

Approach to waste management and implementation of initiatives to reduce and dispose of waste

Most waste is transferred to specialised organisations for recycling, reuse or utilisation. Until transfer, waste is temporarily stored on enterprise premises in compliance with established storage periods and requirements, which helps minimise the risk of environmental impact.

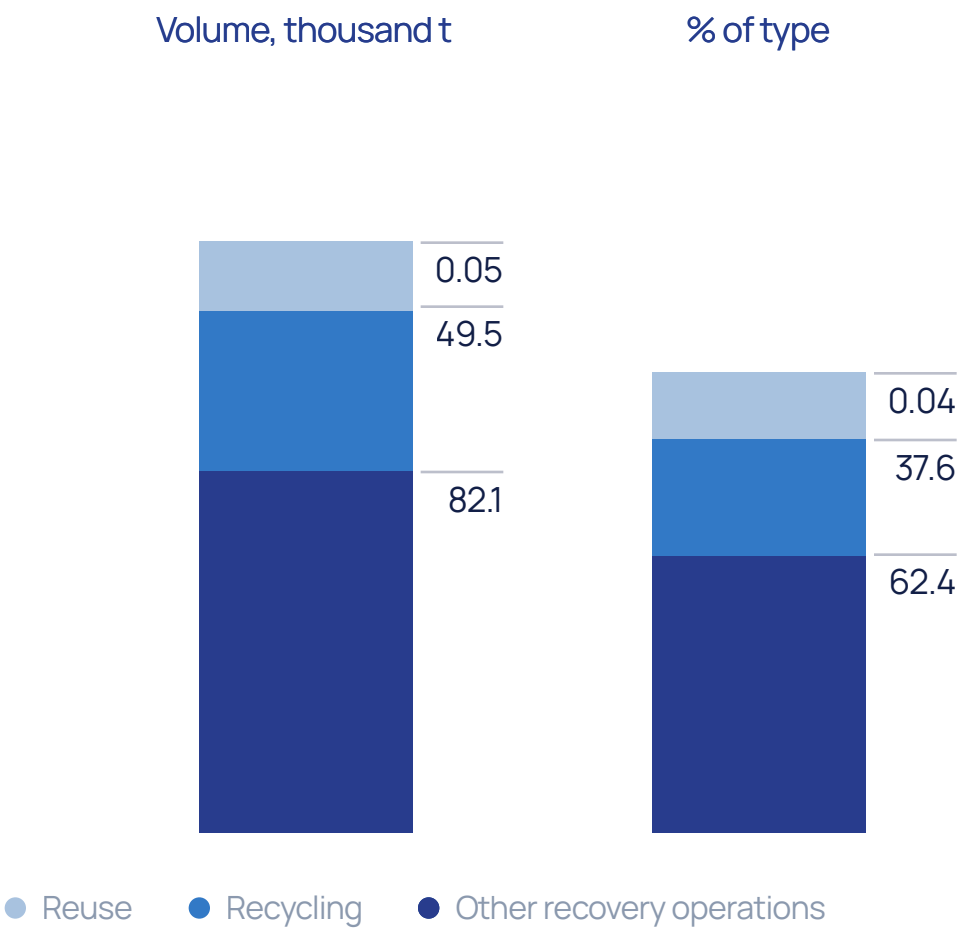
The oil and gas sector continues to implement programmes for the disposal of historical oil-containing waste and the remediation of contaminated land.

In 2025, 338.8 thousand tonnes of historical oil waste were disposed of. Since 2018, 4.6 million tonnes of waste have been processed, and historical contamination has been fully eliminated on the contract territory of Karazhanbasmunay JSC.

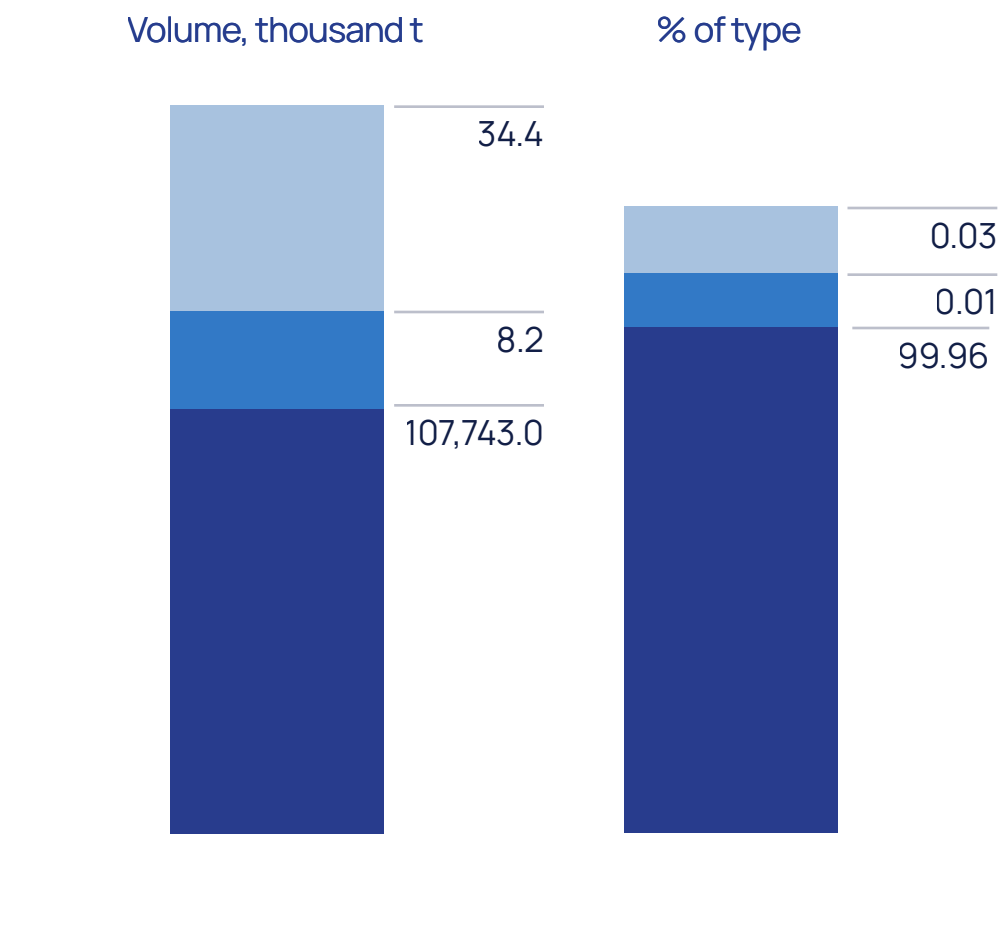
In corporate and office centres, we are introducing separate waste collection for plastic, aluminium and waste paper, with subsequent transfer for recycling. For example, Samruk-Kazyna Ondeu LLP collected 30 thousand plastic bottles and aluminium cans as part of an environmental competition and transferred 75 kg of waste paper for recycling.

Waste management in 2025

Hazardous waste 131,6 thousand t



Non-hazardous waste 107,785.6 thousand t



Biodiversity

We operate in a variety of natural zones in Kazakhstan — from forest-steppe and steppe to desert, semi-desert and mountain ecosystems. Such a scale of presence requires a systematic approach to biodiversity and continuous oversight of environmental impact.

The Fund Group's environmental policies set out measures to prevent and reduce impacts on flora and fauna. Internal procedures and programmes have been developed across the various lines of activity, covering biodiversity-impact assessment of projects, environmental monitoring in areas of presence, the conservation of habitats of fauna and flora, the restoration of disturbed territories, and the delivery of compensation measures where ecosystem impact is unavoidable.

We are also adopting specialised programmes and internal biodiversity-management standards, developing cooperation with scientific organisations and specialist experts, and applying modern approaches to monitoring and restoring ecosystems. As part of this work, lists are compiled of flora and fauna species included in the IUCN Red List and on national lists of protected species in cases where their habitats are found on the territories of presence. We take these data into account when planning environmental protection measures and assessing potential impact on biodiversity.

We regularly track the state of ecosystems in territories of presence, including flora and fauna, as well as the quality of environmental components. Monitoring results are used to adjust environmental measures and improve approaches to environmental management.

When developing our production and infrastructure network — extraction facilities, energy infrastructure, transport and communication systems - we take into account possible impact on natural ecosystems, including animal migration routes, the state of species habitats and the preservation of natural landscapes.

The Fund Group continues to improve its environmental monitoring systems and develop long-term biodiversity conservation programmes aimed at preventing negative impacts on ecosystems and restoring natural areas.

