority.

Property, plant and equipment

After initial recognition as an asset, property, plant and equipment are carried at revalued cost, being the fair value of the object on the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The equipment is held at revalued amount less accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated loss from impairment, if any. This cost includes cost of replaced spare parts, as well as borrowing costs, in case of non-current construction projects, when certain criteria are met. When there is a need for significant component replacement within defined period the Group disposes the replaced component and recognizes new components in accordance with useful life and depreciation. Expenses related to major technical check are included to the cost of the asset, as replaced equipment, when related criteria are met. All other expenses for maintenance are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred.

The buildings are held at revalued amount less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged on the carrying value of property, plant and equipment to write off assets over their useful life. Depreciation is charged at straight line method at the following rates:

Property, plant and equipment Group	Useful life (years)
1. Buildings	3-98
2. Constructions	
- Transmission equipment	2-90
3. Machinery and equipment	
- Hydro turbines	5-50
- Electronic equipment	4-50
- Production equipment	3-75
4. Other fixed assets	
- Vehicles	3-25
- Office equipment	3-20
- Furniture and appliances	3-50
- Leasehold improvements	6-55
- Land improvements	6-50

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss, and presented in the statement of comprehensive income for the period, when derecognition took place.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The useful life term and depreciation method are annually reassessed, and adjusted if needed.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired are recorded at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses (if any). Internally generated intangible assets, except for development costs included to the cost of an asset are not capitalized, and related expenses included in the statement of comprehensive income in the period, when incurred.

The useful life of intangible assets can be definite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with definite useful life are amortised during the period of this period and subject for impairment assessment if such indicators exist. The period and amortisation method for all intangible asset with definite useful life are reassessed at least at each reporting date. Changes in estimated useful life or structure of inflow of future benefits inherent to the asset are added to the consolidated financial statements as changes in period and method of amortisation, depending on situation, and disclosed as changes in estimates. The amortisation expenses for intangible assets with definite useful life recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the category, which relates to the function of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life are not amortised, rather tested separately for impairment on an annual basis. The useful life term of intangible assets with indefinite useful life is reviewed on an annual basis in order to determine whether it is reasonable to continue classify the asset as intangible asset with indefinite useful life. If it is not acceptable, the change in useful life of an asset is prospectively changed from indefinite to definite.

Gains and losses from disposal of intangible assets are measured as difference from proceeds and book value of the asset and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income at the date of disposal of use asset.

Patents and licenses

Patents are issued for the period of 10 years by the relevant state body with a right to prolong. License on right for intellectual property issued from 5-10 years, depending on type of license.

Licenses can be prolonged in the end of the term, if the Group will comply with preset conditions. Prolongation can be made for notional fee or free of charge. Therefore the useful life of these licenses is treated as indefinite.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that fixed and intangible assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists evaluation is carried out for a possible reduction in the recoverable amount of assets (if any). If it is impossible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group determines the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately as an expense, except where the relevant asset (land, buildings, or equipment) carried at a revalued amount. In this case the impairment loss is recognized as a reduction of revaluation of the respective fund.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of an asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if the asset was not recognized an impairment loss (cash-generating unit) in prior years. Reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

During write-off of a revalued property, plant and equipment, the amounts included in the revaluation reserve are transferred to retained earnings.

Government grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the statement of financial position and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognized as expenses, in the period when such expenses

incurred. Borrowing costs include the payment for interest and other expenses, incurred by the Group in respect of borrowings.

Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

(a) Financial assets and liabilities recognition

A financial asset is any asset that is:

(a) cash;
(b) an equity instrument of another entity;
(c) a contractual right:
  (i) to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or
  (ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity; or
(d) a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:
  (i) a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(ii) a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose the entity's own equity instruments do not include puttable financial instruments classified as equity instruments hat impose on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a pro rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation and are classified as equity instruments, or instruments that are contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments.

A financial liability is any liability that is:

(a) a contractual obligation:
(i) to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
(ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity; or
(b) a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:
(i) a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
(ii) a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose, rights, options or warrants to acquire a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments for a fixe amount of any currency are equity instruments if the entity offers the rights, options or warrants pro rata to all of its existing owners of the same class of its own non-derivative equity instruments. Also, for these purposes the entity's own equity instruments do not include puttable financial instruments that are classified as equity instruments, instruments that impose on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a pro rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation and are classified as equity instruments, or instruments that are contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments.

Initial recognition and measurement

Group measure a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability except trade receivables. However, if the fair value of the financial asset or financial liability at initial recognition differs from the

transaction price (except trade receivables), an entity shall apply fair value at initial recognition when equals the transaction price, an entity shall consider factors specific to the transaction and to the asset or liability.

Despite the requirements above witch except trade receivables, at initial recognition, the Group measure trade receivables at their transaction price (as defined in IFRS 15) if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15 (or when the entity applies the practical expedient in accordance with IFRS 15).
Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. Financial assets of the Group includes the cash and current deposits, trade and other receivables, loans and other amounts receivables and unquoted financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

After initial recognition, Group measure a financial asset at:
(a) amortised cost;
(b) fair value through other comprehensive income; or
(c) fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

After initial recognition, the Group measure financial liability in accordance with its classification:

The Group classify all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for:

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(a) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.
(b) financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies.
(c) financial guarantee contracts. After initial recognition, an issuer of such a contract shall (unless paragraph (a) or (b) applies) subsequently measure it at the higher of:
(i) the amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with Impairment criteria's and
(ii) the amount initially recognised (financial assets except trade receivables) less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15.
(d) commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate. An issuer of such a commitment shall (unless paragraph (a) applies) subsequently measure it at the higher of:
(i) the amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with Impairment criterias of IFRS 9 and
(ii) the amount initially recognised (financial assets except trade receivables) less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15.
(e) contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies. Such contingent consideration shall subsequently be measured at fair value with changes recognised in profit or loss.

Option to designate a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss:
The Group, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial liability as measured at fair value through profit or loss when permitted by IFRS 9, or when doing so results in more relevant information, because either:

(a) it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as 'an accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases; or
(b) a Group of financial liabilities or financial assets and financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Group is provided internally on that basis to the entity's key management personnel, for example, the entity's board of directors and chief executive officer.

Derecognition of financial assets

Group derecognise a financial asset when, and only when:
(a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or
(b) it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition;

Group transfers a financial asset if, and only if, it either:
(a) transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, or
(b) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients in an arrangement that meets the conditions disclosed bellow.

Group retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset (the 'original asset'), but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more entities (the 'eventual recipients'), the entity treats the transaction as a transfer of a financial asset if, and only if, all of the following three conditions are met:
(a) The entity has no obligation to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it collects equivalent amounts from the original asset. Short-term advances by the entity with the right of full recovery of the amount lent plus accrued interest at market rates do not violate this condition.
(b) The entity is prohibited by the terms of the transfer contract from selling or pledging the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients for the obligation to pay them cash flows.
(c) The entity has an obligation to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay. In addition, the entity is not entitled to reinvest such cash flows, except for

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

investments in cash or cash equivalents (as defined in IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows) during the short settlement period from the collection date to the date of required remittance to the eventual recipients, and interest earned on such investments is passed to the eventual recipients.

When the Group transfers a financial asset, it evalutes the extent to which it retains the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In this case:

(a) if the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the Group derecognise the financial asset and recognise separately as assets or liabilities any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

(b) if the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the Group continue to recognise the financial asset.

(c) if the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the Group determine whether it has retained control of the financial asset. In this case:

(i) if the Group has not retained control, it derecognise the financial asset and recognise separately as assets or liabilities any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

(ii) if the Group has retained control, it continue to recognise the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset.

The transfer of risks and rewards is evaluated by comparing the Group's exposure, before and after the transfer, with the variability in the amounts and timing of the net cash flows of the transferred asset. The Group has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset if its exposure to the variability in the present value of the future net cash flows from the financial asset does not change significantly as a result of the transfer (eg because the Group has sold a financial asset subject to an agreement to buy it back at a fixed price or the sale price plus a lender's return). An Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset if its exposure to such variability is no longer significant in relation to the total variability in the present value of the future net cash flows associated with the financial asset (eg because the entity has sold a financial asset subject only to an option to buy it back at its fair value at the time of repurchase or has transferred a fully proportionate share of the cash flows from a larger financial asset in an arrangement, such as a loan sub-participation, that meets the conditions in paragraph set above).

Often it will be obvious whether the Group has transferred or retained substantially all risks and rewards of ownership and there will be no need to perform any computations. In other cases, it will be necessary to compute and compare the Group's exposure to the variability in the present value of the future net cash flows before and after the transfer. The computation and comparison are made using as the discount rate an appropriate current market interest rate. All reasonably possible variability in net cash flows is considered, with greater weight being given to those outcomes that are more likely to occur. Whether the Group has retained control of the transferred asset depends on the transferee's ability to sell the asset. If the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer, the Group has not retained control. In all other cases, the Group has retained control.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group remove a financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) from its statement of financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished—ie when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

An exchange between an existing borrower and lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability or a part of it (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

If Group repurchases a part of a financial liability, the entity shall allocate the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between (a) the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognised and (b) the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognised is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date the Group performs the assessment of indicators of impairment of financial asset or Group of financial assets. Financial asset or Group of financial assets can be impaired if, and only if, when there is a reliable evidence of impairment as a result of one of number of events taking place subsequent to initial recognition (the "event resulting the loss"), which resulted the impact, which can be reliably measured, on expected future cash flows of the financial asset or Group of financial assets. The indicators of impairment can include the fact that debtor or Group of debtors are experiencing insolvency issues, and

cannot repay the debt or has delays is repayment of interest or principal amount of debt, as well as probability of insolvency and upcoming liquidation process or financial restructuring. Moreover, such indicators include observable evidence, indicating existence of reliably measured decrease in expected cash flows of the financial instrument, in particular, the changes in overdue debts or economic environment, which has certain dependencies with defaults in repayments of debt.

The Group recognise a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset that is measured for a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract to which the impairment requirements apply.

The objective of the impairment is to recognise lifetime expected credit losses for all financial instruments for which there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition — whether assessed on an individual or collective basis — considering all reasonable and supportable information, including that which is forward-looking.

The Group always measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for:

(a) trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 15, and that:

(i) do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15 (or when the Group applies the practical expedient of IFRS 15); or

(ii) contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15, if the Group chooses as its accounting policy to measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. That accounting policy shall be applied to all such trade receivables or contract assets but may be applied separately to trade receivables and contract assets.

(b) lease receivables that result from transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 16.

Financial assets recorded at amortized cost

The Group performs the assessment of indicators of impairment financial assets recorded at amortised cost if individually significant or if individually insignificant, than by Groups. If the Group identifies the reliable evidence of absence of impairment, despite of the significance, such asset is included in the Group of financial assets with similar characteristic of credit risk, and subsequently reviews this Group for impairment indicators in aggregate. Assets, individually assessed as impaired are not included in aggregate assessment of the Group for impairment.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

When there is reliable evidence of incurred losses from impairment, the amount of loss is recognised as a difference of book value and discounted expected future cash flows (without expected future credit losses not yet incurred).

Present value of expected future cash flows are discounted at initial effective interest rate of the financial asset. If the interest rate of borrowing is a floating rate, the discount rate for impairment loss calculation is current effective interest rate.

The book value of the asset decreases through reserve account, and amount of loss added to the statement of comprehensive income. Accrual of interest income on decreased book value continued based on rate, used for discounting future cash flows for the purpose of assessing losses from impairment. Interest income is included in financial income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Loans along with related provisions are not included in the statement of financial position if there is no evidence of recoverability of such and all available security was sold or transferred to the Group. If during the subsequent period the amount of calculated losses from impairment increases or decreases as a result of an event taking place after recognition of impairment, the amount of losses recognised

increase or decrease by means of reserve account adjustment. If the subsequently the write-off of value of financial asset recovers, the amount of recovery recognised as decrease of finance costs in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Financial investments

The Group performs the annual assessment for impairment indicators for the investments. If the investments in equity instruments, the reliable evidence of impairment would be significant and continuous decrease in fair value of the investment below its initial acquisition cost. The significance is measured in comparison to initial acquisition cost, continuous means the comparison to the period, when decrease below initial acquisition cost took place. When reliable evidence of impairment is identified the amount of comprehensive loss, calculated as difference of book value and current fair value, less an other impairment loss recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, the loss is reclassified from other comprehensive income to the statement of comprehensive income.

The promissory notes are subject of same impairment criteria applied to financial assets recorded at amortised cost. However, the amount of impairment loss recognised is the difference of amortised cost and current fair value, less accumulated impairment loss for this investment, recognised previously in the statement of comprehensive income.

Accrual of interest income on decreased book value continued based on rate, used for discounting future cash flows for the purpose of assessing losses from impairment. Interest

income is included in financial income in the statement of comprehensive income. If during the subsequent period the fair value of the promissory note will increase and this increase can be reliably tied with event taking place after initial loss recognition in the statement of comprehensive income, the impairment losses are recovered in profit and loss.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost of inventories is determined using the FIFO method.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group performs the assessment of impairment indicators of the assets at each reporting date. If such indicators exist or if there is a requirement to perform impairment test, than Group perform the assessment of recoverability of asset. The recoverable amount of the asset or component, generating cash flows (the "CGCF") is higher of fair value of the asset less cost to sell and value in use of the asset. Recoverable amount is determined for separate asset, except for cases, when such asset does not generate cash flows,

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

which dependent on cash flows generated by other assets or Group of assets. If the book value of the asset or CGCF exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is impaired and written off to recoverable amount. When estimated value in use future cash flows are discounted at the discount rate before taxation, which reflects the current market estimate of time value of money and risks related to the asset. When determining fair value of the asset less cost to sell recent market deals (if any) are taken into account. If no such information is available, appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are supported by valuation coefficients, market prices of freely convertible shares of the subsidiaries or other available indicators of the fair value.

If the book value of the asset or CGCF exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered as impaired and written down to recoverable amount. Under assessment of value in use the future cash flows are discounted at the rate net of tax, which reflects the present market value of cash flows and risks inherent to the asset. Under assessment of the fair value less cost to sell, the recent market transactions (if were

existent) are taken into consideration. If no such transaction took place the relevant valuation model is applied. These computations are supported by estimated coefficients, active market quotes of subsidiaries shares and other available indicators of fair value.

Impairment losses from ongoing activities (including inventory impairment) are included in the statement of comprehensive income as a component of those expenses, which are related to the function of the asset, except for previously revalued real estate if revaluation was recognised in other comprehensive income. In such cases the impairment loss is deducted from other comprehensive income to the extent the revaluation gain was recognised.

The Group performs assessment of indicators whether indicators of impairment loss still exist or decreased on each reporting dates. If such indicator exists the Group assesses the recoverable amount of the asset or cash generating component. Previously recorded impairment losses recovered only if the changes in applied estimate of the recoverability of the asset, since most recent impairment loss recorded. The recovery is limited to the book have not exceeding its recoverable amount, as well as not exceeding book value less depreciation, which would be charged if such impairment loss would not be recorded. This recovery of loss is included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Cash

Cash in the statement of financial position include the cash in banks and cash on hands.

Provisions

Provision are recorded if the Group has current liabilities (legal or constructive), as a result of the past events, with a probable outflow economic benefits required to settle liability, and such liability can be reliably measured. If the Group expects to recover all or part of the provisions, e.g. under insurance contracts, the recovery is recorded as a separate asset, but only when such recovery inflow is not doubted. Expenses, related to the provision, are added to the statement of comprehensive income less recovery.

Pensions and another employee benefits post-employment benefits

The Group performs payments to social fund in accordance with pension scheme of the Republic of Tajikistan. The payments to social fund are fixed. The Group will not have any further legal or constructive liabilities to the Fund in relation to the retirement benefits if Fund will not have sufficient resources to perform payments to employees for services performed in current and previous years.

The Group performs fixed payments to the State social fund amounting to 25% of salaries of the employees and recorded in the period as incurred. The Group does not have any other pension or other schemes or liabilities to perform pension payments to its employees.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Application of new and revised international financial reporting standards

The Group has adopted the following new or revised standards and interpretations issued by International Accounting Standards Board and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (the "IFRIC") which became effective for the Group's financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2023:

- Amendments to IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment - proceeds before intended use. The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling 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 cost of producing those items, in profit or loss. Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.
- Amendments to IAS 37 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets onerous contracts - cost of fulfilling a contract. The amendments specify that the cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.
- The amendment to IFRS 9 Financial instruments – clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the 10 per cent test in paragraph B3.3.6 of IFRS 9 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. An entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf. Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

- IFRS 17 Insurance contracts requires insurance liabilities to be measured at a current fulfilment value and provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts. These requirements are designed to achieve the goal of a consistent, principle-based accounting for insurance contracts. Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of consolidated financial statements classification of liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping entities determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current. Annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2) require that an entity discloses its material accounting policies, instead of its significant accounting policies. Further amendments explain how an entity can identify a material accounting policy. To support the amendment, the Board has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' described in IFRS Practice Statement 2. Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8) replaces the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in consolidated financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in consolidated financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The amendments clarify that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error. Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12) clarifies that the initial recognition exemption does not apply to transactions in which equal amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences arise on initial recognition. Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective

A number of new standards, additions to standards and interpretations have not yet entered into force as of December 31, 2023 and have not been applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. Of these innovations, the following standards and amendments have the potential to have an impact on the financial and business operations of the Group.
At the date of authorization of this financial information, the following new standards and interpretations were in issue, but not mandatorily yet effective, and which the Group has not early adopted:

- Amendments to IAS 7 "Statement of cash flows" and IFRS 7 "Financial instruments: Disclosures" which will introduce targeted disclosure requirements that will enhance transparency of supplier finance arrangements and their effects on Group's liabilities and cash flows.
- Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Consolidated financial statements" requires to classify liabilities as current or noncurrent based on Group's rights to defer settlement for at least 12 months which must exist and have a substance as at the reporting date. Only covenants with which a Group must comply on or before the reporting date may affect this right.
- Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases" which introduce a new model for accounting of variable payments and will require seller-lessees to reassess and possibly restate sale-leaseback transactions.
- Introduction of IFRS S1 "General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information" and IFRS S2 "Climate-related Disclosures" which provide a framework for Group to report on all sustainability-related topics across the areas of governance, strategy and risk management.

The Group intends to adopt these new standards and amendments, if applicable, when they become effective. These new standards and amendments have no material effect on the financial position and performance of the Group.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND PROFESSIONAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICY

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect within the next financial period the amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in consolidated financial statements. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management also makes certain judgments, apart from those involving estimations, in the process of applying the accounting policies. Judgments that have the most significant impact on the figures recorded in the consolidated financial statements and estimates that can cause a significant adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period include:

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions at the end of the reporting period that affect the amounts of revenue, costs, assets and liabilities, presented in statements. However, uncertainty of these assumptions and estimates could result outcomes, that could require in future material adjustments of book value of asset or liability in respect of which such assumptions and estimates are made.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policy, management has used the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions about the future and other key sources of estimation of uncertainty at the reporting date, which may cause significant adjustments of the carrying value of assets and liabilities during the next

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND PROFESSIONAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICY (continued)

financial year, are discussed below. Assumptions and estimates are based on the Group's source data, which it had at the time of preparation of the consolidated financial statements. However, current circumstances and assumptions regarding the future are subject to change due to market changes or circumstances beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions as they occur.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment occurs when the carrying amount of an asset or the cash-generating unit, exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The fair value less costs to sell is based on available information on commercial deals of sales of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs incurred in connection with the disposal of an asset. The calculation of value in use is based on a discounted cash flow model. Cash flows are taken from the budget for the next five years and do not
include restructuring activity, in conducting of which the Group does not have obligations or significant investment in future, which will improve the asset tested for impairment of cash generating unit. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used in the discounted cash flow

model, and also to the expected cash inflows and the growth rate, used for extrapolation. More information about the key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount of the various units, generating cash, including sensitivity analysis, is provided in Note 31.

The fair value of financial instruments

In cases when the fair value of financial instruments and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow model. As a source data for these models is used information from observable markets, but in those cases where this is not feasible, a certain proportion of judgment is required to determine fair value. The judgments include considerations of such data as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the fair value of financial instruments, recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

Allowance for doubtful debts, advances paid, investments and allowance for cost decrease to net realizable value inventories

Determining the direction of allowance for doubtful debts, advances paid, investments and allowance for cost decrease to net realizable value inventories requires management to make assumptions based on the best estimates of the Group's ability to realize these assets. As a result of the general changes in the economy or other similar circumstances after the reporting date, management may draw conclusions that may differ from the finding made in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Group estimates the useful lives of fixed assets at each reporting date. The estimation of the useful lives of fixed assets depends on factors such as economical use, repair and customer service programs, technological progress and other business conditions. Management's assessment of the useful lives of fixed assets reflects the relevant information available to management as at the date the consolidated financial statements.

Market rate of borrowings received

The Group uses valuation techniques that include inputs that are not based on observable market date to estimate the fair value of non-current borrowings. Borrowings are discounted at a rate of 4.10% per annum as at December 31, 2023 (4.11% as at December 31, 2022), which the Management of the Group has defined as the market rates on non-current borrowings.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND PROFESSIONAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICY (continued)

Revaluation and impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Property, Plant and Equipment have been revalued using the work of an external valuator. The methodology applied was discounted cash-flow in the absence of comparable assets in the market. The following assumptions were used by the during the revaluation of property, plant and equipment. In the event that any of these assumptions used will not be materialized or the limiting conditions will be realized then impairment loss might be necessary to be recorded in the consolidated financial statements to reflect the revised assumptions.

6. RESTATEMENT AND RECLASSIFICATION

In 2023 the Group made the adjustments in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 in accordance with IAS 8 "Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors" due to changes in accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and adjustments of misstatements. Comparative amounts were restated and the corrections were made to the earliest prior period presented.

The effect of the adjustments made to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	Reclassification	Adjustments	December 31, 2022
ASSETS:				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Property, plant and equipment	16,573,769	-	313,905	16,887,674
Intangible assets	963	-	-	963
Long-term advances paid	-	1,813,443	(21,593)	1,791,850
Non-current advances paid	1,745,118	(1,745,118)	-	-
Long-term investments	-	182,399	-	182,399
Other non-current assets	250,874	(250,874)	-	-
	18,570,724	(150)	292,312	18,862,886
CURRENT ASSETS:				
Inventories	646,981	-	(36,830)	610,151
Trade and other accounts receivable	753,142	12	(148,422)	604,732
Advances paid	-	140,337	(108,178)	32,159
Current advances paid	140,199	(140,199)	-	-
Taxes paid in advance	130,748	-	(62,744)	68,004
Cash and cash equivalents	43,042 -	-	-	43,042
	1,714,112	150	(356,174)	1,358,088
TOTAL ASSETS	20,284,836	-	(63,762)	20,220,974

6. RESTATEMENT AND RECLASSIFICATION (CONTINUED)

	December 31, 2022	Reclassification	Adjustments	December 31, 2022
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY AND LIABILITIES:				
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY:				
Share capital	10,952,745	-	-	10,952,745
Revaluation reserve on property, plant and equipment	5,101,233	-	39	5,101,272
Reserve capital	24,302	-	-	24,302
Accumulated deficit	(27,691,933)	-	(341,372)	(28,033,305)
	(11,613,653)	-	(341,333)	(11,954,986)
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Long-term borrowed funds	-	11,203,906	(1,692,349)	9,511,557
Non-current borrowed funds	9,511,557	(9,511,557)	-	-
Deferred income long-term portion	-	2,347,288	(4,356)	2,342,932
Non-current portion of deferred income	2,347,288	(2,347,288)	-	-
Deferred tax liability	762,253	-	(39)	762,214
	12,621,098	1,692,349	(1,696,744)	12,616,703
CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Short-term borrowed funds	-	6,527,125	1,693,434	8,220,557
Current borrowed funds	8,219,474	(8,219,474)	-	-
Trade and other accounts payable	8,854,917	905,480	175,819	9,936,216
Advances received	1,147	-	-	1,147
Taxes payable	26,376	-	110,127	136,503
Other payables and accrued expenses	2,175,477	(905,480)	(5,165)	1,264,833
	19,277,391	(1,692,349)	1,974,215	19,559,256
TOTAL LIABILITIES	31,898,489	-	277,471	32,175,959
TOTAL SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	20,284,836	-	(63,862)	20,220,978

6. RESTATEMENT AND RECLASSIFICATION (CONTINUED)

The effect of the adjustments made to the consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2022 is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	Reclassification	Adjustments	December 31, 2022
Revenue	3,298,261	4,534	-	3,302,795
Cost of sales	(3,455,155)	-	(22,183)	(3,477,338)
GROSS PROFIT	(156,894)	4,534	(22,183)	(174,543)
Selling expenses	(85,172)	-	(115,194)	(200,366)
General and administrative expenses	(230,235)	-	(299)	(230,534)
Net loss on foreign exchange operations	2,820,148	-	(610)	2,819,538
Financial loss	(2,465,355)	2,465,354	1	-
Financial expenses	-	(2,465,354)	15,358	(2,449,996)
Other non-operating income/(loss), net	-	187,301	(32,506)	154,741
Other non-operating (loss)/gain, net	191,835	(191,835)	-	-
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX	74,327	-	(155,487)	(81,160)
Income tax benefit	142,512	-	-	142,512
NET OPERATING INCOME	216,839	-	(155,487)	61,352
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	216,839	-	(155,487)	61,352

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 property, plant and equipment of the Group are presented as follows:

	Buildings and constructions	Machinery and equipment	Other	Construction in progress and equipment for installation	Total
Cost					
December 31, 2021	5,890,146	4,807,538	58,882	4,281,253	15,037,819
Additions	8,612	165,682	8,524	3,214,072	3,396,890
Internal movement	47,756	98,534	4,685	(150,975)	-
Disposals	(576)	(6)	(238)	(5,372)	(6,192)
Transfer to inventory	-	(383)	-	(4,783)	(5,166)
December 31, 2022 (restated)	5,945,938	5,071,365	71,853	7,334,195	18,423,351
Additions	9,020	125,165	7,439	1,089,052	1,230,676
Transfer from inventory	6,801	196,031	1,883	14,115	218,830
Internal movement	376,070	587,745	16,623	(980,490)	(52)
Disposals	(10,787)	(85,925)	(126)	(61,837)	(158,675)
Transfer to inventory	-	-	(65)	(3,057)	(3,122)
Disposal of subsidiary	(9,389)	(323)	(58)	-	(9,770)
December 31, 2023	6,317,653	5,894,058	97,549	7,391,978	19,701,238
Accumulated depreciation					
December 31, 2021	283,028	614,459	14,542	126,417	1,038,446
Charge for the period	139,749	347,098	10,385	-	497,232
December 31, 2022 (restated)	422,777	961,557	24,927	126,417	1,535,678
Charge for the period	154,043	524,397	14,169	44,235	736,844
Internal movement	(7,436)	7,670	(234)	-	-
Disposals	(15,059)	(150,911)	(44)	-	(166,014)
Disposal of subsidiary	(905)	(162)	(53)	-	(1,120)
December 31, 2023	553,420	1,342,551	38,765	170,652	2,105,388
Net book value					
at December 31, 2022 (restated)	5,523,161	4,109,808	46,926	7,207,778	16,887,673
at December 31, 2023	5,764,233	4,551,507	58,784	7,221,326	17,595,850

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 fixed assets and construction in progress were not insured.

The Group monitors the use of its assets, but because the Group's sole shareholder is the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, it is not able to write-off fixed assets without the permission of the State Committee on Investments and Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Fixed assets received as grant mostly consist of electrical equipment and power transmission devices transferred under the control of the Group by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and by electricity consumers - legal entities and individuals of the Republic of Tajikistan. These grants were recognized as deferred income in accordance with IAS 20 "Accounting for government grants and disclosure of government assistance" which is amortized over the useful life of the associated granted assets.

The Group borrows funds to acquire assets and capitalizes the interest on assets that meets certain requirements prescribed in IAS 23 "Borrowing costs". In 2023 and 2022, the Group capitalized 148,746 thousand somoni and 63,618 thousand somoni, respectively, on the cost of construction in progress.

As of December 31, 2023 amount of fully depreciated property and equipment equaled to 106,135 thousand somoni.

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 Group's assets were pledged as collateral on borrowings comprised of buildings and constructions, machinery and equipment, other fixed assets, construction in progress and equipment for installation of subsidiary of the Group - Baipaza hydropower station. As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 net book value of Baipaza hydropower station fixed assets equaled to 616,182 thousand somoni and 641,097 thousand somoni, respectively.

The Group uses the model of accounting for PPE at revalued cost in accordance with IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment". The last revaluation of fixed assets by the Group was carried out by independent qualified appraisers using the amortized cost of replacement method, at December 31, 2019.

8. LONG-TERM ADVANCES PAID

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 the Group's long-term advances paid are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022 (restated)
Non-current advances paid	559,288	1,942,140
Allowance for doubtful long-term advances paid	(189,353)	(150,290)
	369,935	1,791,850

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 long-term advances paid include advances for the construction of production facilities and supply of equipment.

The movement in allowance for doubtful long-term advances paid for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is presented as follows:

	2023	2022
at January 1	150,290	175,853
Accrual of allowance	39,063	(25,563)
at December 31	189,353	150,290

9. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 the Group's long-term investments are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2023 (restated)
Shares in "Sangtuda - 2" HPP	150,796	150,796
OJSC "Rogun HPP"	31,604	31,604
	182,400	182,400

In 2006 the Group has signed agreement with OJSC "Sangob" on financing of the construction of Sangtuda-2 HPP in the amount of 40,000 thousand US dollars. In accordance with the agreement after 12 years of use the Hydropower Plant would be transferred to the Group. As at December 31, 2012 the Group has fully paid obligations under the agreement. In accordance with terms of the agreement on purchase of electricity the Group has to purchase electricity from HPP Sangtuda-2 at fixed price which should be increased by 5% annualy starting from 2015.

In 2010 the Group acquired the shares of OJSC "Rogun HPP" amounting to 23,700 thousand somoni. The obligations of OJSC "Rogun HPP" to the Group in the amount of 7,933 thousand somoni were converted into shares at the agreement of both parties and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan.

10. INVENTORIES

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 inventories of the Group are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022 (restated)
Supplies and others	736,368	510,822
Fuel and lubricants	301,284	279,581
Spare parts	250,334	179,381
Low valuable items in storehouse	24,658	16,457
Construction materials	3,197	1,032
Other	17,546	4,136
Net realizable value impairment allowance	(372,466)	(395,000)
	960,921	596,409

The movement in allowance for cost decrease to net realizable value and obsolete inventories for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is presented as follows:

	2023	2022
at January 1	395,000	253,120
(Recovery)/accrual of allowance	(22,534)	141,880
at December 31	372,466	395,000

11. TRADE AND OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 trade and other accounts receivable of the Group are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022 (restated)
Accounts receivable for electricity	837,999	1,041,018
Accounts receivable for heat	44,894	42,518
Accounts receivable for goods and services	7,576	7,424
ECL for doubtful debts	(439,322)	(486,228)
	451,147	604,732

The movement in the ECL for doubtful debts for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is presented as follows:

	2023	2022
at January 1	486,228	337,806
Accrual of ECL	(46,894)	148,422
Disposal of subsidiary	(12)	-
at December 31	439,322	486,228

The most significant debtors of the Group are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022 (restated)
Shabakahoi taqsimoti barq, OJSC	316,414	405,808
DA Afganistan Breshna Sherkat	60,452	161,572
"Uzbekenergo", JSC	45,168	12,259
	422,034	579,639

12. ADVANCES PAID

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 advances paid of the Group are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022 (restated)
Advances paid for goods and services	325,958	296,114
Prepaid expenses	103,099	32,106
Other advance prepayments	500	567
Allowance for doubtful advances paid	(262,477)	(296,628)
	167,080	32,159

The movement in allowance for doubtful advances paid for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is presented as follows:

	2023	2022
at January 1	296,628	304,286
Accrual of allowance	(34,151)	(7,658)
at December 31	262,477	296,628

13. TAXES PAID IN ADVANCE

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 taxes paid in advance of the Group are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022 (restated)
Income tax	47,866	-
VAT for recoverable	31,226	13,015
Property tax	-	5
Other	19,604	54,984
	98,696	68,004

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 cash and cash equivalents of the Group are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022 (restated)
Cash in bank account	91,645	42,767
Cash on hand	335	275
	91,980	43,042

15. SHARE CAPITAL

As at December 31, 2023, the recorded and paid-up share capital of the Group amounted to 14,527,904 thousand somoni and 10,947,763 thousand somoni, respectively (December 31, 2022: 14,527,904 thousand somoni and 10,952,745 thousand somoni).

In 2022 the share capital of the Group was increased by 8,828,499 thousand somoni as follows:

✓ 8,546,092 thousand somoni in accordance with the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan No. 571 dated October 28, 2020, debt of the Group to the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan, formed under sub-loan agreements from grant funds as of April 1, 2020, including funds received, interest and fines accrued was settled through share capital increase: of which principal amount is 15,782 thousand somoni, interest 939,672 thousand somoni (Note 14), penalty 7,573,524 thousand somoni (Note 17) and upfront fee 17,114 thousand somoni;
✓ 282,407 thousand somoni in accordance with the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan No. 605 dated December 20, 2022. The increase was resulted from offset of the Group's obligations for electricity to JSC Sangtudinskaya HPP-1 and tax obligations of Sangtudinskaya HPP-1 to the state budget of the Republic of Tajikistan.

This amount of increase in the authorised capital (8,828,499 thousand TJS) is reflected in the state register of legal entities as unpaid part of the capital.

In 2023 the Group did not announce any dividends.

16. BORROWED FUNDS

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 long-term borrowed funds of the Group are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022 (restated)
Loan from the Ministry of finance of Republic of Tajikistan	7,152,135	6,927,027
Loans from OJSC "Orienbank"	2,147,591	1,703,801
Loan from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	819,444	897,689
Unamortized portion of front-end fee	(17,084)	(16,960)
	10,102,086	9,511,557

To assess the fair value of borrowed funds, the Group uses valuation methods that take into account initial data not based on observable market data. According to the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan n dated October 28, 2020 No. 571 On State financial support of the closed joint-stock holding company "Barqi Tojik", the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan, the State Committee for Investment and State Property Management of the Republic of Tajikistan jointly with the OJSC "Barqi Tojik" until December 31, 2021, shall:

• Bring into compliance the terms of loan agreements between the Republic of Tajikistan and development partners, in view of no more than 1 percent rate.

• Determine and submit, in accordance with Appendix 2, the difference between the initial and adjusted rates, as well as accrued fines under the terms of sub-loan agreements, to the authorized capital of OJSC "Barqi Tojik" on the date of liabilities renewal. As a result of the application of this resolution, the Group settled 335,471 thousand somoni discount as income in the profit or loss statement.

Movement of discount on non-current borrowed funds for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is presented as follows:

	2023	2022
at January 1	-	1,187,725
Discount write-down	-	(335,471)
Unwinding of discount	-	(852,254)
at December 31	-	-

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 short-term borrowed funds of the Group are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022 (restated)
Loan from the Ministry of finance of Republic of Tajikistan	5,625,428	4,754,477
Loan from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	207,895	146,989
Interest payable	3,732,020	3,321,198
Unamortized portion of front-end fee	(1,130)	(2,107)
	9,564,213	8,220,557

Current portion of non-current borrowings is allocated in accordance with the repayment schedule of principal on loans.

16. BORROWED FUNDS (continued)

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 outstanding amount on loans received from Ministry of finance of the Republic of Tajikistan and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development is presented in the following table:

Loan #	Creditor	Loan purpose	Agreement date	Maturity date	Loan amount	Interest rate	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
1817	Asian Development Bank	Financing of the energy system rehabilitation project	August 20, 2001	December 15, 2025	26,576 thousand SDR	2.5%	-	54,127
6015	Eximbank	Construction of 500 kV South-North transmission Line	December 21, 2006	June 21, 2026	267,219 thousand USD	3,00%	2,203,676	2,261,748
6016	Eximbank	Construction of 220 kV transmission line "Lolazor-Khatlon"	December 16, 2006	June 21, 2026	55,228 thousand USD	3,00%	605,134	563,454
IDB -011-029-031	Islamic Development Bank	Reliable energy supply in rural regions of Tajikistan	November 26, 2004	December 31, 2020	10,400 thousand . Islamic Dinars	3.5%	155,289	143,426
IBR -0022	Islamic Development Bank	Construction of small hydroelectric power plants	March 18, 2005	December 31, 2029	7,623 thousand Islamic Dinars	3,50%		98,094
1912-TAJ (SF)	Asian Development Bank	Financing Emergency project on Baikazin landslides Stabilization	October 20, 2003	December 1 , 2033	4,001 thousand SDR	2,50%	45,014	41,576
2303	Asian Development Bank	Construction of cross-border interconnection line	May 21, 2007.	December 1, 2031	14,475 thousand SDR	2,5%	181,020	167,192
665	The Kuwait Fund	Financing of the project of reconstruction of Dushanbe city electric networks	September 20, 2003	October 1, 2029	3,600 thousand Kuwaiti Dinars	2.5%	126,297	118,086
06015-06016	Eximbank	Additional construction of a 500/220 kV South-North high-voltage transmission line, Lolazor-Khatlon	May 29, 2007	December 21, 2028	51,000 thousand USD	3,00%	467,868	435,642
TAD 030-032 BT	Islamic Development Bank	Expansion of energy cooperation between Tajikistan and Afghanistan	June 28, 2011	November 30, 2031	14,067 thousand USD	3,5%	153,178	142,628

16. BORROWED FUNDS (continued)

Loan #	Creditor	Loan purpose	Agreement date	Maturity date	Loan amount	Interest rate	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
2010 (024)TOTAL 131- 029BT	Eximbank	Construction of 220 kV high-voltage power transmission line "Khujand Aini"	December 15, 2010	September 21 , 2031	35,055 thousand USD	3,00%	384,101	357,645
1141P	OFID (OPEC)	Expansion of energy cooperation between Tajikistan and Afghanistan	June 28, 2011	August 15 , 2026	8,500 thousand USD	3,00%	86,634	80,667
2011 (19) TOTAL NO. (170)-030 BT	Exim Bank	Creation of a unified electricity system in the northern region of the Republic of Tajikistan	July 20, 2011	March 21 , 2031	26,464 thousand USD	3,00%	289,966	269,994
Loan № 4093 TJ	International Development Association	Financing of the project to reduce electricity losses	December 6, 2005	September 15, 2026	11,446 thousand USD	1,75%	107,235	99,849
No.TAJ 2015-10(BT)	International Development	Financing of the project Providing electricity in winter period"	September 21, 2015	April 15 , 2035	5,000 thousand USD	2,42%	54,681	50,915
EIB Serapis No. 2009 0675 - 031BT	Eurasian Bank	Tajikistan's energy sector rehabilitation project	October 12, 2011	September 15, 2030	10,141 thousand USD	3,00%	111,123	103,469
Taj 021 BT	KfW	Replacement of the 220 kV distribution device at the Nurek HPP	February 3, 2009	November 1 , 2033	18,000 thousand EUR	1,75%	217,691	196,033
Financing the construction of small HPPs Kulob and Vose	State committee on investment and state property management of the Republic of Tajikistan	Project financing "Construction of small hydroelectric power plants "Kulob" and "Vose" for provision of electricity to rural population"	January 1, 2008	June 30, 2018	1,200 thousand Somoni	1%		1,200
266-025	Exim Bank	Reconstruction of the Regar substation	July 31, 2013	November 21 , 2033	35,043 thousand USD	3,00%	383,973	357,526
TAJ 2014-028-1	Exim Bank	Funding of the project "Construction of the second phase of the HES– 2"	December 18, 2014	June 21 , 2034	178,969 thousand USD	3,00%	1,960,984	1,825,916

16 BORROWED FUNDS (continued)

Loan #	Creditor	Loan purpose	Agreement date	Maturity date	Loan amount	Interest rate	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
TAJ 2014-028-2	Exim Bank	Funding of the project "Construction of the second phase of the HES– 2"	December 18, 2014	August 21 , 2039	929.977 thousand Yuan	2.5%	1,434,769	1,387,340
TAJ 2014-007(BT-027	Islamic Development Bank	Financing of the project "Reconstruction of the Ravshan substation"	May 5, 2015	October 15 , 2038	13,070 thousand USD	3,5%	134,980	125,683
TAJ 2016-03 (BT-037)	Islamic Development Bank	Electricity sales project between Central Asia and South Asia (CASA-1000)	August 19, 2016	June 15, 2045	70,000 thousand USD	2.5%	426,520	295,149
TAJ 2016-03 (BT-036)		Electricity sales project between Central Asia and South Asia (CASA-1000)	August 19, 2016	June 15, 2045	70,000 thousand EUR	1.692%	745,094	631,840
TAJ 2017-02 (BT-039)	Exim Bank	Rehabilitation and construction of power transmission lines of 500 kW	December 29, 2017	August 21 , 2042	546.032 thousand Yuan	2.5%	842,418	814,571
TAJ 2018-01 (BT-040)		Nurek HPP Rehabilitation Project, Phase 1 part A 6024-TJ	January 15, 2018	October 15, 2055	64,135 thousand USD	2.42%	516,567	316,232
TAJ 2018-01 (BT-040)		Nurek HPP Rehabilitation Project, Phase 1 Part B 6025-TJ	January 15, 2018	October 15, 2055	100,000 thousand USD	5.5%		2,551
TAJ 2018-02 (BT-041)	Asian Development Bank	Nurek HPP rehabilitation project, Phase 1	January 29, 2018	October 15, 2042	60,000 thousand USD	2,50%	412,073	295,959
Reconstruction of the Kayrokum HPP	EBRD	Kairokum HPP rehabilitation Project, 2nd Tranche	January 23, 2019	April 07 , 2058	27,000 USD	Libor +2%	200,348	128,077
TAJ 2020-04 (BT -001)	EBRD	Rehabilitation of Nurek HPP, Phase 1 (BT -001)	April 24 , 2020	October 15 , 2039	40,000 USD	1%	173,645	142,337
41553	EBRD	Kairakum HPP Rehabilitation	June 25, 2014	December 8, 2029	50,000 thousand USD	Libor +1%	341,128	403,144
41538	EBRD	Reduction of electricity losses in Sughd region	June 15, 2011	April 5 , 2026	10,150 thousand USD	Libor +1%	43,150	56,249

16. BORROWED FUNDS (continued)

Loan #	Creditor	Loan purpose	Agreement date	Maturity date	Loan amount	Interest rate	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
47221	EBRD	CASA 1000	August 01, 2015	July 31, 2030	110,000 USD	Libor +1%	643,007	585,279
47253	EBRD	Sughd region	April 13, 2018	December 8, 2029	38,000 thousand USD	Libor +2%		172,580

17. DEFERRED INCOME

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 deferred income of the Group comprises of current and non-current portions.

Non-current portion of deferred income:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022 (restated)
Deferred income on grants received from Government of the Republic of Tajikistan	3,329,361	2,342,932
	3,329,361	2,342,932

Deferred income on grants received is presented in the form of targeted funding for the construction of fixed assets and granted assets from the state bodies, which include mainly electrical equipment and facilities for power transfer devices transferred to the control of the Group by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Movement of deferred income on discounting of non-current borrowed funds at the rate lower than market rate for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 was as follows:

	2023	2022
at January 1	2,342,932	1,884,724
Grants directly paid to suppliers	145,899	464,089
Grants received during the year	1,076,563	216,060
Amortization for the year	(236,033)	(221,941)
at December 31	3,329,361	2,342,932

18. TRADE AND OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 trade and other accounts payable of the Group are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022 (restated)
Accounts payable for electricity	7,316,230	6,220,656
Accounts payable for fixed assets	1,282,222	2,521,673
Accounts payable for goods and services	410,636	288,271
Other accounts payable	751	905,616
	9,009,839	9,936,216

Below is information on the largest creditors:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Santguda-2 Hydroelectric Power Plant	3,577,913	2,914,020
Sangtuda HPP-1 OJSC	2,988,875	2,368,097
Rogun HPP OJSC	723,000	938,538
Tajiktransgaz OJSC	284,455	324,383
COBRA Instalaciones y Servicios, SA	234,506	121,940
	7,808,749	6,666,978

19. ADVANCES RECEIVED

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 advances received by the Group are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022 (restated)
Prepayments received for electricity	44,058	922
Advances received for thermal energy	581	52
Prepayments received for goods and services	81	173
	44,720	1,147

20. TAXES PAYABLE

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 taxes payable of the Group are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022 (restated)
Value added tax payable	23,780	121,005
Royalty tax payable	4,911	-
Social tax payable	3,544	3,424
Personal income tax payable	2,932	11,899
Property tax payable	-	177
Other taxes	1	(2)
	35,168	136,503

21. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 other payables and accrued expenses of the Group are as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022 (restated)
Fines and penalties on overdue borrowed funds	2,772,742	1,192,298
Unused vacation provision	12,066	10,832
Fines and penalties on taxes	8,457	-
Other liabilities	(8,726)	61,706
	2,784,539	1,264,836

The movement in provision for unused vacation for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is presented as follows:

	2023	2022
at January 1	10,832	10,819
Accrual/(recovery) of provision	1,444	13
Disposal subsidiary	(210)	-
at December 31	12,066	10,832

22. INCOME TAX

The Group measures and records its current income tax payable and its tax bases in its assets and liabilities in accordance with the tax regulations of the Republic of Tajikistan where the Group operates, which may differ from IFRS. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan, the income tax rate for production legal entities was 13%, but not less than 1% from gross revenue according to the tax law of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The Group is subject to certain permanent tax differences due to the non-tax deductibility of certain expenses and certain income being treated as non-taxable for tax purposes.

Deferred taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes. Temporary differences as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 relate mostly to different methods of income and expense recognition as well as to temporary differences generated by tax – book bases' differences for certain assets and liabilities.

	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022 (restated)
Current income tax expenses	-	11,892
Changes in deferred income tax	-	(154,404)
Income tax expenses	-	(142,512)

23. INCOME TAX (continued)

Temporary differences as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, comprise:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022 (restated)
Deferred income tax assets:		
Tax loss carry forward	681,927	1,607,132
ECL for doubtful debts	439,322	486,228
Deferred income	3,329,361	2,342,932
Allowance for cost decrease to net realizable value and obsolete inventories	372,466	395,000
Allowance for doubtful advances paid	262,477	296,628
Allowance for doubtful non-current advances paid	189,353	150,290
Unused vacation provision	12,066	10,832
Total deferred income tax assets	5,286,972	5,289,042
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Revaluation of property and equipment	5,576,672	5,863,181
Discount on borrowed funds	-	-
Total deferred income tax liabilities	5,576,672	5,863,181
Net deferred income tax liabilities at statutory tax rate (13%)	724,967	762,214

Temporary differences between tax accounting and current financial statement as well as tax losses lead to deferred tax liabilities as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 as a result of the following:

	December 31, 2022 (restated)	Recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	Recognized in equity	December 31, 2023
Temporary differences:				
Revaluation of property and equipment	762,214	-	(37,247)	724,967
	762,214	-	(37,247)	724,967

	December 31, 2021	Recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	Recognized in equity	December 31, 2022 (restated)
Temporary differences:				
Revaluation of property and equipment	824,497	-	(62,283)	762,214
Discount on borrowed funds	154,404	(154,404)	-	-
	978,901	(154,404)	(62,283)	762,214

24. REVENUE

The Group's revenues from sales of electricity and thermal energy for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022 (restated)
Revenue from sale of electricity	3,673,188	3,272,935
Revenue from sale of thermal energy	20,686	26,847
Other	666	3,013
	3,694,540	3,302,795

25. COST OF SALES

The cost of electricity and thermal energy produced for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022 (restated)
Cost of electricity	3,253,322	2,943,136
Cost of thermal energy	526,211	534,202
	3,779,533	3,477,338

Cost of sales includes the following articles:

	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022 (restated)
Cost of purchased electricity	1,920,010	1,818,598
Materials	731,788	648,644
Depreciation of fixed assets	519,635	448,878
Transportation cost	204,688	301,051
Salary and related taxes	221,824	144,929
Taxes other than income tax	75,989	62,185
Other	105,599	53,053
	3,779,533	3,477,338

26. SELLING EXPENSES

The selling expenses of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022 (restated)
Electricity transmission services	104,504	85,173
Accrual of allowance for doubtful advances paid	6,840	(33,229)
Accrual of expected credit losses for accounts receivable	(46,894)	148,422
	64,450	200,366

27. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

General and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022 (restated)
Fines and penalties on taxes	20,375	-
Salary and related taxes	29,673	24,770
Depreciation of fixed assets	11,023	11,645
Professional services	5,080	1,076
Taxes other than income tax	4,901	162,010
Utility	3,322	594
Unused vacation provision	2,863	699
Fuel	2,547	2,225
Fixed assets maintenance	1,561	1,737
Charity	1,514	1,285
Stationery	692	604
Rent expenses	670	1,464
Business trip	667	642
Communication	566	259
Bank fees	450	14,506
Representation expenses	227	279
Other	4,366	6,739
	90,497	230,534

Annually as a result of tax audit carried out by tax authorities the Group accrues fines and penalties for different taxes.

28. FINANCIAL EXPENSES

Financial expenses for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022 (restated)
Penalties on borrowed funds	1,413,689	1,322,684
Interest expenses	602,921	671,922
Amortization of discount on borrowed funds	-	455,390
	2,016,610	2,449,996

29. OTHER NON-OPERATING LOSS, NET

Other non-operating gain/(loss), net for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022 (restated)
Income from deferred income	262,885	337,425
Recovery/(accrual) of allowance for cost decrease to net realizable value and obsolete inventories	22,534	(129,613)
Inventory sales, net	2,909	3,491
Loss from disposal of property, plant and equipment	(105,049)	(433)
Other expenses	167,357	154,740
	(105,049)	(433)

30. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

IFRS 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions As no readily available market exists for large part of the Group's financial instruments, judgment is necessary in arriving at fair value, based on current economic conditions and specific risks attributable to the instrument.

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 the following methods and assumptions were used by the Group to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument for which it is practicable to estimate such value:

Cash and cash equivalents - The carrying amount represents their fair value.

Trade and other receivables - The carrying amount is considered a reasonable estimate of their fair value as the allowance for estimated doubtful amounts is considered a reasonable estimate of the discount required to reflect the impact of credit risk.

Trade and other payables - The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of their fair value due to their current nature.

Non-current borrowing - The carrying amount is considered a reasonable estimate of their fair value as applied interest rate on non-current borrowings is considered to be a reasonable approximation of the market rate with reference to loans with similar credit risk level and maturity period at the reporting date.

Fair values are primarily determined using quoted market prices or standard pricing models using observable market inputs where available and are presented to reflect the expected gross future cash in/outflows. The Group classifies the fair values of its financial instruments into a three level hierarchy based on the degree of the source and observability of the inputs that are used to derive the fair value of the financial asset or liability as follows:

- Level 1 Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can assess at the measurement date; or
- Level 2 Inputs other than quoted inputs included in Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly; or
- Level 3 Unobservable inputs for the assets or liabilities, requiring the Group to make market based assumptions.

30. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Level 1 classifications primarily include financial assets and financial liabilities that are exchange traded, whereas

Level 2 classifications primarily include financial assets and financial liabilities which derive their fair value primarily from exchange quotes and readily observable quotes.

Level 3 classifications primarily include financial assets and financial liabilities which derive their fair value predominately from models that use applicable market based estimates surrounding location, quality and credit differentials. In circumstances where the Group cannot verify fair value with observable market inputs (Level 3 fair values), it is possible that a different valuation model could produce a materially different estimate of fair value.

It is the Group's policy that transactions and activities in trade related financial instruments be concluded under master netting agreements or long form confirmations to enable balances due to/from a common counterparty to be offset in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy by the counterparty.
The following tables show the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities as at December 31, 2023 and 2022. Other assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis are cash and cash equivalents. There are no nonrecurring fair value measurements.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	December 31, 2023 Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS:				
Cash and cash equivalents	91,980	-	-	91,980
Trade and other accounts receivable	-	-	451,147	451,147
Non-current investments	-	-	182,400	182,400
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	91,980	-	633,547	725,527
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:				
Current trade and other accounts payable	-	-	9,009,839	9,009,839
Short-term borrowed funds	-	9,564,213	-	9,564,213
Long-term borrowed funds	-	10,102,086	-	10,102,086
Other short-term payables and accrued expenses	-	-	2,784,808	2,784,808
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	-	19,666,299	11,794,647	31,460,946

30. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	December 31, 2022 (restated) Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS:				
Cash and cash equivalents	43,042	-	-	43,042
Trade and other accounts receivable	-	-	604,732	604,732
Non-current investments	-	-	182,400	182,400
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	43,042	-	787,132	830,174
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:				
Current trade and other accounts payable	-	-	9,936,216	9,936,216
Short-term borrowed funds	-	8,220,557	-	8,220,557
Long-term borrowed funds	-	9,511,557	-	9,511,557
Other short-term payables and accrued expenses	-	-	1,203,130	1,203,130
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	-	17,732,114	11,139,346	28,871,460

31. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

(a) Social commitments and pensions and retirement plans

The Group incurs expenses on development and maintenance of social objects and welfare of its employees and other social needs.

Employees of the Group receive pension benefits in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Republic of Tajikistan.

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 the Group was not liable for any supplementary pensions, post-retirement health care, insurance benefits, or retirement indemnities to its current or former employees.

(b) Insurance

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 the Group had no insurance coverage in respect of its assets, activities and its public obligations and other risks, to be insured. Since the absence of insurance does not mean reducing the cost of the assets or incurrence of liabilities, provisions were not considered in the consolidated financial statements for uncertain losses.

(c) Environment protection issues

Official laws of the Republic of Tajikistan #58 "On environment protection" dated June 15, 2004, and #228 "On air protection" dated February 1, 1996, are aimed to protect atmosphere from pollution and established maximum permissible level of emission of harmful substances.

Integrated control and permits for allowable emissions of pollutants are conducted in accordance with the article 11 "Basic requirements for the valuation of atmosphere air quality" and article 13 "Measurement and control of emissions into the atmosphere".

31. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS (continued)

The Republic of Tajikistan has acceded to the Kyoto Protocol and ratified it on November 22, 2008. After the ratification of Kyoto Protocol coordination is assigned to Committee for environmental protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Legislation for environmental protection in the Republic of Tajikistan is in the process of development and government agencies continuously revise standards for the application of such legislation. The Group periodically evaluates its obligations under environmental regulations. As obligations are defined, they are recognized immediately in the consolidated statements. Potential liabilities that may arise as a result of changes in existing regulations, litigation in civil cases or legislation cannot be estimated with any certainty, but could be significant. Under the existing system of control and penalties for non-compliance with the existing legislation, Management believes that at the moment there are no significant liabilities related to environmental damage.

(d) Litigation

In Management's opinion at present time there are no any pending legal proceedings or other claims, which could have a material adverse effect on the financial results and financial position of the Group, or which would not be accrued or disclosed in these consolidated financial statements.

(e) Technical risks

Reconstruction of the electric power industry is dictated by the current situation in the energy sector due to the rapid deterioration of the technical condition of the fixed assets of the Group. Implementation of current and capital repairs is not enough; new construction, rehabilitation, reconstruction and technical re-equipment are required in accordance with technical progress. Thus, technical risk of impairment is high.

(f) Liabilities with counterparties

The Group's trade and other accounts payable include a liability towards the supplier HPP "Sangtuda 2". HPP "Sangtuda-2" charged penalties for the Group's accounts payable due to overdue payment for electricity. The Management of the Group believes that the amount of penalties will not be claimed by the HPP "Sangtuda-2" and probability of payment of penalties is remote.

32. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

Transactions with state companies

The Group applies the exemption from the application of IAS 24, disclosures in respect of related party transactions and balances and transactions, including commitments, because it is associated with the state organization. Accordingly, the Group discloses the nature of their relationship with the Government, the description and the amount of each operation that is significant, individually or in the aggregate.

Nature of operation	Related party
Cash and cash equivalents	SUE SB RT Amonatbonk
Advances paid	Shabakahoi taqsimoti barq, OJSC
Trade and other accounts receivable	Shabakahoi taqsimoti barq, OJSC
Trade and other accounts receivable	State Unitary Enterprise City heating Networks of Dushanbe
Trade and other accounts receivable	Shabakahoi intiqoli barq, OJSC
Trade and other accounts receivable	Rogun HPP, OJSC
Trade accounts payable	Sangtuda-2 HPP
Trade accounts payable	Sangtuda-1 HPP, OJSC
Trade accounts payable	Shabakahoi taqsimoti barq, OJSC

b) The consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 reflected the following transactions arising from transactions with related parties:

Nature of operation	Related party
Cost of sales	Sangtuda-1 HPP, OJSC
Cost of sales	Shabakahoi taqsimoti barq, OJSC
Cost of sales	Rogun HPP, OJSC
Cost of sales	Shabakahoi taqsimoti barq, OJSC
Revenue	Shabakahoi taqsimoti barq, OJSC
Revenue	Shabakahoi intiqoli barq, OJSC
Financial loss	Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Tajikistan
Selling expenses	Shabakahoi intiqoli barq, OJSC

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 the remuneration of key management was as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022 (restated)
Salary and bonuses	96	84
Contributions to social fund	19	17
	115	101

33. FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT

Main financial liabilities of the Group include loans, trade and other payables and agreements of financial guarantee. Main purpose of these financial liabilities is financing Group's operations and support of its activity.

Group has trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and current deposits, which directly arise in the course of Group's operational activity. The Group also keeps investment held for sale.

33. FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The Group is subject to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Management of the Group controls risk management process. Management reviews and approves risk management policy.

Prior to placement of Group's shares, duties of Superior Body are performed by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. Exclusive powers of Superior Body are:

- Determination of main directions of Group's activity, approval of annual reports and consolidated financial statements,
- Amending of Group's charter, including change of its share capital,
- Election of members of auditing committee (inspector) of the Group and their dismissal,
- Approval of Audit committee reports,
- Taking decision on acquisition of shares, issued by the Group,
- Taking decision on reorganisation and liquidation of the Group, assignment of liquidation committee and approval of liquidation balance sheet,

- Election of Group's Chairman and his termination,
- Exercise of other powers, prescribed by laws of the Republic of Tajikistan and charter of the Group.

33. FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Geographical concentration

The geographical concentration of assets and liabilities are disclosed below:

	Republic of Tajikistan	OECD countries	Other	2023 Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS:				
Cash and cash equivalents	91,980	-	-	91,980
Trade and other accounts receivable	342,742	-	108,405	451,147
Non-current investments	182,400	-	-	182,400
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	617,122	-	108,405	725,527
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:				
Current trade and other accounts payable	8,173,237	836,602	-	9,009,839
Current borrowed funds	9,329,363	234,850	-	9,564,213
Non-current borrowed funds	9,282,642	819,444	-	10,102,086
Other current payables and accrued Expenses	2,784,808	-	-	2,784,808
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	29,570,050	1,890,896	-	31,460,946

	Republic of Tajikistan	OECD countries	Other	2022 (restated) Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS:				
Cash and cash equivalents	43,042	-	-	43,042
Trade and other accounts receivable	430,901	-	173,831	604,732
Non-current investments	182,400	-	-	182,400
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	656,343	-	173,831	830,174
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:				
Current trade and other accounts payable	8,056,212	1,880,004	-	9,936,216
Current borrowed funds	8,047,822	172,735	-	8,220,557
Non-current borrowed funds	8,613,868	897,689	-	9,511,557
Other current payables and accrued Expenses	1,203,130	-	-	1,203,130
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	25,921,032	2,950,428	-	28,871,460

Market risk

Market risk is a risk of possible fluctuations of the fair value of future cash flows as a result of changes in market prices. Market prices include four types of risks: interest rate risk, currency risk, risk of price change and other price risks. Financial instruments, which are subject to market risk, include loans, deposits, investments held for sale.

Sensitivity analysis as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 is presented below.

33. FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity analysis was prepared on the basis of assumption that amount of net debt and part of financial instruments in foreign currency is constant.

Analysis does not include effect of changes of market variables on book value of pensions and other liabilities on employee's termination, provisions and also nonfinancial assets and liabilities of subdivisions.

In preparing sensitivity analysis the following assumptions were made:

Sensitivity of statement of financial position is associated with debt instruments held for sale.

Sensitivity of relevant account of statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is the effect of proposed changes of relevant market risks.

The analysis was made on the basis of financial assets and financial liabilities existing as at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Risk of price changes

Risk of price changes is the risk or uncertainty arising from possible changes in market prices and their impact on future performance and results of operational activity of the Group.

Price decrease can lead to decrease of net income and cash flows. Maintaining low prices for an extended period of time can lead to a reduction in activity and may ultimately have an impact on the Group's ability to fulfill its obligations under the contracts. Management estimates the decline as hardly probable and Group does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to this risk.
The Group enters into non-current contracts for products supply on standard commercial terms; thereby the Group is not exposed to the risk of loss of revenue due to price increase on the market.

Currency risk

Currency risk is a risk that the fair value of future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates. The Group's exposure to foreign currency exchange rates is stipulated primarily due to Group's operating activity (when sales or expenses are denominated in currencies, other than the functional currency of the Group), as well as the Group's net investment in foreign subsidiaries.

The Group exports its production to Afghanistan and countries of Central Asia, acquires equipment and materials from overseas suppliers and attracts a substantial amount of non-current loans in foreign currency. Significant concentration of currency risk lies in loans denominated in various foreign currencies (mainly in US dollars). In accordance with the Group's accounting policy, these loans were translated to somoni using exchange rates prevailed at the reporting date. However, future changes in exchange rate of somoni to US dollar are unpredictable. Future changes in exchange rates may affect the carrying value of liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

There are strict restrictions and controls in respect of Somoni conversion into other currencies. Currently Somoni is not convertible currency outside the Republic of Tajikistan.

33. FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (continued)

	TJS	USD	EUR	XDR	KWD	Other	2023 Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS:							
Cash and cash equivalents	9,913	79,641	89	-	-	2,337	91,980
Trade and other accounts receivable	342,742	108,405	-	-	-	-	451,147
Long-term investments	182,400	-	-	-	-	-	182,400
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	535,055	188,046	89	-	-	2,337	725,527
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:							
Current trade and other accounts payable	7,872,601	986,786	122,847	-	-	27,605	9,009,839
Short-term borrowed funds	1,320	7,833,813	259,885	144,528	766,628	558,039	9,564,213
Long-term borrowed funds	-	7,246,656	792,250	113,111	31,574	1,918,495	10,102,086
Other current payables and accrued expenses	12,089	2,270,716	57,738	193,354	46,712	204,199	2,784,808
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	7,886,010	18,337,971	1,232,721	450,993	844,914	2,708,337	31,460,946
Open currency position	(7,350,955)	(18,149,925)	(1,232,632)	(450,993)	(844,914)	(2,706,000)	(30,735,419)

33. FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (continued)

	TJS	USD	EUR	XDR	KWD	Other	2022 (restated) Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS:							
Cash and cash equivalents	7,637	32,362	-	-	-	3,043	43,042
Trade and other accounts receivable	430,901	173,831	-	-	-	-	604,732
Non-current investments	182,400	-	-	-	-	-	182,400
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	620,938	206,193	-	-	-	3,043	830,174
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:							
Current trade and other accounts payable	4,811,115	4,914,055	211,046	-	-	-	9,936,216
Short-term borrowed funds	1,318	6,861,621	150,199	467,717	126,284	613,418	8,220,557
Long-term borrowed funds	-	6,658,295	734,757	1,930,097	152,982	35,426	9,511,557
Other current payables and accrued expenses	10,832	1,044,850	25,846	88,058	21,671	11,873	1,203,130
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	4,823,265	19,478,821	1,121,848	2,485,872	300,937	660,717	28,871,460
Open currency position	(4,202,327)	(19,272,628)	(1,121,848)	(2,485,872)	(300,937)	(657,674)	(28,041,286)

33. FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (continued)

Currency risk sensitivity

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in the USD and XDR against the TJS for 2023 and 2022, respectively. These rates are the sensitivity rates used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the possible change in foreign currency exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the end of the period for a 10% change in foreign currency rates. The sensitivity analysis includes external loans as well as loans to foreign operations within the Group where the denomination of the loan is in a currency other than the currency of the lender or the borrower.

	2023		2022	
	Official USD exchange rate, +10%	**Official USD exchange rate, -10%**	**Official USD exchange rate, +10%**	**Official USD exchange rate, -10%**
Impact on profit and loss	(1,814,993)	1,814,993	(1,927,263)	1,927,263

	2023		2022	
	Official XDR exchange rate, +10%	**Official XDR exchange rate, -10%**	**Official XDR exchange rate, +10%**	**Official XDR exchange rate, -10%**
Impact on profit and loss	(45,099)	45,099	(248,587)	248,587

	2023		2022	
	Official EUR exchange rate, +10%	**Official EUR exchange rate, -10%**	**Official EUR exchange rate, +10%**	**Official EUR exchange rate, -10%**
Impact on profit and loss	(123,263)	123,263	(112,185)	112,185

The Group is not exposed to interest rate risk as the amount of the Group's borrowings raised with floating rate is insignificant.

Credit risk

Credit risk is a risk that the Group will incur financial loss because the counterparties fail to meet their obligations under financial instrument or client contract. The Group is exposed to credit risk related to its operating activity (primarily, trade receivables).

The carrying value of accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful debt, represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk.

Need for impairment recognition is reviewed at each reporting date, individually for each large entity. In addition, the amounts due from a large number of individuals are Grouped into homogeneous Groups and assessed for impairment on a collective basis. The calculations are based on the information on actual losses incurred in the past. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is presented by the book value of each class of financial assets. The Group does not have the property received as security for the debt owed to it.

Although collection of receivables could be influenced by economic factors, Management believes that there is no substantial risk of loss beyond the provision for impairment of receivables.

33. FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (continued)

Liquidity risk

Group exercises control over the risk of shortage of funds using a recurring liquidity planning tool.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans and payment by installments contracts.

The Group has access to financing in sufficient amounts and terms of loans to be paid within 12 months may be postponed to a later date by agreement with current creditors.

The following table summarizes the contractual undiscounted payments on financial liabilities of the Group by maturity.

33. FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (continued)

	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3 months - 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Undefined	2023 Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS:							
Cash and cash equivalents	91,980	-	-	-	-	-	91,980
Trade and other accounts receivable	451,147	-	-	-	-	-	451,147
Non-current investments	-	-	-	-	-	182,400	182,400
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	543,127	-	-	-	-	182,400	725,527
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:							
Trade and other accounts payable	9,009,839	-	-	-	-	-	9,009,839
Short-term borrowed funds	8,427,691	289,382	847,140	-	-	-	9,564,213
Long-term borrowed funds	-	-		4,727,959	5,374,127	-	10,102,086
Other current payables and accrued expenses	2,772,742	-	12,066	-	-	-	2,784,808
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	20,210,272	289,382	859,206	4,727,959	5,374,127	-	31,460,946
Difference between financial assets and liabilities	(19,667,145	(289,382)	(859,206)	(4,727,959)	(5,374,127)	182,400	(30,735,419)

33. FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (continued)

	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3 months - 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Undefined	2022 (restated) Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS:							
Cash and cash equivalents	43,042	-	-	-	-	-	43,042
Trade and other accounts receivable	604,732	-	-	-	-	-	604,732
Non-current investments	-	-	-	-	-	182,400	182,400
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	647,774	-	-	-	-	182,400	830,174
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:							
Current trade and other accounts payable	9,936,216	-	-	-	-	-	9,936,216
Short-term borrowed funds	7,363,315	104,567	752,675	-	-	-	8,220,557
Long-term borrowed funds	-	-	-	4,990,349	4,521,208	-	9,511,557
Other current payables and accrued expenses	1,203,130	-	-	-	-	-	1,203,130
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	18,502,661	104,567	752,675	4,990,349	4,521,208	-	28,871,460
Difference between financial assets and liabilities	(17,854,887)	(104,567)	(752,675)	(4,990,349)	(4,521,208)	182,400	(28,041,286)

33. FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (continued)

Analysis of undiscounted financial liabilities

The table below shows the distribution of the Group's obligations as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 based on contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3 months – 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Undefined	2023 Total
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:							
Current trade and other accounts payable	9,009,839	-	-	-	-	-	9,009,839
Current borrowed funds	25,055	2,333,079	5,977,510	-	-	-	8,335,644
Non-current borrowed Funds	-	-	-	7,358,874	6,465,438	-	13,824,312
Other current payables and accrued expenses	2,772,742	-	12,066	-	-	-	2,784,808
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	11,807,636	2,333,079	5,989,576	7,358,874	6,465,438	-	33,954,603

	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3 months - 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Undefined	2022 (restated) Total
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:							
Current trade and other accounts payable	9,936,216	-	-	-	-	-	9,936,216
Short-term borrowed funds	25,055	2,333,079	5,977,510	-	-	-	8,335,644
Long-term borrowed Funds	-	-	-	7,358,874	6,465,438	-	13,824,312
Other current payables and accrued expenses	1,203,130	-	-	-	-	-	1,203,130
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	11,164,401	2,333,079	5,977,510	7,358,874	6,465,438	-	33,299,302

33. FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (continued)

Capital management

Capital includes capital owned by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The main objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure strong credit worthiness and an adequate level of capital to conduct its operations and maximize shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and its changes in response to changes of economic conditions.

For the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 no changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes for managing capital.

34. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

At the date of the issue of the consolidated financial statements of the Group there were no events, except described above that must be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IAS 10 "Events after the reporting period".