APPROVED
Deputy Chairman of the Management Board
for Economics, Transformation and Privatization
JSC "NAVOIYAZOT"
_____ D.D. Jalilov
"27" February 2026 y.

Accounting policy for tax purposes for 2026 JSC "NAVOIYAZOT"

The Accounting policy for tax purposes of JSC “Navoiyazot” (hereinafter, the “Company”) comprises the methods and procedures used to maintain tax records in accordance with the requirements of the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter, the “Tax Code”), for the purpose of summarising and systematising information on taxable items and/or items related to taxation, calculating taxes and fees, and preparing tax reports.

This Accounting policy for tax purposes has been developed in accordance with the Tax Code, taking into account the requirements of Article 77, “Accounting policy for tax purposes”, of the Tax Code.

Where accounting methods and the recognition of transactions for financial accounting purposes differ from those prescribed by the Tax Code, the relevant tax records and the tax treatment of such transactions shall be set out in the relevant sections of this Accounting policy for each type of tax.

The Company applies the generally established tax regime.

The Company maintains its tax accounting independently.

The persons responsible for tax accounting are the Chief Accountant, the Deputy Chief Accountant, and the accounting group responsible for taxes of legal entities and individuals and for payments from the payroll fund.

Persons responsible for tax accounting shall:

- be guided by the following regulatory documents: the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Accounting”; National Accounting Standards of the Republic of Uzbekistan; the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan; and other regulatory documents duly approved;
- be responsible for compliance with the methodological principles of tax accounting;
- ensure that accounting records are maintained in accordance with the Tax Code in order to summarise and systematise information on taxable items and/or items related to taxation, calculate taxes and prepare tax reports.

For tax purposes, accounting is maintained on the accrual basis and in the national currency, except where otherwise provided by the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Tax accounting is based on the following documents:

- primary accounting documents prepared in accordance with applicable law, as well as primary documents approved by the Company for documenting business transactions recognised in the accounting records;
- accounting ledgers and registers;
- analytical registers and tax base calculation registers.

Form and procedure for preparing tax registers:

1. Accounting and tax documents shall be prepared in paper and electronic form;

Tax accounting documents include documents containing calculations for each type of tax or income paid, together with the appendices to the relevant calculations, which serve as the basis for determining tax liabilities;

2. Tax reports shall be prepared using the forms approved by the Tax Committee under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and submitted to the tax authorities for the taxes in respect of which the Company is recognised as a taxpayer;

3. Starting from 1 January 2026, in accordance with Article 81 of the Tax Code (as amended by Law No. ZRU-1108 of 25 December 2025), tax reports for certain taxes (including VAT, personal income tax, social tax, and property tax and land tax of legal entities) are generated by the tax authorities on a proactive basis. In such cases, the Company shall review the generated reports against its tax accounting registers and, where discrepancies are identified, shall take the actions provided for by the Tax Code to correct them;

4. The procedures for preparing, and the formats of tax registers independently developed by the Company shall be set out in supplementary documents;

If a tax report contains inaccurate or incomplete information and/or errors that have resulted in a reduction or change in the amount of tax calculated, the Company shall make the necessary corrections and submit an amended tax report to the tax authority;

5. Where the grouping and recording of taxable items and business transactions for tax purposes are consistent with the grouping and recording of transactions in financial accounting under applicable accounting rules, tax accounting data may be obtained from the accounting registers;

6. Tax registers and the procedures for processing accounting information shall be developed by the responsible person and, where necessary, reviewed and updated;

7. Unless otherwise provided by the Tax Code, the Company shall retain tax reports submitted to the tax authorities and their supporting documents for at least three (3) years following the year in which the relevant report was submitted, and for longer periods in respect of the documents for which such periods are established by part two of Article 84 of the Tax Code.

List of taxes and mandatory payments accrued and paid by the Company:

No.	Tax name	Accrual account	Payment account
1	Value Added Tax (VAT)	64 10	44 10
2	Income Tax	64 11	44 11
3	Land Tax	64 12	44 12
4	Tax for the use of water resources	64 13	44 13
5	Property Tax	64 14	44 14
6	VAT on the purchase (import) of works and services from foreign entities	64 16	44 21
7	Personal Income Tax	64 19	44 19
8	Tax on income of non-residents	64 20	44 16
9	Social Tax	65 21	45 21
10	Individual Accumulative Pension Account (IAPA) contributions	65 22	45 22

VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT)

The legal requirements governing the calculation, remittance, filing and payment of VAT are set out in Articles 237–282 of the Tax Code.

The following are subject to taxation:

1) turnover from the sale of goods (services) whose place of sale is the Republic of Uzbekistan;

2) import of goods into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Turnover from the sale of goods consists of:

1) transfer of property rights to goods on a monetary basis, including under a loan agreement for goods;

2) free delivery of goods, except in cases where such delivery is economically justified;

3) financial lease (leasing) of property;

4) delivery of goods on the basis of the terms of payment in installments.

The date of the sale of goods shall be the date of the invoice submitted by the supplier or the date of dispatch (transfer) of the goods, if this date is earlier than the date of the invoice submitted.

If the shipment (handover) of the goods is not carried out, the date of transfer of the property rights to the goods to the buyer is the date of turnover for the sale of the goods.

The date on which the invoice or other document confirming the fact of the provision of services is issued (signed) is the date on which the turnover for the sale of services is carried out.

In general, invoices are issued electronically.

The tax base shall be determined as the value of goods (services) sold, excluding VAT, based on the price (tariff) applied by the parties to the transaction.

Where suppliers grant discounts or other commercial bonuses as at the date of the taxable supply, the tax base is determined net of such discounts or bonuses.

The tax base is determined based on the market value of goods (services), determined in accordance with the procedure approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the following cases:

1) when selling goods (services) in exchange for other goods (services);

2) when providing (rendering) goods (services) free of charge;

3) using the property of a legal entity for personal purposes.

The VAT rate is set at 12 percent. Turnover from the export of goods is taxed at the zero (0%) rate.

One month is a tax period.

The Company claims input VAT paid or payable on goods (services) actually received, subject to the conditions set out in Article 266 of the Tax Code.

The Company does not claim input VAT in the cases specified in Article 267 of the Tax Code, including:

- upon purchase (import) of fixed assets, real estate objects and intangible assets intended for the production and (or) sale (provision of services) of goods, the sales turnover of which is exempt from taxation;
- when goods (services) are purchased for construction, modernization, reconstruction, technical re-equipment and repair of fixed assets and real estate objects used (intended to be used) in turnover exempt from taxation;
- when goods (services) whose turnover on sales is exempt from tax are purchased for production and (or) sale (provision of services);
- when goods (services) are purchased from legal entities or individual entrepreneurs who are not taxpayers;
- representation expenses;
- when goods (services) are received free of charge, except for cases where the recipient has paid tax on them;
- when purchasing goods (services) intended to be used for personal needs of the taxpayer, the costs of which are not deductible when calculating the profit tax in accordance with Article 317 of the Tax Code.

The amounts of tax paid by the taxpayer upon purchase of goods (services) shall not be taken into account upon purchase or import of the following goods (services), unless the purchase of these goods (services) is related to the type of activity being carried out:

- passenger cars, motorcycles, helicopters, motor boats, airplanes, as well as other types of motor vehicles and fuel for them;
- alcohol and tobacco products.

The tax amount that is not taken into account is included in the value of purchased goods (services).

If the Company carries out both taxable and tax-exempt turnover, the amount of tax corresponding to the taxable turnover is accepted for offset.

The amount of input VAT eligible for offset is determined by the Company using the proportional method.

The amount of tax accepted for offset by the taxpayer under the proportional method is determined based on the ratio of the amount of taxable turnover to the total amount of turnover from the sale of goods (services) (excluding tax) during the current calendar year, determined by the cumulative total.

The Company shall submit tax reports to the tax authorities at the place of its tax registration no later than the twentieth day of the month following the expired tax period.

Payment of the tax shall be made no later than the deadline for submission of tax reports for each tax period at the place of tax registration.

INCOME TAX

Revenue accounting is organised in accordance with NAS 2, “Revenue from the main economic activity”, registered by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan on 5 August 2024 under No. 3542.

Revenue from the main economic activity is measured at the amount of consideration received or receivable at current prices for products (goods and services), on the accrual basis.

The principal revenue from operating (core) activities comprises:

– Revenue from the sale of finished goods manufactured by the Company;

– Revenue from the sale of goods purchased for resale.

Other possible income from the main economic activities includes:

– Income from the disposal of property, plant and equipment and other assets;

– Income from the write-off of accounts payable and unclaimed amounts;

– Income from ancillary operations;

– Gratuitous financial assistance;

– Other operating income;

– Income from short-term leases.

Income from financing activities includes:

– Dividend income;

– Interest income;

– Foreign exchange gains;

– Other income from financing activities.

Income from the sale of goods is recognized when all of the following conditions are met:

1. the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer;

2. the Company no longer retains continuing managerial involvement or effective control associated with ownership of the goods sold;

3. the amount of income can be estimated with a high degree of reliability;

4. it is probable that the Company will obtain economic benefits associated with the transaction;

5. the costs incurred or expected to be incurred in connection with the transaction can be estimated with a high degree of reliability.

Revenue from operating activities is recognized only when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company. When there is uncertainty about the recoverability of the amount included in revenue, the amount not refunded or irrecoverable is recognized as an expense, not as an adjustment to the amount of revenue initially recognized.

When the final outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services (performance of works) can be determined with certainty, revenue related to the transaction is recognized by reference

to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The following conditions must be met to determine the final outcome of the transaction with certainty:

- the likelihood that the Company will receive the proceeds from the transaction;
- the stage of completion of the transaction can be estimated with a high degree of reliability at the reporting date;
- the costs incurred in executing the transaction and the costs of completing it can be estimated with a high degree of reliability.

Income from the sale of finished goods is recognised:

- on the date the products are transferred to the end customer;
- on the date the export declaration is completed;
- on the date the buyer or its representative signs the shipping documents confirming acceptance of the inventory;
- upon transfer of the risks and title to the buyer.

Income from other activities is recognised:

- on the date the tangible assets are transferred to the buyer;
- on the date the customer accepts the services;
- upon transfer of the risks and title to the buyer.

Expenses are accounted for in accordance with the Regulation on the composition of production and sales costs of products (works, services) and the procedure for forming financial results (Appendix to Resolution No. 54 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 5 February 1999), taking into account the Tax Code.

The legal requirements governing the calculation, remittance, filing and payment of corporate income tax are set out in Articles 294–363 of the Tax Code.

The tax base is the amount of taxable profit determined in accordance with Articles 295–296 of the Tax Code.

The Company shall keep separate records of the income (expenses) for the operations, the accounting procedure of which differs from the general procedure of profit and loss accounting.

The tax base shall be determined on an accrual basis from the beginning of the tax period.

Adjustments are made to the tax base in the cases and according to the procedure specified in the Tax Code.

Income and expenses in kind shall be taken into account by the taxpayer based on the actual price of the transaction. If the price of goods (services) in such a transaction differs from their market price and such a difference results in a decrease in the taxpayer's tax base or an increase in losses, the tax base shall be determined based on market prices.

When determining the tax base, all expenses related to the receipt of income shall be deducted from the total income of the Company, with the exception of expenses that are not deductible under Article 317 of the Tax Code.

Expenses related to the generation of income are recognized as justified and documented costs incurred by the Company both in the Republic of Uzbekistan and outside of it during the reporting (tax) period, taking into account the methodology set out in this Accounting policy for tax purposes.

Where the Company carries out activities that are not subject to tax (exemption, tax relief or a zero rate), the tax base is determined by maintaining separate records of taxable and non-taxable income and the related expenses. Where expenses cannot be directly attributed, the proportional allocation method is applied.

Income tax rates are applied in accordance with Article 337 of the Tax Code. The basic income tax rate is 15 percent. Profit from the export of goods is taxed at the 0 percent rate in the cases and subject to the conditions established by Article 337 of the Tax Code.

The tax period is the calendar year; the reporting period is the quarter.

The tax amount at the end of the reporting (tax) period is determined by the taxpayer independently. The amount of tax at the end of the reporting period is calculated cumulatively from the beginning of the tax period as a percentage of the tax base corresponding to the tax rate.

Tax reporting shall be submitted by the taxpayer at the end of each reporting and tax period to the tax authority at the place of tax registration.

Tax reporting shall be submitted within the following timeframes:

- based on the results of the reporting period - no later than the twentieth day of the month following the reporting period;
- based on the results of the tax period - no later than March 1 of the year following the expired tax period.

Payment of income tax and monthly advance payments shall be made in accordance with Article 340 of the Tax Code. Since the Company's total income exceeds the threshold of UZS 20 billion established by Article 340 of the Tax Code (as amended by Law No. ZRU-1108 of 25 December 2025), the Company makes monthly advance payments.

LAND TAX

The legal requirements governing the calculation, remittance, filing and payment of land tax are set out in Articles 424–432 of the Tax Code.

The Company has taxable land plots in the city of Navoi and in the Karmana, Kanimekh and Kyzyltepa districts of Navoi Region, as well as in the Jondor District of Bukhara Region, the Koson District of Kashkadarya Region and the Zomin District of Jizzakh Region.

The object of taxation for land tax are land plots held by the Company on the basis of ownership, possession, use or lease.

The tax period is the calendar year.

Basic tax rates for non-agricultural lands across the republic's regions are set in absolute values per hectare, by region of the Republic.

The tax is calculated as of January 1 of each tax period, and tax reporting is submitted to the tax authority at the location of the land plot, no later than 20 January of the current tax period.

The Company independently calculates the tax based on the tax base and the corresponding tax rate.

If the tax base (calculated tax amount) changes during the tax period, an amended tax report shall be submitted to the tax authority within one month.

Payment of tax for non-agricultural land is made no later than the 10th day of each month in the amount of one-twelfth of the annual tax amount. For January, the payment is made no later than January 20th.

The tax is paid at the location of the taxable land plots (in the districts listed above).

Where the Company carries out activities for which no land tax is payable, separate records shall be maintained for taxable and non-taxable land plots.

Where the Company applies land tax benefits, it shall comply with the conditions for their application introduced from 1 January 2026, including the requirement that the Company's total income from the sale of goods (services) exceeds the amount of the benefit used.

TAX FOR THE USE OF WATER RESOURCES

The legal requirements governing the calculation, remittance, filing and payment of tax for the use of water resources are set out in Articles 441–448 of the Tax Code.

The object of taxation for the use of water resources (hereinafter in this section referred to as the tax) are water resources used from surface and underground sources.

The tax base is the volume of water used.

The tax period is the calendar year.

Tax rates for water resources withdrawn from surface and underground sources, within the established limit, are set in absolute values per cubic meter.

The tax amount is calculated based on the tax base and established tax rates.

Tax reporting is submitted to the tax authorities at the location of water use or water consumption once a year no later than March 1 of the year following the reporting period.

During the tax period the Company pays advance payments of tax.

To calculate the amount of advance payments, the Company must submit a certificate of the tax amount for the current tax period to the tax authorities at the location of water use or consumption, calculated based on the estimated tax base (volume of water use) and established tax rates, no later than January 20 of the current period.

Advance payments shall be made no later than the twentieth day of each month in an amount equal to one-twelfth of the annual tax amount.

PROPERTY TAX

The legal requirements governing the calculation, remittance, filing and payment of property tax are set out in Articles 410–417 of the Tax Code.

The Company owns real estate in the city of Navoi and in the Karmana, Kanimekh and Kyzyltepa districts of Navoi Region, as well as in the Jondor District of Bukhara Region, the Koson District of Kashkadarya Region and the Zomin District of Jizzakh Region.

Property tax is paid at the location of the real estate (in the districts listed above).

The object of taxation for the property tax of the Company is real estate.

Real estate includes:

1) buildings and structures subject to registration with the authorities implementing state registration of rights to real estate;

2) unfinished construction projects.

The tax base is the average annual residual value. The residual value of real estate is determined as the difference between the initial (replacement) cost of this property and the amount of depreciation calculated using the methods established by the Company's Accounting Policy.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method and the maximum depreciation rates specified in Article 306 of the Tax Code and in the Company's Accounting Policy for 2026.

The tax rate is set at 1.5 percent. For construction projects not completed within the standard period, the tax rate is set at 3 percent.

The tax period is the calendar year.

Tax reporting is submitted to the tax authority at the place of tax registration once a year no later than March 1 of the year following the reporting tax period.

Tax reports for property located in the districts listed above shall be submitted to the tax authorities at the location of the relevant real estate.

Advance payments shall be paid no later than the 10th of each month in the amount of one-twelfth of the annual tax amount. However, for January, the tax must be paid no later than January 20th.

If the estimated tax base changes during the tax period, the taxpayer has the right to submit an amended tax statement. Advance payments for the remainder of the tax period are adjusted by the amount of the tax change in equal installments.

The amount of tax payable for the tax period, taking into account advance payments, is paid into the budget no later than the deadline for submitting tax reports.

Where the Company carries out activities for which no property tax is payable, separate records shall be maintained for taxable and non-taxable property.

Where the Company applies property tax benefits, it shall comply with the conditions for their application introduced from 1 January 2026, including the requirement that the Company's total income from the sale of goods (services) exceeds the amount of the benefit used.

VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT) ON THE PURCHASE (IMPORT) OF WORKS AND SERVICES FROM FOREIGN ENTITIES

When purchasing (importing) works and services from foreign legal entities that are not registered with the tax authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan as VAT payers, the Company determines whether a taxable supply exists based on the place of supply of the relevant works and services in accordance with Article 241 of the Tax Code.

If the place of supply of the purchased works and services is recognised as the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Company acts as a tax agent and fulfils its obligations to calculate and pay VAT in accordance with Article 255 of the Tax Code.

Determination of the tax base and calculation of VAT: The tax base is determined separately for each transaction based on the value of the works and services purchased, taking into account Article 255 of the Tax Code.

If, under the contract, the price of the works and services is stated exclusive of VAT, the Company independently charges VAT in addition to the contractual price and remits it to the budget.

VAT is calculated at the rate specified in Article 258 of the Tax Code, being 12%, unless another rate or an exemption applies to the relevant transaction.

Payment of VAT and its presentation in tax reports: The Company shall calculate and remit VAT to the budget in a timely manner on transactions involving the purchase of works and services from foreign entities for which the Company is recognised as a tax agent. The relevant amounts shall also be reported in the VAT return in accordance with the procedures and deadlines established by the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Input VAT credit: VAT paid by the Company as a tax agent when purchasing works and services from foreign entities may be claimed as input VAT, provided that the conditions and requirements of Chapter 37 of the Tax Code, in particular Articles 266 and 267, are met.

PERSONAL INCOME TAX

The legal requirements governing the withholding and remittance of personal income tax and the filing of returns are set out in Articles 364–401 of the Tax Code.

The tax period is the calendar year and the reporting period is one month.

Tax reports are submitted cumulatively on a monthly basis to the Interregional Tax Inspectorate for Large Taxpayers no later than the fifteenth day of the month following the reporting period, and for the year no later than 15 February of the following year.

Payroll accounting is organised on the basis of the staffing schedule, employee attendance and working-time records, the Collective Agreement and the Company’s Remuneration Regulations.

The payment and documentation of business trips are governed by:

- the Regulation on Business Trips within the Republic of Uzbekistan, appended to Resolution No. 424 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 2 August 2022;
- the Regulation on the Procedure for Providing Funds for Business Trip Expenses for Employees of Ministries, Agencies, Enterprises and Organisations Travelling Outside the Republic of Uzbekistan, registered by the Ministry of Justice on 19 November 2015 under No. 2730.

Personal income tax and individual accumulative pension account (IAPA) contributions are accrued monthly on the date payroll is accrued, based on all taxable amounts accrued during the current month, including income in the form of free meals.

The relevant amounts are paid on the payroll payment date, but no later than the fifteenth day of the month following the month in which they were accrued.

The calculated personal income tax is paid simultaneously with the payment of income to the taxpayer, but no later than the tax report filing deadline. Personal income tax is paid monthly, no later than the fifteenth day of the month following the reporting period.

Costs associated with payroll and other payments to individuals are classified as:

– production costs;

– period expenses.

Business transactions are recognised in the accounting records and financial reporting in accordance with the matching principle, whereby income and expenses are recognised in the relevant reporting period.

Costs are accounted for in accordance with the Regulation on the composition of production and sales costs of products (works, services) and the procedure for forming financial results (Appendix to Resolution No. 54 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 5 February 1999).

Income of an individual resident of the Republic of Uzbekistan is subject to personal income tax at a rate of 12%. Dividend and interest income of resident individuals is taxed at a rate of 5%.

TAX ON INCOME OF NON-RESIDENTS

The taxation of income earned by non-residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan from the Company is governed by the Tax Code, the international double taxation treaties concluded by the Republic of Uzbekistan, and other applicable regulatory legal acts.

For the purposes of this section, non-residents are foreign legal entities that are not tax residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, receive income from sources in the Republic of Uzbekistan and do not carry out the relevant activities through a permanent establishment in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

When paying income to non-residents, the Company acts as a tax agent and is responsible for the correct calculation, withholding and remittance of tax to the budget and for submitting the relevant tax reports.

Taxable object and tax base: The taxable object is income earned by non-residents from sources in the Republic of Uzbekistan that is not attributable to a permanent establishment of the non-resident in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Income of non-residents includes, in particular:

– dividends and interest;

– income from granting rights to use intellectual property (royalties);

– income from the provision of consulting, management, technical, legal and other services in cases provided for by the Tax Code;

– income from international transportation and freight;

– insurance premiums under insurance, co-insurance and reinsurance contracts;

– income from the lease of property and other income recognised under the Tax Code as income from sources in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The tax base is determined based on the gross amount of the non-resident's income, without deduction of expenses related to earning such income, unless otherwise provided by the Tax Code or an international treaty of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

When determining whether income is taxable, the Company shall establish the source of the income, the nature of the business transaction, the tax status of the income recipient and whether the conditions for applying an international treaty are met.

Tax rates: Tax on income of non-residents is calculated at the rates established by Article 353 of the Tax Code.

Where an international treaty of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides for a tax exemption or reduced tax rates, the Company shall apply the provisions of that treaty subject to compliance with the conditions established by the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Procedure for calculation and withholding of tax: The Company calculates and withholds tax on income of non-residents each time income is paid, based on the applicable tax base and tax rate.

Payment of income includes not only the transfer of funds to a non-resident, but also the transfer of property, goods or securities, as well as set-off and other transactions resulting in the discharge of the Company's obligation to pay the income.

Tax shall be withheld directly from the non-resident's income. If the tax cannot be withheld in full from the monetary amounts paid, the Company shall fulfil its obligations as a tax agent in accordance with the procedure provided for by the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

When entering into contracts with non-residents, the Company shall ensure that the contracts include provisions governing withholding taxes at source, taking into account whether the contractual income is payable before or after deduction of the relevant taxes.

Application of double taxation treaties: When paying income to non-residents, the Company may apply an exemption or reduced tax rates provided for by international treaties of the Republic of Uzbekistan, subject to compliance with Articles 357 and 358 of the Tax Code.

To apply an international treaty, the non-resident shall provide the Company, no later than the date of payment of income, with a document confirming its tax residence in the relevant foreign state.

For dividends, interest and royalties, an exemption or reduced tax rate under an international treaty may be applied only if the non-resident is the beneficial owner of the relevant income.

Documents confirming the right to apply an international treaty shall be obtained and reviewed by the Company before the income is paid to the non-resident.

If valid proof of tax residence or other required documents are not available, the Company shall withhold tax at the rates established by the Tax Code.

Tax reporting and payment: The Company shall submit tax reports for tax withheld from non-resident income to the tax authority where it is registered for tax purposes no later than the twentieth day of the month following the month in which the income was paid to the non-resident.

The calculated and withheld tax shall be remitted to the state budget no later than the day following the date of payment of income to the non-resident, except where the Tax Code provides for other deadlines.

The Company shall ensure that payments to non-residents are fully and accurately reflected in tax reports in a timely manner, including payments in respect of which an exemption or reduced tax rate has been applied under an international treaty.

SOCIAL TAX

The legal requirements governing the calculation, remittance, filing and payment of social tax are set out in Articles 402–409 of the Tax Code. The tax period is the calendar year and the reporting period is one month.

The social tax rate is 12 percent of the tax base, in accordance with Article 405 of the Tax Code.

Tax reports are submitted cumulatively to the tax authorities where the Company is registered for tax purposes on a monthly basis no later than the fifteenth day of the month following the reporting period, and for the year no later than 15 February of the following year.

Social tax is paid monthly no later than the applicable tax report filing deadline.

Costs associated with the accrual of social tax are classified as:

- production costs;
- period expenses.

Business transactions are recognised in the accounting records and financial reporting in accordance with the matching principle, whereby income and expenses are recognised in the relevant reporting period.

Costs are accounted for in accordance with the Regulation on the composition of production and sales costs of products (works, services) and the procedure for forming financial results (Appendix to Resolution No. 54 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 5 February 1999).

MANDATORY EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS TO CITIZENS' INDIVIDUAL ACCUMULATIVE PENSION ACCOUNTS (IAPA)

Citizens working under employment contracts (including working pensioners and employees holding secondary employment), as well as citizens performing work under civil law contracts, are mandatory participants in the accumulative pension system as recipients of accumulative pension benefits if personal income tax is withheld from their income in accordance with the law.

Other citizens who are fully exempt from personal income tax under applicable law participate in the accumulative pension system on a voluntary basis.

Mandatory contributions by citizens to individual accumulative pension accounts (IAPA) are treated as taxes and mandatory payments payable to the budget.

Mandatory IAPA contributions are accrued at the rate established by law on the employee's accrued taxable salary (income). The mandatory contribution amounts to 0.1% of the personal income and is deducted from the amount of personal income tax calculated, in accordance with the applicable legislation.

Employers that are legal entities are required to transfer mandatory IAPA contributions for their employees regardless of whether the legal entity is the employee's primary place of employment or the employee works part-time or under a civil law contract.

Foreign citizens and stateless persons permanently residing in the Republic of Uzbekistan are entitled to accumulative pension provision on the same basis as citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, unless otherwise provided by the applicable legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan or its international treaties.

Employers shall transfer mandatory contributions to citizens' individual accumulative pension accounts simultaneously with the payment of personal income tax, using the forms and within the deadlines established for payment of that tax.

Mandatory accumulative pension contributions shall be transferred by payment order specifying the account holder's details, payment purpose, amount of the accumulative pension contributions transferred, and the number and date of the register submitted to the relevant branch of Halk Bank at the employer's location.

EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF THE ACCOUNTING POLICY FOR TAX PURPOSES

This Accounting policy for tax purposes shall be effective from 1 January 2026 through 31 December 2026.

Chief Accountant **Kh.A. Chuttiyev**