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Eurasian Bank

Eurasian Bank JSC

Unconsolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2025

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholder and the Board of Directors of Eurasian Bank Joint Stock Company

Opinion

We have audited the unconsolidated financial statements of Eurasian Bank Joint Stock Company (the "Bank"), which comprise the unconsolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the unconsolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the unconsolidated financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2025, and its unconsolidated financial performance and its unconsolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Unconsolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (*IESBA Code*), as applicable to audits of the unconsolidated financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to audits of the unconsolidated financial statements in the Republic of Kazakhstan. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Expected credit losses ("ECL") for loans to customers

Please refer to the Notes 3(g) and 15 in the unconsolidated financial statements.

Key audit matter

Loans to customers represent 50% of total assets and are stated net of allowance for expected credit losses ('ECL') that is estimated on a regular basis and is sensitive to assumptions used.

The Bank applies the ECL valuation model, which requires management to apply professional judgement and to make assumptions related to the following key areas:

- timely identification of significant increase in credit risk and default events related to loans to customers (allocation between stages 1, 2 and 3 in accordance with the IFRS 9);
- assessment of probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD);
- evaluation of expected cash flows for loans allocated to Stage 3 and credit-impaired assets on initial recognition.

Due to the significant volume of loans to customers and the related estimation uncertainty in estimating of ECL allowance, this area is a key audit matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

We analysed the key aspects of the Bank's methodology and policies related to ECL estimate for compliance with the requirements of IFRS 9, including involvement of our own specialists in financial risk management.

To analyse adequacy of adequacy professional judgement and assumptions made by the management in relation to ECL allowance estimate, we performed the following procedures:

- For loans to corporate clients we tested the design and implementation of the controls over timely allocation of loans into Stages. For loans to corporate and retail customers we assessed the design and implementation and tested operating effectiveness of controls over timely reflection of delinquency events in the underlying systems.
- For a sample of loans to corporate clients, for which a potential change in ECL estimate may have a significant impact on the unconsolidated financial statements we tested whether Stages are correctly assigned by the Bank by analysing financial and non-financial information, as well as assumptions and professional judgements, applied by the Bank.
- For a sample of loans to corporate customers, we tested the correctness of data inputs for PD and LGD calculations by agreeing to underlying documents as well as by valuating collateral used to estimate ECL, and by comparing with the data used by the Bank.
- For a sample of Stage 3 loans to corporate clients, credit-impaired assets on initial recognition, where ECL are assessed individually we critically assessed assumptions used by the Bank to forecast future cash flows, including estimated proceeds from realisable collateral, including involvement of our valuation specialists, and their expected disposal terms based on publicly available market information.
- We agreed input data for the model used to assess ECL for loans to retail customers to underlying documents and checked whether these loans have been correctly allocated into Stages on a sample basis.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– We assessed general predictive capability of the models used by the Bank to assess ECL by comparing the estimates made as of 1 January 2025 with actual results for 2025 with involvement of financial risk managements experts.– We checked the mathematical accuracy of the formulas used to calculate ECL, and also performed analytical procedures for ECL recalculating as a whole. <p>We also assessed whether the unconsolidated financial statements disclosures appropriately reflect the Bank's exposure to credit risk.</p>
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Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report of the Bank for 2025 but does not include the unconsolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Annual Report of the Bank for 2025 year is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

Our opinion on the unconsolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the unconsolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the unconsolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

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

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



Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the unconsolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 unconsolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the unconsolidated 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 Bank'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 Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the unconsolidated 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the unconsolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the unconsolidated 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 communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the unconsolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



Eurasian Bank Joint-Stock Company

Independent Auditors' Report

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The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is:



Assel Urdabayeva
Certified Auditor
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Auditor's Qualification Certificate
No. МФ-0000096 of 27 August 2012

KPMG Audit LLC

State License to conduct audit #0000021 dated 6 December 2006 issued by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Mukhit Kossayev
General Director of KPMG Audit LLC
acting on the basis of the Charter

30 March 2026

Unconsolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Interest income calculated using effective interest method	4	307,302,105	329,430,904
Interest expense	4	(221,505,916)	(171,663,162)
Net interest income	4	85,796,189	157,767,742
Fee and commission income	5	25,323,301	38,331,670
Fee and commission expense	5	(15,247,199)	(18,359,949)
Net fee and commission income		10,076,102	19,971,721
Net (loss)/gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	6	(11,691,036)	1,117,436
Net foreign exchange gain	7	53,489,263	44,203,091
Net gain on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		2,029,411	3,476,910
Impairment loss on investments in subsidiaries	17	(5,000,000)	-
Net other operating income/(expense)		219,724	(5,156,692)
Operating income before impairment losses, other administrative expenses and income tax		134,919,653	221,380,208
Impairment losses on debt financial assets	8	(40,115,201)	(42,115,616)
Reversal of impairment losses/(impairments losses) on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts		1,916,283	(252,949)
Personnel expenses	9	(41,363,126)	(49,236,750)
Other general and administrative expenses	10	(23,773,585)	(34,714,621)
Profit before income tax		31,584,024	95,060,272
Income tax expense	11	(7,581,277)	(10,119,296)
Profit for the year		24,002,747	84,940,976
Other comprehensive (loss)/income			
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>			
Revaluation reserve for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:			
- Net change in fair value		(27,476,668)	15,658,792
- Net change in fair value transferred to profit or loss		(2,029,411)	(3,476,910)
Change in deferred tax		(1,335,767)	(646,429)
<i>Total items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>		<i>(30,841,846)</i>	<i>11,535,453</i>
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(30,841,846)	11,535,453
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(6,839,099)	96,476,429
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (KZT)	28	1,210.27	3,944.63

The unconsolidated financial statements as set out on pages 8 to 103 were approved by management on 27 March 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:


L. A. Satiyeva
Chairperson of the
Management Board


A. Ye. Khamidullin
Deputy Chairperson of the
Management Board



The unconsolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the unconsolidated financial statements.

Eurasian Bank JSC
Unconsolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2025

	Note	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	664,691,296	632,686,811
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		1,270,232	2,595,712
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:			
<i>Held by the Bank</i>	13	484,755,734	534,905,461
<i>Pledged under sale and repurchase agreements</i>	13	196,548,461	169,542,458
Due from banks	14	56,414,912	147,195,660
Loans to customers	15	1,497,511,118	1,482,480,721
Investments measured at amortised cost:			
<i>Held by the Bank</i>	16	8,889,757	39,556,205
<i>Pledged under sale and repurchase agreements</i>	16	-	43,926,775
Investments in subsidiaries	17	-	7,560,000
Current tax asset		7,977,676	2,027,276
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	18	29,860,653	29,082,254
Right-of-use assets	18	3,916,046	2,348,618
Other assets	19	34,841,069	30,166,941
Total assets		2,986,676,954	3,124,074,892
LIABILITIES			
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		1,694,554	1,063,209
Deposits and balances from banks	20	56,046,832	25,402,755
Amounts payable under repo agreements	21	195,923,677	212,452,958
Current accounts and deposits from customers	22	2,158,595,387	2,288,633,132
Debt securities issued	23, 25	8,267,148	8,270,821
Subordinated debt securities issued	24, 25	57,820,894	66,491,096
Other borrowed funds	25	68,071,186	74,662,871
Lease liabilities	25	4,246,569	2,973,358
Deferred tax liabilities	11	9,679,210	9,217,003
Other liabilities	26	32,757,038	34,494,131
Total liabilities		2,593,102,495	2,723,661,334
EQUITY			
Share capital	27	61,135,197	61,135,197
Share premium		2,025,632	2,025,632
Reserve for general banking risks		8,234,923	8,234,923
Revaluation reserve for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(13,496,036)	17,345,810
Retained earnings		335,674,743	311,671,996
Total equity		393,574,459	400,413,558
Total liabilities and equity		2,986,676,954	3,124,074,892
Book value per ordinary share (KZT)	27 (c)	18,357.34	18,683.89

The unconsolidated statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the unconsolidated financial statements.

Eurasian Bank JSC
Unconsolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Interest income received	325,179,096	337,780,238
Interest expense paid	(199,192,500)	(167,847,165)
Fee and commission receipts	25,935,210	37,755,169
Fee and commission payments	(15,247,199)	(18,359,949)
Net payments from financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(9,905,683)	(460,161)
Net receipts from foreign exchange	48,351,612	43,905,572
Other receipts/(payments)	494,901	(3,001,970)
Personnel expenses paid	(43,291,714)	(44,343,070)
Other general and administrative expenses paid	(19,095,066)	(29,212,366)
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets		
Due from banks	89,108,089	(421,162)
Loans to customers	(95,262,242)	(179,278,474)
Other assets	7,476,269	316,754
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities		
Deposits and balances from banks	31,118,973	2,318,253
Amounts payable under repo agreements	(16,372,516)	180,008,168
Current accounts and deposits from customers	(124,858,849)	22,697,161
Other liabilities	2,373,179	(894,705)
Cash flows from operating activities before income tax paid	6,811,560	180,962,293
Income tax paid	(14,405,236)	(18,017,233)
Cash flows (used in)/from operating activities	(7,593,676)	162,945,060
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Contribution to share capital of subsidiary	-	(7,560,000)
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(627,934,529)	(699,010,826)
Sale and repayment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	642,555,632	525,067,968
Purchases of precious metals	(1,208,422)	(128,698)
Sale of precious metals	1,000,766	370,993
Repayment of investment at amortised cost	72,666,325	100,955,315
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(5,591,852)	(6,950,415)
Sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	94,873	22,827
Cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	81,582,793	(87,232,836)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of subordinated debt securities issued (Note 25)	-	(2,952,200)
Redemption of subordinated debt securities issued (Notes 24, 25)	(30,000,000)	-
Proceeds from other borrowed funds (Note 25)	2,486,465	12,431,372
Repayment of other borrowed funds (Note 25)	(9,016,150)	(10,756,250)
Payments under lease agreements (Note 25)	(2,121,376)	(1,694,415)
Cash flows used in financing activities	(38,651,061)	(2,971,493)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	35,338,056	72,740,731
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(3,332,876)	40,259,114
Effect of movements in expected credit losses	(695)	20,208
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	632,686,811	519,666,758
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year (Note 12)	664,691,296	632,686,811

The unconsolidated statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the unconsolidated financial statements.

KZT'000	Share capital	Share premium	Reserve for general banking risks	Revaluation reserve for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2024	61,135,197	2,025,632	8,234,923	5,810,357	226,731,020	303,937,129
Total comprehensive income						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	84,940,976	84,940,976
Other comprehensive income						
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>						
Net change in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	15,658,792	-	15,658,792
Net change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, transferred to profit or loss	-	-	-	(3,476,910)	-	(3,476,910)
Change in deferred tax (Note 11)	-	-	-	(646,429)	-	(646,429)
<i>Total items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>	-	-	-	11,535,453	-	11,535,453
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	-	11,535,453	-	11,535,453
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	11,535,453	84,940,976	96,476,429
Balance at 31 December 2024	61,135,197	2,025,632	8,234,923	17,345,810	311,671,996	400,413,558

The unconsolidated statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the unconsolidated financial statements.

KZT'000	Share capital	Share premium	Reserve for general banking risks	Revaluation reserve for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2025	61,135,197	2,025,632	8,234,923	17,345,810	311,671,996	400,413,558
Total comprehensive income						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	24,002,747	24,002,747
Other comprehensive income						
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>						
Net change in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(27,476,668)	-	(27,476,668)
Net change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, transferred to profit or loss	-	-	-	(2,029,411)	-	(2,029,411)
Change in deferred tax (Note 11)	-	-	-	(1,335,767)	-	(1,335,767)
<i>Total items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>	-	-	-	(30,841,846)	-	(30,841,846)
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(30,841,846)	-	(30,841,846)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(30,841,846)	24,002,747	(6,839,099)
Balance at 31 December 2025	61,135,197	2,025,632	8,234,923	(13,496,036)	335,674,743	393,574,459

The unconsolidated statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to, and forming part of, the unconsolidated financial statements.

1 Background

(a) Principal activity

Eurasian Bank JSC (the “Bank”) was established in 1994 in the Republic of Kazakhstan as a closed joint-stock company under the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Due to a change in legislation introduced in 2003, the Bank was re-registered as a joint-stock company on 2 September 2003. The Bank carries on its activities in accordance with the banking licence No. №1.2.68/242/40 granted on 3 February 2020, to conduct banking and other operations and engage in activities on securities market. The principal activity of the Bank is deposit taking, maintaining customer accounts, extending loans and issuing guarantees, providing custodian services, and settlement and cash services, and securities and foreign exchange activities.

The Bank is a member of the Kazakhstan Deposit Insurance Fund (the “KDIF”).

As at 31 December 2025 the Bank has 18 regional branches (2024: 19) and 105 cash settlement centres (2024: 122) through which it operates in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Bank’s head office is registered at: 56 Kunayev Street, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan.

On 21 August 2017, the Bank’s subsidiaries – Eurasian Project 1 LLP and Eurasian Project 2 LLP – were registered. The principal activity of these entities is acquisition and management of doubtful and bad assets of the Bank.

On 11 January 2024, the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved registration of a new subsidiary bank - Eurasian Bank JSC.

In August 2025 the Bank’s management made decision to terminate its activity in Uzbekistan. In December 2025 the Bank’s management made decision to liquidate Eurasian Project 2 LLP.

(b) Shareholders

As at 31 December 2025, Eurasian Financial Company JSC (“EFC”) is the Bank’s Parent Company, which owns 100% of the Bank’s shares. The EFC shareholders are: Mukadaskhan Ibragimova, Patokh Chodiyev; each of the shareholders owns 33.3% of stocks. The share of 33.3% of stocks attributable to Alexander Mashkevich is in the process of inheritance.

On 9 February 2026, changes occurred in the shareholder structure of EFC: Shukhrat Ibragimov became a shareholder of the EFC with an ownership interest of 30%, while the interest of Mukadaskhan Ibragimova in the EFC decreased to 3.3%.

(c) Kazakhstan business environment

The Bank’s operations are primarily located in Kazakhstan. Consequently, the Bank is exposed to the economic and financial markets of Kazakhstan which display characteristics of an emerging market. The legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue development, but are subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes which together with other legal and fiscal impediments contribute to the challenges faced by entities operating in Kazakhstan. Depreciation of the Kazakhstan Tenge, the volatility in the global price of oil and the conflict between Russian Federation and the have also increased the level of uncertainty in the business environment.

The unconsolidated financial statements reflect management’s assessment of the impact of the Kazakhstan business environment on the operations and the financial position of the Bank. The future business environment may differ from management’s assessment.

2 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

These unconsolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS).

The Bank has also prepared consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 in accordance with IFRS, which can be obtained from the Bank’s head office registered at: 56 Kunayev street, Almaty, the Republic of Kazakhstan.

(b) Basis of measurement

The unconsolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except that certain financial instruments are stated at fair value.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Bank is the Kazakhstan tenge (“KZT”) as, being the national currency of the Republic of Kazakhstan, it reflects the economic substance of the majority of underlying events and circumstances relevant to them.

Tenge is also the presentation currency for the purposes of these unconsolidated financial statements. Financial information presented in KZT is rounded to the nearest thousand.

(d) Use of estimates and judgments

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

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies is described in the following notes:

- Classification of financial assets: assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding – Note 3(d)(i);
- Establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial determining methodology for incorporating forward-looking information into measurement of expected credit losses (ECL) and selection and approval of models used to measure ECL – Note 3(g)(ii) and Note 15(b);
- impairment of financial instruments: determining inputs into the ECL measurement model, including incorporation of forward-looking information – Note 3(g)(iv);
- recognition of a fee and commission income from agency services - Note 3(m);
- recognition of other borrowed funds: use of a separate market concept - Note 25.

(e) Assessment of the Bank’s ability to continue as a going concern

The accompanying unconsolidated financial statements have been prepared on assumption that the Bank will continue as a going concern.

3 Material accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the Bank to all periods presented in these unconsolidated financial statements.

(a) Accounting for investments in subsidiaries in unconsolidated financial statements

Subsidiaries are investees controlled by the Bank. The Bank controls an investee when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for in the Bank’s unconsolidated financial statements at cost.

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries

The Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that investments in subsidiaries may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for investment is required, the Bank estimates the investment’s recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of investment is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are confirmed by valuation multiples, quoted prices for publicly traded shares or other available fair value indicators. The Bank estimates the impairment amount based on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the cash generating units to which individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses on investments in subsidiaries are recognised in the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the 'Impairment losses on investments in subsidiaries' line item. For investments excluding goodwill, an assessment is made by the Bank at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of investments. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumption used to determine the investments' recoverable amount since when the last impairment loss was recognised. Any impairment loss is only reversed to the extent that the investment's carrying amount does not exceed its recoverable amount and also does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, if no impairment loss had been recognised. Such reversal is recognised in the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(b) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the Bank using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency translation differences are recognised in profit or loss, except for equity instruments for which the Bank decided to present subsequent changes in fair value within other comprehensive income. Foreign currency differences on such equity instruments are recognised in other comprehensive income.

The exchange rates used by the Bank in the preparation of the unconsolidated financial statements as at year-end are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
KZT/USD	505.53	525.11
KZT/EUR	593.44	546.74

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances (nostro accounts) held with the NBRK and other banks, and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of less than three months, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Bank in the management of short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the unconsolidated statement of financial position.

(d) Financial instruments**(i) Classification of financial instruments**

Under IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, financial assets are classified into the following categories based on a business model used by the Bank to manage its financial assets for cash flows generation:

Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income within a business model “Holding assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and/or sell assets” that meet the SPPI (“solely payments of principal and interest”) criterion. This business model implies that the objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling assets. The level of sales is usually higher (in respect of frequency and volumes of asset transactions) within this business model than those under the business model “hold to collect contractual cash flows”).

Financial instruments measured at amortised cost within the business model “Holding assets to collect contractual cash flows” that meet the SPPI criterion. The objective within this business model is:

- to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows;
- sales are secondary to the objective of this model;
- the level of sales within this model, as a rule, is the lowest as compared to other business models (in respect of frequency and volumes of asset transactions).

Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss within a business model “Managing assets on a fair value basis and maximising cash flows through selling assets” that do not meet the SPPI criterion.

This business model does not seek both “to hold to collect” and “to hold to collect and/or sell”. Collecting contractual cash flows is irrelevant in relation to the objective of this model.

In order to define a business model for specific financial assets the Bank analyses the following:

- how performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) is measured and how this information is communicated to the key management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the Bank responsible for portfolio management are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Group’s stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised. In this case, the Group considers information about previous sales, the reasons for those sales and conditions that existed at that time as compared to current conditions.

Management determines the appropriate classification of financial instruments in this category at the time of the initial recognition.

On initial recognition, the Bank may designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

All trading derivatives in a net receivable position (positive fair value), as well as options purchased, are reported as assets. All trading derivatives in a net payable position (negative fair value), as well as options written, are reported as liabilities.

The Bank reclassifies financial assets if the Bank changes its business model for managing those financial assets. Reclassification is applied prospectively from the next reporting period preceding the period, in which a business model changes.

The Bank classifies its financial assets as follows:

- *loans and receivables* are classified as assets measured at amortised cost as they are managed within a business model ‘Held for collecting contractual cash flows’, which meet the SPPI criterion, except for the loans that do not meet the SPPI criterion;
- *correspondent account balances, interbank loans and deposits, and reverse repurchase transactions* are classified as assets measured at amortised cost since they are managed within the business model “Holding to collect contractual cash flows” that meet the SPPI criterion;
- *debt securities* may be classified in any of the three classification categories depending on the business model chosen and compliance with the SPPI criterion;
- *equity securities*, generally will be classified as instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- *derivative financial instruments* are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

All financial liabilities are classified on initial recognition as measured at amortised cost, except for the following:

- financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (IFRS 9 says that the Bank may, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial liability as measured at fair value through profit or loss, without the right of subsequent reclassification).

(ii) Recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the unconsolidated statement of financial position when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All regular way purchases of financial assets are accounted for at the settlement date.

(iii) Measurement

A financial asset or liability is initially measured at its fair value minus/plus, in the case of a financial asset or liability not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or liability.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets, including derivatives that are assets, are measured at their fair values, without any deduction for transaction costs that may be incurred on their sale or other disposal, except for:

- loans and receivables which are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method; correspondent balances, interbank credits and deposits and cash and cash equivalents;
- investments within a business model ‘Held for collecting contractual cash flows’, which are measured at amortised cost using effective interest method;
- other financial assets measured at amortised cost.

(iv) Amortised cost versus gross carrying amount

The ‘amortised cost’ of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance. Premiums and discounts, including initial transaction costs, are included in the carrying amount of the related instrument and amortised based on the effective interest rate of the instrument.

The ‘gross carrying amount of a financial asset’ measured at amortised cost is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

Financial assets or liabilities originated at interest rates different from market rates are measured at origination at their fair value, being future interest payments and principal repayment(s) discounted at market interest rates for similar instruments. If transaction was entered into with the Bank's unrelated parties, the arising difference is credited or charged to profit or loss as gains or losses on the origination of financial instruments at rates different from market rates (provided that fair value is measured on the basis of the observed inputs). Subsequently, the carrying amount of such assets or liabilities is adjusted for amortisation of the gains/(losses) on origination and the related income/(expense) is recorded in interest income/(expense) within profit or loss using the effective interest method.

(v) Fair value measurement principles

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal, or in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Bank has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Bank measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

When there is no quoted price in an active market, the Bank uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all the factors that market participants would take into account under the circumstances.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price, i.e., the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Bank determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument, but no later than when the valuation is supported wholly by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, the Bank measures assets and long positions at the bid price and liabilities and short positions at the ask price.

The Bank recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(vi) Gains and losses on subsequent measurement

Profit or loss arising from change in fair value of financial asset or liability is recognised as follows:

- a gain or loss on a financial instrument classified as at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss;
- a gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised as other comprehensive income in equity (except for expected credit losses and reversal of impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses on debt financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income) until the asset is derecognised, at which time the or loss previously recognised in comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss. Interest income in relation to financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss, as accrued, using the effective interest method.

For financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

(vii) Derecognition

The Bank derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Bank is recognised as a separate asset or liability in the unconsolidated statement of financial position. The Bank derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Bank enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its unconsolidated statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not derecognised.

In transactions where the Bank neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, it derecognises the asset if control over the asset is lost.

In transfers where control over the asset is retained, the Bank continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred assets.

If the Bank purchases its own debt, it is removed from the unconsolidated statement of financial position and the difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the consideration paid is included in gains or losses arising from early retirement of debt.

The Bank writes off assets deemed to be uncollectible, if there are no reasonable expectations for their recovery.

(viii) Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

Securities sold under sale and repurchase (repo) agreements are accounted for as secured financing transactions, with the securities retained in the unconsolidated statement of financial position and the counterparty liability included in amounts payable under repo transactions. The difference between the sale and repurchase prices represents interest expense and is recognised in profit or loss over the term of the repo agreement using the effective interest method.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell (“reverse repo”) are recorded as cash and cash equivalents. The difference between the purchase and resale prices represents interest income and is recognised in profit or loss over the term of the repo agreement using the effective interest method.

If assets purchased under an agreement to resell are sold to third parties, the obligation to return securities is recorded as a trading liability and measured at fair value.

(ix) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments include swaps, forwards, futures, spot transactions and options in interest rates, foreign exchanges, precious metals and stock markets, and any combinations of these instruments.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. All derivatives are carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative.

Changes in fair value of derivatives are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Although the Bank trades in derivative instruments for risk hedging purposes, these instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting.

(x) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the unconsolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Bank currently has a legally enforceable right to set off if that right is not contingent on a future event and enforceable both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Bank and all counterparties.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Owned assets

Items of property and equipment are stated in the unconsolidated financial statements at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Where an item of property and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property and equipment.

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the individual assets. Depreciation commences on the date of acquisition or, in respect of internally constructed assets, from the time an asset is completed and ready for use. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

– Buildings	40–100 years;
– Computers and banking equipment	5 years;
– Vehicles	7 years;
– Office furniture	8-10 years;
– Leasehold improvements	5 years.

(f) Intangible assets

Acquired intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

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

– Trademark	10 years;
– Software and other intangible assets	up to 15 years.

(g) Impairment of assets

IFRS 9 requires application of an ‘expected credit loss’ model. The new impairment model also applies to certain loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts but not to equity investments.

(i) Impairment

The Bank recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- interbank deposits and interbank loans;
- cash placed in correspondent accounts;
- financial assets that are debt instruments;
- receivables on documentary settlements and guarantees;
- financial guarantee contracts issued, contingent liabilities on unsecured letters of credit, guarantees issued or confirmed;
- loan commitments issued.

The Bank measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt investment securities and other financial assets that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

The Bank considers

- a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of ‘investment grade’;
- a financial asset to have low credit risk when a loan agreement is concluded with a counterparty having a credit rating of at least BBB- according to the international scale assigned by S&P agency or similar ratings assigned by Moody’s and Fitch agencies, or a loan agreement is concluded with a company owned by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

(ii) Significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly, the Bank:

- assesses change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset by comparing a risk of a default occurring on the financial asset with the risk of a default as at the date of initial recognition;
- analyses reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort and which indicates a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

Significant increases in credit risk of a financial asset mean occurrence of one or several cases listed below:

- as at the reporting date, probability of default during the loan term exceeds significantly a similar indicator on initial recognition; increase in LTPD by 200% - for PD during 12 (twelve) months exceeding 5 (five) percent;
- an actual internal credit rating downgrade for the borrower determined upon monitoring based on a set of quantitative and qualitative indicators of the counterparty;
- significant changes in value of collateral (over 50% of the value at the time of initial recognition of an asset) for asset or in guarantee quality;
- significant changes in external market indicators (the industry environment that negatively affects operating cash flow) of the credit risk of a particular financial asset or similar financial assets with the same expected life, if there is a negative effect;
- payments are past due for thirty calendar days or more.

Monitoring work implies controlling and analysing the status of a counteragent and of the entire relations between the Bank and the counteragent and consists of the following:

- control over compliance with payment discipline for a financial asset;
- regular review of a counteragent’s financial statements;
- monitoring of the account turnover;
- monitoring the progress of the project funded by the Bank.

(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities carried at FVOCI (bonds) are credit-impaired. A financial asset is ‘credit-impaired’ when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 60 days past due for individual financial assets and 90 days past due for homogenous financial assets;
- the restructuring of a loan by the Bank due to the borrowers' financial difficulties;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties, delisting of a security;
- other signs of default as required by IFRS 9 and legislation.

A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment.

In making an assessment of whether investments in sovereign debt where the Government acts as a debtor, are credit-impaired, the Bank considers the following factors.

- downgrade of the bonds' long-term sovereign credit rating below B in accordance with Standard&Poor's credit agency scale or in scale of other agencies transferred to Standard&Poor's scale;
- Internal economic reasons (hostilities inside the state, global natural and/or man-made disasters affecting significantly the country economy, undemocratic seizure of power and denial to serve government liabilities, and other similar events affecting significantly the country economy);
- Decision to restructure the obligation to purchase bonds.

(iv) Measurement of ECL

ECL are a default probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- *financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date*: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Bank in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive);
- *financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date*: as the difference between the gross carrying amount of a financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- *undrawn loan commitments*: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive;
- expected credit losses on contingent liabilities comprise expected payments that compensate a holder of an instrument the credit losses that a holder incurs, less the amounts that the financial institution expects to receive from a holder, debtor or any other party.

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

- probability of default (PD);
- loss given default (LGD);
- exposure at default (EAD).

For debt securities and financial assets arising from entering into transactions with financial organisations:

- PD is estimated on the basis of data on global corporate and global sovereign average cumulative values of PD published by S&P agency, depending on the counterparty's credit rating assigned by S&P or similar rating assigned by Moody's and Fitch;

- For interbank deposits and interbank loans and cash placed in correspondent accounts, LGD is derived based on Recovery Rate for unsecured bonds, published by Moody's agency;
- For unsecured corporate bonds of the issuers, LGD is determined at 70%.

For loans related both to individual and homogeneous financial assets, PD and LGD based on statistical models employed by the Bank and other historical data, considering forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors.

Individual financial assets

Estimate of PD on loans related to individual financial assets is based on historical data on borrowers' ratings which are determined at the time of consideration of lending application and during quarterly monitoring, and on historical data on the borrowers' default rates for the period of observation of at least five years.

Estimate of PD corresponding to borrower's credit rating is based on determination of a ratio of total balance sheet debt of defaulted borrowers to total balance sheet debt (average for the year) of a borrower with a specific credit rating, for a period of 1 calendar year, at each reporting date of the observation period, for the observation period.

The correspondence of credit quality categories of individual financial assets to the statistics of cumulative PD values published by the international rating agency S&P is presented below:

- “Standard loans” - loans with a weighted average internal credit rating of 2 and a weighted average PD value of 0.9%, which corresponds to the statistics of cumulative PD values for “BB-”.
- “Low-risk loans” - loans with a weighted average internal credit rating of 5 and a weighted average PD value of 4.7%, which corresponds to the statistics of cumulative PD values for “B/B-”.
- “Moderate-risk loans” - loans with a credit rating of 8 and a weighted average PD value of 30.8%, which corresponds to the statistics of cumulative PD values for “CCC”.
- “Problem loans” are high-risk loans and problem loans but with high repayment expectations through realising the available liquid collateral.
- “High-risk problem loans” are high-risk loans and problem loans but with low repayment expectations due to the lack of liquid collateral.

Homogeneous financial assets

Estimate of PD on loans related to homogeneous financial assets is based on historical data on borrowers' default rates of each generation of issue (per month) for at least 5-year observation period, given the grouping of homogeneous assets based on their common risk characteristics, which include a type of credit product and type of available collateral.

PD for the group of homogeneous assets is estimated as a ratio of a number of defaulted loans to non-defaulted loans in each generation of loan issue, per each month of the observation period, with due account of subsequent estimate of an averaged probability of default for a group of homogeneous assets per each month of the observation period, with subsequent annualisation.

Impact of macroeconomic indicators

To take into account the impact of macroeconomic indicators on PD, estimated PDs are calibrated by PIT coefficient (Point-in-Time). Economic scenarios used as at 31 December 2025 used the following key indicators for the Republic of Kazakhstan:

- for individual financial assets: inflation, GDP growth, state budget revenue, oil price (Brent, annual average), US dollar exchange rate (annual average), base rate of NB RK, unemployment rate and other:

Period	USD exchange rate	EUR exchange rate	RUB exchange rate	GDP growth rate, %	Inflation rate, %	Brent oil price, USD	Export, USD bln	Import, USD bln
2026 forecast (base)	525.34	607.04	6.49	4.5	10.5	60	75.7	66

<u>Period</u>	<u>Base rate, %</u>	<u>Unemployment rate, %</u>	<u>Revenues of the republican budget, KZT bln</u>	<u>Average per capita nominal money income of the population, KZT</u>	<u>Real average per capita money income of the population, KZT</u>	<u>Real average per capita money expenditures of the population, KZT</u>	<u>Real average monthly wage, KZT</u>
2026 forecast (base)	16	4.70	19,208.87	304,506.76	275,571.73	433,139.4	448,296.55

Based on the correlation results, scripting was applied:

- for individual financial assets: USD exchange rate, EUR exchange rate, inflation rate, import, real average per capita money income of the population and real average per capita money expenditures of the population on the level of heterogeneous financial assets that defaulted in the analysed period:

<u>Period</u>	<u>USD exchange rate</u>	<u>EUR exchange rate</u>	<u>Inflation rate, %</u>	<u>Import, USD bln</u>	<u>Real average per capita money income of the population, KZT</u>	<u>Real average per capita money expenditures of the population, KZT</u>
2026 forecast (base)	525.34	607.04	10.5	66	275,571.73	433,139.40
2026 forecast (pessimistic)	576.35	665.97	11.2	65.2	260,145.16	414,089.10
2026 forecast (optimistic)	516.08	596.33	9.5	66.2	291,992.78	450,680.56

- for homogeneous financial assets: Brent oil price, USD, EUR and RUB exchanges rates, export and import, base rate, real average per capita money income of the population, real average monthly wage in three scenarios on the level of homogeneous financial assets that defaulted during the year in the analysed period:

<u>Period</u>	<u>USD exchange rate</u>	<u>EUR exchange rate</u>	<u>RUB exchange rate</u>	<u>Brent oil price, USD</u>	<u>Export, USD bln</u>	<u>Import, USD bln</u>	<u>Base rate, %</u>	<u>Real average per capita money income of the population, KZT</u>	<u>Real average monthly wage, KZT</u>
2026 forecast (base)	525.34	607.04	6.49	60	75.7	66	16	275,571.73	448,296.55
2026 forecast (pessimistic)	576.35	665.97	7.12	40	69.2	65.2	17.5	260,145.16	422,550.80
2026 forecast (optimistic)	516.08	596.33	6.37	80	82.9	66.2	15	291,992.78	475,970.72

The weighted values for each scenario are within the following range: “base” scenario - from 48.33 to 61.11%, “pessimistic” - from 16.67% to 25%, “optimistic” from 22.22% to 26.67%, depending on the macro-indicator used.

Impact assessment is performed using the linear regression method (statistics for at least 5 years); PIT coefficient is calculated as a ratio of projected default rate (D) to an average D.

LGD is estimated by the Bank as a difference between carrying amount of an asset and overall recovery rate (Recovery Rates) for defaulted loans from the time of default against an outstanding debt as at the date of default and present value of estimated future cash flows from enforcement of collateral discounted at the original effective interest rate of a financial asset (i.e. effective interest rate calculated on initial recognition).

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Bank derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract including amortisation. The EAD of homogeneous financial assets is the gross carrying amount.

(v) Recognised impairment losses

All impairment losses on loans and receivables (including reversal of impairment losses or impairment gain) are recognised in profit or loss.

No loss allowance for debt financial assets measured at FVOCI is recognised in the unconsolidated statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognised in the fair value reserve.

(vi) Write-offs

Loans and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Bank's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(vii) Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets, other than deferred taxes, are assessed at each reporting date for any indications of impairment. The recoverable amount of non financial assets is the greater of their fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit (CGU). For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its related CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

All impairment losses in respect of non financial assets are recognised in profit or loss and reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(h) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the unconsolidated statement of financial position when the Bank has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

(i) Credit related commitments

In the normal course of business, the Bank enters into credit related commitments, comprising undrawn loan commitments, letters of credit and guarantees, and provides other forms of credit insurance.

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Bank to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantees issued or commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are initially measured at fair value. *Subsequently they are measured* at the higher of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9 and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15.

Financial guarantee liabilities and provisions for other credit related commitment are included in other liabilities.

(j) Share capital**(i) Ordinary shares**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(ii) Dividends

The ability of the Bank to declare and pay dividends is subject to the rules and regulations of the Kazakhstan legislation.

Dividends in relation to ordinary shares are reflected as an appropriation of retained earnings in the period when they are declared.

(k) Taxation

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items of other comprehensive income or transactions with shareholders recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised within other comprehensive income or directly within equity.

(i) Current tax

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences:

- temporary differences related to the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, to the extent that the Bank is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits are additionally considered, based on the business plans of the Bank.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. Such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Bank expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

(I) Income and expense recognition**(i) Effective interest rate**

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

The ‘effective interest rate’ is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired assets, the Bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not expected credit losses.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including expected credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

(ii) Calculation of interest income and expense

The effective interest rate of a financial asset or financial liability is calculated on initial recognition of a financial asset or a financial liability. In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

For financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the net carrying amount of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

Fee and commission which relate to issue of a loan and are an inherent component of an effective interest rate, taking into account direct transaction costs, are stated as a discount on loans issued by the Bank. Within the effective period of a contract, the discount amount is amortised and stated as the Bank’s income, using an effective interest rate. Fee and commission income related to provision of other services stipulated in a concluded contract and received as the services are provided can be stated simultaneously in “fee and commission receivable from a borrower” line item, unless otherwise provided for by the contract, and are recognised in “income” line items as the relevant services are provided.

(iii) Presentation

Interest income on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss is included in “Other interest income” in the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(m) Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income is stated at the amount which the Bank expects to receive in exchange for the services provided, and is recognised when or as the Bank provides the services to customers.

The Bank provides insurance agent services by offering life insurance policies of different insurance companies at its points of sale of retail loans and is paid an agency fee proportionate to premiums subscribed. As acquisition of a life insurance policy is voluntary and is not a condition to obtain a loan, it does not affect the interest rate on the loan. Therefore, the agency services fee was not considered as part of effective interest rate. A service is deemed to be completely provided when an insurance policy has been issued (insurance contract), therefore, the Bank recognises fee and commission simultaneously, when a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e., an insurance policy is issued (insurance contract is concluded).

Financing fees and other fees that are considered to be integral to the overall profitability of a loan, together with the related transaction costs, are stated as discounts/premiums and amortised to interest income over the estimated life of the financial instrument using the effective interest method.

Fee and commission income for payment card maintenance comprises interchange fee from transactions with credit and debit cards carried out in trade and service enterprises, and is recognised upon receipt of compensation from payment systems. Other payment card fees are recognised at the time of transaction completion.

Fee and commission income for cash withdrawal comprises fee and commission for customer accounts maintenance as well as fee and commission for cash operations. Payment for customer account maintenance is recognised in the period when the services are provided, usually, on a monthly basis. Payment collected for cash operations is recognised at the time of the services provision.

Fee and commission for settlement transactions represent fee and commission income for payments and transfers charged at the time of the transaction.

Income in the form of fee and commission for issue of guarantees as well as fee and commission for issue and servicing of letters of credit are stated on an accrual basis, with daily amortisation on income line items.

(n) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of a Bank that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

(o) New standards and interpretations

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2026 and earlier application is permitted; However, the Bank has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these unconsolidated financial statements.

Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements issued (IFRS 18)

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and applies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The new standard introduces the following key new requirements:

- Entities are required to classify all income and expenses into five categories in the statement of profit or loss, namely the operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories. Entities are also required to present a newly-defined operating profit subtotal. Entities' net profit will not change.
- Management-defined performance measures (MPMs) are disclosed in a single note in the financial statements.
- Enhanced guidance is provided on how to group information in the financial statements.

In addition, all entities are required to use the operating profit subtotal as the starting point for the statement of cash flows when presenting operating cash flows under indirect method.

The Bank is still in the process of assessing the impact of the new standard, particularly with respect to the structure of the Bank's statement of profit or loss, the statement of cash flows and the additional disclosures required for MPMs. The Bank is also assessing the impact on how information is grouped in the unconsolidated financial statements, including for items currently labelled as "other".

Other accounting standards

The following amended standards and interpretations are not expected to have a significant impact on the Bank's unconsolidated financial statements:

- *Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments* (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7).
- *Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity* (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7).

4 Interest income and expense

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method		
Loans to customers measured at amortised cost	235,405,462	255,198,310
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	50,786,046	38,780,973
Cash and cash equivalents	13,482,954	22,714,434
Due from banks	4,948,385	4,410,561
Investments measured at amortised cost	2,413,315	8,093,423
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	220,518	211,926
Other financial assets	45,425	21,277
	307,302,105	329,430,904
Interest expense		
Current accounts and deposits from customers	(170,931,625)	(153,852,479)
Subordinated debt securities issued*	(27,473,131)	(10,931,542)
Amounts payable under repurchase agreements	(20,299,033)	(4,014,371)
Other borrowed funds	(1,115,645)	(1,127,964)
Debt securities issued	(865,738)	(866,253)
Lease liabilities	(661,998)	(465,803)
Deposits and balances from banks	(158,746)	(404,750)
	(221,505,916)	(171,663,162)
	85,796,189	157,767,742

*Interest expenses include the amount of one-time unwinding of discount in the amount of KZT 15,899,101 thousand, recognised upon early redemption of subordinated debt securities issued (Notes 24, 25).

5 Fee and commission income and expense

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Fee and commission income		
Agency services*	6,158,016	15,479,453
Payment card maintenance fees*	9,580,722	13,440,136
Settlements	5,465,127	5,348,849
Cash withdrawal	1,351,154	1,402,183
Guarantee and letter of credit issuance	1,388,234	1,076,855
Custodian services	371,026	288,801
Cash collection	20,406	18,839
Other	988,616	1,276,554
	25,323,301	38,331,670
Fee and commission expense		
Payment card maintenance fees	(12,438,378)	(14,970,192)
Settlement	(733,869)	(979,618)
Services of the State Centre for Pension Payments and credit bureaus	(424,521)	(1,224,522)
Cash withdrawal	(590,538)	(445,912)
Custodian services	(338,438)	(352,712)
Securities and foreign currency transactions	(180,526)	(133,716)
Guarantee and letter of credit issuance	(288,000)	-
Other	(252,929)	(253,277)
	(15,247,199)	(18,359,949)
	10,076,102	19,971,721

In 2025 and 2024, the major portion of fee and commission income for agency services and payment card maintenance fees is attributable to the Retail Banking segment (Note 29).

Contract assets and contract liabilities

The following table provides information about receivables from contracts with customers.

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Fee and commission receivable (Note 19)	1,332,724	1,944,633

No information is provided about remaining performance obligations at 31 December 2025 and 2024 that have an original expected duration of one year or less, as provided for by IFRS 15.

Performance obligations and revenue recognition policies

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Bank recognises revenue when it transfers control over a service to a customer.

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

<i>Type of product/service</i>	<i>Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms</i>	<i>Revenue recognition under IFRS 15</i>
Agency service fees	<p>The Bank provides insurance agent services by offering life insurance policies of different insurance companies at its points of sale of retail loans and earns a commission fee proportionate to insurance premium (value) under insurance policies written. As acquisition of a life insurance policy is voluntary and is not a condition to obtain a loan, it does not affect the interest rate on the loan. Therefore, the agency services fee was not considered as part of effective interest rate.</p> <p>A service is deemed to be completely provided when an insurance policy has been issued (insurance contract).</p> <p>Commission fee for agent services is paid upon provision of the services (for the reporting period).</p>	The Bank recognises the commission fee simultaneously with satisfaction of performance obligation, i.e. writing an insurance policy (insurance contract).
Payment card maintenance fees	<p>Fee and commission income for payment card maintenance comprises interchange fee from transactions with credit and debit cards carried out in trade and service enterprises.</p>	<p>Revenue from interchange fee is recognised upon receipt of compensation from payment systems.</p> <p>Other fees related to payment cards are recognised at the time when transaction is completed.</p>

6 Net (loss)/gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Net gain on change in the value of other financial assets measured at fair value	113,439	194,836
Net gain/(loss) on change in fair value of trading securities	58,174	(166,694)
Net gain on change in the value of loans to customers measured at fair value	58,033	1,095
Dividend income from trading securities	55,524	-
Net (loss)/gain on sale of trading securities	(4,018)	293
Net unrealised (loss)/gain on derivative financial instruments held for risk management	(1,333,803)	877,575
Net realised (loss)/gain on derivative financial instruments held for risk management	(10,638,385)	210,331
	(11,691,036)	1,117,436

7 Net foreign exchange gain

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Dealing transactions, net	48,351,612	43,905,572
Translation differences, net	5,137,651	297,519
	53,489,263	44,203,091

8 Impairment losses on debt financial assets

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Loans to customers (Note 15)	45,023,528	53,786,725
Other assets (Note 19)	2,659,955	1,057,386
Cash and cash equivalents	695	(20,208)
Due from banks	(1,568)	(37,013)
Investments measured at amortised cost (Note 16)	(609,375)	(8,767,183)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 13)	(6,958,034)	(3,904,091)
	40,115,201	42,115,616

9 Personnel expenses

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Wages, salaries, bonuses and related taxes	40,444,547	48,018,000
Other employee costs	918,579	1,218,750
	41,363,126	49,236,750

10 Other general and administrative expenses

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Communication and information services	4,975,698	4,717,696
Depreciation and amortisation	4,785,763	4,112,097
Taxes other than income tax	2,003,388	2,161,585
Security	1,929,475	1,811,843
Depreciation and amortisation of right-of-use assets	1,814,064	1,678,779
Repair and maintenance	1,259,446	1,979,354
Advertising and marketing	1,098,885	1,315,010
Operating lease expenses	987,390	1,057,548
Cash collection	728,401	669,807
Charity and sponsorship	633,520	11,001,484
Professional services	468,356	699,285
Business travel	443,344	412,323
Stationery and office supplies	208,147	185,562
Transportation	192,393	196,730
Audit expenses	157,700	146,000
Training	85,097	71,833
Insurance	72,044	194,097
Other	1,930,474	2,303,588
	23,773,585	34,714,621

Included in professional services expenses are expenses on non-audit services of KZT 52,990 thousand for the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: KZT 264,426 thousand) rendered by the companies related to the Group's auditor.

In 2025, the Bank provided charity support for a total amount of KZT 633,520 thousand to public and private funds implementing educational, social and sports projects (2024: KZT 11,001,484 thousand, which includes KZT 10,651,000 thousand allocated for people affected by meltwater floods in several regions of Kazakhstan).

11 Income tax expense

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Current income tax expense		
Current period with the consideration of adjustments	9,755,236	18,690,897
Adjustment of current income tax expenses for prior periods	(1,300,399)	(2,633,098)
	8,454,837	16,057,799
Deferred income tax benefit		
Origination of temporary differences	(873,560)	(5,938,503)
Total income tax expense	7,581,277	10,119,296

On 15 and 18 July 2025, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan signed the current Law on Amendments to the Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as the new Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which will come into force on 1 January 2026. The amendments, applicable to 2025, affected an increase in the corporate income tax (“CIT”) rate by 10% on certain income, including income from government securities, income from short-term deposits with the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, income from swaps with a term of up to one year, taking into account the corresponding losses, and interest income from REPO transactions, taking into account the corresponding interest expenses.

The Tax Code, effective from 1 January 2026, was primarily aimed at reducing the scope of tax incentives and transitioning to differentiated tax rates across various sectors of the economy, including an increase in the CIT rate for the banking sector to 25%, excluding income from business lending.

In 2025, current income tax was calculated at a rate of 20% taking into account additional CIT of 10% on the positive difference between income and expenses from the increase in value upon sale of government-issued securities; income from swap transactions with a term of up to one year; interest on repurchase agreements with a term of up to one year; interest on government issued securities; interest on deposits placed with the NBRK for a term of up to one year.

Deferred income tax as at 31 December 2025 was calculated using the differentiated 2026 tax rate, specifically: a 25% rate applied to taxable income from banking activities, and a 20% rate applied to taxable income from entrepreneurial lending activities.

During 2025 and 2024, the applicable tax rate for current income tax is 20%.

Reconciliation of effective tax rate for the year ended 31 December:

	2025		2024	
	KZT'000	%	KZT'000	%
Profit before tax	31,584,024	100.00	95,060,272	100.00
Income tax at the applicable income tax rate	6,316,805	20.00	19,012,054	20.00
Tax-exempt income on securities	(8,020,892)	(25.40)	(6,991,923)	(7.36)
Change in taxes as a result of changes in the Tax Code	7,468,791	23.65	-	-
Adjustment of current income tax expenses for prior periods	(1,300,399)	(4.12)	(2,633,098)	(2.77)
Non-deductible impairment losses on investment in subsidiary bank (Note 17)	1,000,000	3.17	-	-
Non-deductible impairment losses/(reversal of impairment losses)	115,646	0.36	(1,846,660)	(1.94)
Non-deductible expenses	2,001,326	6.34	2,578,923	2.71
	7,581,277	24.00	10,119,296	10.65

12 Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Cash on hand	46,727,828	50,919,272
Nostro accounts with NBRK	178,078,264	69,310,193
Nostro accounts with other banks		
- rated from AA- to AA+	161,755,394	92,656,382
- rated from A- to A+	30,933,958	28,440,876
- rated from BBB- to BBB+	7,444,430	12,840,126
- rated from BB- to BB+	1,430,837	745,707
- not rated	23,257,619	15,367,436
Total Nostro accounts with other banks	224,822,238	150,050,527
Term deposits with NBRK	140,378,396	340,565,180
Term deposits with other banks		
- rated from A- to A+	35,587,994	-
- rated from BBB- to BBB+	7,583,793	-
- rated from BB- to BB+	-	6,105,000
- rated from B- to B+	2,284,875	-
Total term deposits with other banks	45,456,662	6,105,000
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements		
- not rated	5,301,319	-
Margin security on Stock Exchanges	23,948,776	15,753,300
Total cash and cash equivalents before allowance for expected credit losses	664,713,483	632,703,472
Allowance for expected credit losses	(22,187)	(16,661)
Total cash and cash equivalents	664,691,296	632,686,811

The credit ratings are presented by reference to the credit ratings of Fitch's credit ratings agency or analogues of similar international agencies.

As at 31 December 2025, cash and cash equivalents with net carrying amount of KZT 597,617,383 thousand are categorised into Stage 1 of the credit risk grade, of KZT 20,346,085 thousand – into Stage 2 of the credit risk grade, KZT 0 – into Stage 3 of the credit risk grade (31 December 2024: cash equivalents with net carrying amount of KZT 569,167,252 thousand are categorised into Stage 1 of the credit risk grade, KZT 12,600,287 thousand – into Stage 2 of the credit risk grade, KZT 0 thousand – into Stage 3 of the credit risk grade).

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank has 3 banks (31 December 2024: 2 banks), whose balances on cash equivalents individually exceed 10% of equity. The gross value of these balances as at 31 December 2025 is KZT 521,414,063 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 502,531,755 thousand).

During 2025 and 2024, the Bank entered into reverse repurchase agreements with counterparties on the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange. As at 31 December 2025, the financial assets accepted as collateral under reverse repurchase agreements comprised bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan (rated BBB) in the amount of KZT 4,223,666 thousand, bonds of Kazakhstan Sustainability Fund JSC (rated BBB) in the amount of KZT 1,077,653 thousand.

As at 31 December 2025 included in unrated Nostro accounts are claims to Russian banks and credit institutions totalling to KZT 20,368,272 thousand (equivalent to 3.06% of total gross carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents) (2024: KZT 12,616,887 thousand (equivalent to 1.99% of total gross carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents)). In this regard, 99.9% of said claims to the Russian counterparties comprise balances with banks and financial institutions not included in the list of sanctions against Russia (2024: 99.9%). For the purpose of calculation of the allowance for expected credit losses, the Bank used PD and LGD estimates rated CCC under international credit ratings by Moody's rating agency.

Minimum reserve requirements

Under Kazakh legislation, the Bank is required to maintain certain obligatory reserves, which are computed as a percentage of certain liabilities of the Bank. Such reserves must be held in the correspondent accounts with the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan (the “NBRK”) or physical cash computed based on average monthly balances of the aggregate of cash balances in the accounts with the NBRK or physical cash in national currency during the period of reserve formation. As at 31 December 2025, obligatory reserves amounted to KZT 146,388,955 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 38,749,587 thousand). At 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank was in compliance with minimum reserve requirements of the NBRK established for the second-tier banks.

On 25 July 2025, the Management Board of the NBRK adopted a Resolution “On amendments and additions to certain resolutions of the Board of the NBRK regarding minimum reserve requirements (hereinafter – “MRR”). The changes to the MRR mechanism were introduced to strengthen the anti-inflationary orientation of monetary policy and further enhance the monetary policy instruments of the NBRK. The MRR ratio was established at the following levels depending on the classification of the Bank’s liabilities into group 1, 2 or 3 and increased as follows: for tenge-denominated liabilities from 0.00%-2.00% to 3.50%, and for foreign currency liabilities from 1.00%-3.00% to 10.00%. From 14 April 2026 to 31 August 2026 during reserve asset formation periods, the MRR ratios increase for liabilities of the first and second categories: for tenge liabilities – up to 5%, for foreign currency liabilities – up to 12% or 15% depending on classification of the Bank’s liabilities into group 1 or 2, respectively. For reserve asset formation periods from 1 September 2026, the MRR ratio is set at 15% for the first and second categories foreign currency liabilities of all banks.

13 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Held by the Bank		
Treasury bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan, rated BBB	179,392,600	204,255,057
US treasury bonds, rated AA+	60,417,786	76,824,745
Germany sovereign bonds, rated AAA	76,791,136	59,729,667
Austria sovereign bonds, rated AA	49,510,082	63,789,947
Canada sovereign bonds, rated AA	25,889,034	40,341,510
The Netherlands sovereign bonds rated AAA	23,607,401	-
Belgium sovereign bonds, rated A+	-	21,753,691
The UK sovereign bonds, rated AA-	-	6,697,516
<i>Bonds of development banks</i>		
Eurasian Development Bank bonds, not rated	8,694,648	8,962,331
Development Bank of Kazakhstan bonds, rated BBB	-	5,297,698
<i>Corporate bonds</i>		
Corporate bonds, rated from AA- to AA+	5,295,167	5,299,000
Corporate bonds, rated from BBB- to BBB+	25,582,640	14,585,658
Corporate bonds, rated from BB- to BB+	4,898,748	4,559,604
Corporate bonds, not rated	28,006	850,955
	460,107,248	512,947,379
Pledged as security of other borrowed funds		
Treasury bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan, rated BBB	8,604,962	-
<i>Corporate bonds</i>		
Corporate bonds, rated from BBB- to BBB+ (Note 25)	16,043,524	21,958,082
	24,648,486	21,958,082
Pledged under sale and repurchase agreements		
Treasury bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan, rated BBB	176,340,686	149,556,525
<i>Bonds of development banks</i>		
Eurasian Development Bank bonds, not rated	20,207,775	19,985,933
	196,548,461	169,542,458
	681,304,195	704,447,919
Allowance for expected credit losses*	(921,544)	(8,024,407)
Total financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (carrying amount)	681,304,195	704,447,919

The credit ratings are presented by reference to the credit ratings of Fitch's rating agency or analogues of similar international rating agencies.

**The above loss allowance is not recognised in the unconsolidated statement of financial position because the carrying amount of debt investment securities at FVOCI is their fair value.*

As at 31 December 2025 financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (not rated) with total fair value of KZT 28,006 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 850,955 thousand) comprise bonds of the Russian issuers which currently are rated CCC by the Bank for the purpose of calculating allowance for expected credit losses as at 31 December 2025, except for the credit rating of the issuers with defaulted bonds.

As at 31 December 2025 financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income with carrying amount of KZT 681,276,189 thousand (with gross carrying amount of KZT 681,355,441 thousand) are categorised into Stage 1 of the credit risk grade; financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income with carrying amount of KZT 28,006 thousand (with gross carrying amount of KZT 870,298 thousand) are categorised into Stage 3 of the credit risk grade.

As at 31 December 2024 financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income with carrying amount of KZT 703,596,964 thousand (with gross carrying amount of KZT 703,695,140 thousand) are categorised into Stage 1 of the credit risk grade; financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income with carrying amount of KZT 399,205 thousand (with gross carrying amount of KZT 549,426 thousand) are categorised into Stage 2 of the credit risk grade; and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income with carrying amount of KZT 451,750 thousand (with gross carrying amount of KZT 8,227,760 thousand) are categorised into Stage 3 of the credit risk grade.

PD value for securities for which loss allowance is recognised as 12-month expected credit losses ranges from 0.0% to 0.27% (31 December 2024: from 0.02% to 5.13%). LGD value applicable to securities is 70.00% (31 December 2024: 70.00%). PD value is based on the statistics published by Standard&Poor's and Moody's international rating agencies.

As at 31 December 2025 allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets measured fair value through other comprehensive income was KZT 921,544 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 8,024,407 thousand).

The following table shows reconciliations from opening and closing balances of the loss allowance on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for 2025:

KZT'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance at 1 January 2025	98,176	150,221	7,776,010	8,024,407
Transfer to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	(150,221)	150,221	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(16,718)	-	(6,941,316)	(6,958,034)
Effect of foreign exchange differences	(2,206)	-	(142,623)	(144,829)
Balance at 31 December 2025	79,252	-	842,292	921,544

During 2025, the reversal of the allowance for expected credit losses in the amount of KZT 6,941,316 thousand was due to the repayment of the principal amount of bonds issued by two Russian issuers.

The following table shows reconciliations from opening and closing balances of the loss allowance on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for 2024:

KZT'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance at 1 January 2024	76,179	148,574	10,371,939	10,596,692
Transfer to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	9,902	(20,948)	(3,893,045)	(3,904,091)
Effect of foreign exchange differences	12,095	22,595	1,297,116	1,331,806
Balance at 31 December 2024	98,176	150,221	7,776,010	8,024,407

14 Due from banks

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Deposits with other banks		
- term deposits with NBRK	31,414,647	117,803,421
- conditional deposit with the NBRK	4,292,839	9,617,003
- account with Development Bank of Kazakhstan JSC, rated BBB	1,552,755	1,521,339
- rated from AA- to AA+	13,032,579	12,765,757
- rated from A- to A+	5,377,701	5,412,525
- not rated	80,000	80,000
Total term deposits	55,750,521	147,200,045
Other accounts with banks		
- rated from BB- to BB+	667,073	-
Total other accounts with banks	667,073	-
Total deposits and balances with banks measured at amortised cost before allowance for expected credit losses	56,417,594	147,200,045
Allowance for expected credit losses	(2,682)	(4,385)
Total deposits and balances with banks	56,414,912	147,195,660

The credit ratings are presented by reference to the credit ratings of Fitch's credit ratings agency or analogues of similar international agencies.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, all amounts due from banks are categorised into Stage 1 of the credit risk grade.

During 2025, the Bank placed term deposits with the NBRK with initial maturity of more than 3 months, with carrying amount of KZT 50,992,400 (2024: KZT 117,803,421 thousand).

As at 31 December 2025 conditional deposit with the NBRK consists of funds of KZT 2,116,706 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 4,458,118 thousand) received from Development Bank of Kazakhstan JSC ("DBK JSC") and KZT 2,176,133 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 5,158,885 thousand) received from DAMU Entrepreneurship Development Fund JSC ("EDF DAMU JSC") in accordance with the loan agreements with DBK JSC and EDF DAMU JSC. The funds will be distributed as loans to corporates and individuals on special preferential terms. These funds may be withdrawn from the conditional deposit only after approval of DBK JSC and EDF DAMU JSC, respectively.

As at 31 December 2025, balance of KZT 1,552,755 thousand on the account with Development Bank of Kazakhstan JSC comprises funds received from Industrial Development Fund JSC as part of the state programme of preferential car loans (Note 25) (31 December 2024: KZT 1,521,339 thousand).

Concentration of accounts and deposits with banks

As at 31 December 2025 the Bank has no counterparties whose deposits and balances exceed 10% of equity (31 December 2024: 1 counterparty). The gross value of these balances as at 31 December 2024 was KZT 127,420,424 thousand.

15 Loans to customers

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Loans to customers measured at amortised cost		
Loans to corporate customers		
Loans to large corporates	472,807,195	446,752,408
Loans to small- and medium-size companies	96,933,228	71,399,639
Total loans to corporate customers	569,740,423	518,152,047
Loans to retail customers		
Car loans	727,349,990	693,059,429
Uncollateralised consumer loans	292,119,961	441,201,997
Non-programme loans issued on individual terms	15,822,773	11,975,763
Mortgage loans	6,422,551	6,343,107
Loans for individual entrepreneurship	5,966,807	6,270,535
Loans under <i>Business Auto</i> Programme	1,321,152	2,366,949
Total loans to retail customers	1,049,003,234	1,161,217,780
Loans to customers measured at amortised cost before allowance for expected credit losses	1,618,743,657	1,679,369,827
Allowance for expected credit losses	(121,232,539)	(196,905,053)
Loans to customers measured at amortised cost net of allowance for expected credit losses	1,497,511,118	1,482,464,774
Loans to customers measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Loans to corporate customers measured at fair value	-	15,947
Total loans to customers	1,497,511,118	1,482,480,721

Movements in the impairment allowance for expected credit losses by classes of loans to customers for the year ended 31 December 2025 are as follows:

KZT'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loans to customers measured at amortised cost					
Allowance for expected credit losses at the beginning of the year	32,011,819	5,561,364	150,546,958	8,784,912	196,905,053
Transfer to Stage 1	3,328,217	(3,167,582)	(160,635)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(2,503,553)	15,405,075	(12,901,522)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(1,736,255)	(12,087,889)	13,824,144	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	10,362,752	-	-	-	10,362,752
Net remeasurement of loss allowance*	(16,529,606)	(2,197,240)	56,368,069	(2,980,447)	34,660,776
Write-offs of loans	-	-	(69,745,873)	(5,977,090)	(75,722,963)
Derecognition due to assignment of the rights of claim	-	-	(64,149,156)	(41,676)	(64,190,832)
Unwinding of discount on present value of expected credit losses	-	-	19,613,208	325,057	19,938,265
Foreign exchange and other movements	(33,357)	3,370	(690,525)	-	(720,512)
Allowance for expected credit losses at the end of the year	24,900,017	3,517,098	92,704,668	110,756	121,232,539

*Includes changes in models/risk parameters, effect of repayments (including early repayments).

KZT'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loans to customers at amortised cost – corporate customers					
Allowance for expected credit losses at the beginning of the year	1,312,921	963,291	19,298,186	8,594,514	30,168,912
Transfer to Stage 1	21,774	(21,774)	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(730)	730	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(354)	(273)	627	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	588,889	-	-	-	588,889
Net remeasurement of loss allowance*	(604,154)	142,890	(4,441,011)	(2,870,012)	(7,772,287)
Recovery of previously written off loans/(write-offs of loans)	-	-	3,557,630	(6,013,448)	(2,455,818)
Unwinding of discount on present value of expected credit losses	-	-	496,284	292,793	789,077
Foreign exchange and other movements	(801)	-	(719,115)	-	(719,916)
Allowance for expected credit losses at the end of the year	1,317,545	1,084,864	18,192,601	3,847	20,598,857

KZT'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loans to customers at amortised cost – retail customers					
Allowance for expected credit losses at the beginning of the year	30,698,898	4,598,073	131,248,772	190,398	166,736,141
Transfer to Stage 1	3,306,443	(3,145,808)	(160,635)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(2,502,823)	15,404,345	(12,901,522)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(1,735,901)	(12,087,616)	13,823,517	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	9,773,863	-	-	-	9,773,863
Net remeasurement of loss allowance*	(15,925,452)	(2,340,130)	60,809,080	(110,435)	42,433,063
Write-offs of loans	-	-	(73,303,503)	36,358	(73,267,145)
Derecognition due to assignment of the rights of claim (Note 19)	-	-	(64,149,156)	(41,676)	(64,190,832)
Unwinding of discount on present value of expected credit losses	-	-	19,116,924	32,264	19,149,188
Foreign exchange and other movements	(32,556)	3,370	28,590	-	(596)
Allowance for expected credit losses at the end of the year	23,582,472	2,432,234	74,512,067	106,909	100,633,682

*Includes changes in models/risk parameters, effect of repayments (including early repayments).

Movements in the impairment allowance for expected credit losses by classes of loans to customers for the year ended 31 December 2024 are as follows:

KZT'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loans to customers measured at amortised cost					
Allowance for expected credit losses at the beginning of the year	39,397,063	14,154,668	100,086,515	9,241,266	162,879,512
Transfer to Stage 1	3,502,458	(3,369,698)	(132,760)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(4,894,073)	11,968,944	(7,074,871)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(2,641,623)	(24,601,815)	27,243,438	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	17,434,417	-	-	-	17,434,417
Net remeasurement of loss allowance*	(20,802,550)	6,503,358	50,917,984	(266,484)	36,352,308
Write-offs of loans	-	-	(40,684,685)	(629,109)	(41,313,794)
Unwinding of discount on present value of expected credit losses	-	-	18,666,211	439,239	19,105,450
Foreign exchange and other movements	16,127	905,907	1,525,126	-	2,447,160
Allowance for expected credit losses at the end of the year	32,011,819	5,561,364	150,546,958	8,784,912	196,905,053

*Includes changes in models/risk parameters, effect of repayments (including early repayments).

KZT'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loans to customers measured at amortised cost – corporate customers					
Allowance for expected credit losses at the beginning of the year	1,948,523	9,018,229	11,833,931	8,583,581	31,384,264
Transfer to Stage 2	(84)	84	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	(8,790,104)	8,790,104	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	633,300	-	-	-	633,300
Net remeasurement of loss allowance*	(1,326,796)	(155,589)	(7,667,784)	(286,986)	(9,437,155)
Recovery of previously written off loans/(write-offs of loans)	-	-	4,170,390	(70,707)	4,099,683
Unwinding of discount on present value of expected credit losses	-	-	693,810	368,626	1,062,436
Foreign exchange and other movements	57,978	890,671	1,477,735	-	2,426,384
Allowance for expected credit losses at the end of the year	1,312,921	963,291	19,298,186	8,594,514	30,168,912

KZT'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loans to customers measured at amortised cost – retail customers					
Allowance for expected credit losses at the beginning of the year	37,448,540	5,136,439	88,252,584	657,685	131,495,248
Transfer to Stage 1	3,502,458	(3,369,698)	(132,760)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(4,893,989)	11,968,860	(7,074,871)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(2,641,623)	(15,811,711)	18,453,334	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	16,801,117	-	-	-	16,801,117
Net remeasurement of loss allowance*	(19,475,754)	6,658,947	58,585,768	20,502	45,789,463
Write-offs of loans	-	-	(44,855,075)	(558,402)	(45,413,477)
Unwinding of discount on present value of expected credit losses	-	-	17,972,401	70,613	18,043,014
Foreign exchange and other movements	(41,851)	15,236	47,391	-	20,776
Allowance for expected credit losses at the end of the year	30,698,898	4,598,073	131,248,772	190,398	166,736,141

*Includes changes in models/risk parameters, effect of repayments (including early repayments).

During 2025, the Bank written off loans of KZT 75,722,963 thousand, which resulted in decrease in allowance for expected credit losses on loans categorised into Stage 3 and POCI-assets for the same amount (2024: KZT 41,313,794 thousand). Additionally, in connection with the assignment of rights of claim under unsecured consumer loans, in 2025, the Bank wrote off loan receivables in the amount of KZT 64,190,832 thousand (Note 19).

The high volume of loans to customers originated during the year has caused increase in the gross book value of the loan portfolio by KZT 1,081,291,927 thousand (2024: KZT 1,085,108,482 thousand), with a corresponding increase in loss allowance assessed on a 12-month basis by KZT 10,362,752 thousand (2024: KZT 17,434,417 thousand).

The high volume of loans repaid during the year has caused decrease in the gross carrying amount of the loan portfolio by KZT 1,220,372,965 thousand, including accrued interest (2024: by KZT 1,166,860,507 thousand), with a corresponding decrease in the loss allowance by KZT 29,322,495 thousand (2024: KZT 30,428,127 thousand).

The following table provides information by types of loan products for loans measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2025:

KZT'000	Gross amount	Allowance for expected credit losses	Carrying amount
Loans to corporate customers			
Loans to large corporates	472,807,195	(20,538,091)	452,269,104
Loans to small- and medium-size companies	96,933,228	(60,766)	96,872,462
Loans to retail customers			
Car loans	727,349,990	(57,682,788)	669,667,202
Uncollateralised consumer loans	292,119,961	(41,689,082)	250,430,879
Non-programme loans issued on individual terms	15,822,773	(34,110)	15,788,663
Mortgage loans	6,422,551	(619,863)	5,802,688
Loans for individual entrepreneurship	5,966,807	(528,566)	5,438,241
Loans under <i>Business Auto</i> Programme	1,321,152	(79,273)	1,241,879
Total loans to customers at the end of the year	1,618,743,657	(121,232,539)	1,497,511,118

The following table provides information by types of loan products for loans measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2024:

KZT'000	Gross amount	Allowance for expected credit losses	Carrying amount
Loans to corporate customers			
Loans to large corporates	446,752,408	(29,920,478)	416,831,930
Loans to small- and medium-size companies	71,399,639	(248,434)	71,151,205
Loans to retail customers			
Car loans	693,059,429	(69,492,189)	623,567,240
Uncollateralised consumer loans	441,201,997	(95,116,329)	346,085,668
Non-programme loans issued on individual terms	11,975,763	(41,469)	11,934,294
Mortgage loans	6,343,107	(733,768)	5,609,339
Loans for individual entrepreneurship	6,270,535	(1,233,645)	5,036,890
Loans under <i>Business Auto</i> Programme	2,366,949	(118,741)	2,248,208
Total loans to customers at the end of the year	1,679,369,827	(196,905,053)	1,482,464,774

(a) Credit quality of loans to customers

The following table provides information on the credit quality of loans to customers measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2025.

KZT'000	12-month expected credit losses	Life-time expected credit losses for not credit- impaired assets	Life-time expected credit losses for credit impaired assets	Credit- impaired assets on initial recognition	Total
Loans to customers at amortised cost – corporate customers					
Not externally rated:					
Standard	95,570,594	-	-	-	95,570,594
Low risk	331,276,376	-	-	-	331,276,376
Medium risk	-	1,100,565	-	-	1,100,565
Problem	-	-	-	4,274,280	4,274,280
High risk	-	-	36,013,890	-	36,013,890
Not rated (secured with cash)	4,571,490	-	-	-	4,571,490
Loans to customers measured at amortised cost – corporate customers	431,418,460	1,100,565	36,013,890	4,274,280	472,807,195
Loss allowance	(1,293,672)	(1,083,904)	(18,156,668)	(3,847)	(20,538,091)
Loans to customers at amortised cost – corporate customers, net of loss allowance	430,124,788	16,661	17,857,222	4,270,433	452,269,104

KZT'000	12-month ECL	Life-time expected credit losses for not credit- impaired assets	Life-time expected credit losses for credit impaired assets	Credit- impaired assets on initial recognition	Total
Loans to customers at amortised cost – small- and medium-size companies					
Not externally rated:					
Standard	22,347,849	-	-	-	22,347,849
Low risk	25,671,255	-	-	-	25,671,255
Medium risk	-	626	-	-	626
Increased risk	-	687,658	-	-	687,658
Problem	-	-	193,329	-	193,329
High risk	-	-	122,699	-	122,699
Not rated (secured with cash)	42,497,609	-	-	-	42,497,609
Not rated	5,412,203	-	-	-	5,412,203
Loans to customers at amortised cost- small- and medium-size companies	95,928,916	688,284	316,028	-	96,933,228
Loss allowance	(23,873)	(960)	(35,933)	-	(60,766)
Loans to customers at amortised cost- small- and medium-size companies, net of loss allowance	95,905,043	687,324	280,095	-	96,872,462

KZT'000	12-month ECL	Life-time expected credit losses for not credit- impaired assets	Life-time expected credit losses for credit impaired assets	Credit- impaired assets on initial recognition	Total
Car loans					
Not overdue	603,612,632	4,789,493	21,891,402	83,039	630,376,566
Overdue less than 30 days	19,197,019	578,033	7,388,964	11,715	27,175,731
Overdue 30-89 days	95,229	6,241,897	7,287,599	-	13,624,725
Overdue 90-179 days	-	26,685	15,436,603	11,103	15,474,391
Overdue 180-360 days	-	-	19,482,044	947	19,482,991
Overdue more than 360 days	-	-	21,195,880	19,706	21,215,586
	622,904,880	11,636,108	92,682,492	126,510	727,349,990
Loss allowance	(8,630,108)	(628,390)	(48,356,346)	(67,944)	(57,682,788)
Carrying amount	614,274,772	11,007,718	44,326,146	58,566	669,667,202
Uncollateralised consumer loans					
Not overdue	240,098,587	4,028,197	15,649,403	56,831	259,833,018
Overdue less than 30 days	9,902,165	369,832	4,599,840	7,681	14,879,518
Overdue 30-89 days	29,815	4,765,369	4,864,035	1,165	9,660,384
Overdue 90-179 days	-	34,670	5,034,049	245	5,068,964
Overdue 180-360 days	-	-	1,267,058	-	1,267,058
Overdue more than 360 days	-	-	1,410,827	192	1,411,019
	250,030,567	9,198,068	32,825,212	66,114	292,119,961
Loss allowance	(14,754,892)	(1,774,117)	(25,126,346)	(33,727)	(41,689,082)
Carrying amount	235,275,675	7,423,951	7,698,866	32,387	250,430,879
Non-programme loans issued on individual terms					
Not overdue	13,503,749	1,431,196	224,454	-	15,159,399
Overdue less than 30 days	-	-	57,257	-	57,257
Overdue 30-89 days	-	435,508	-	-	435,508
Overdue 180-360 days	-	-	29,559	-	29,559
Overdue more than 360 days	-	-	141,050	-	141,050
	13,503,749	1,866,704	452,320	-	15,822,773
Loss allowance	(1,621)	-	(32,489)	-	(34,110)
Carrying amount	13,502,128	1,866,704	419,831	-	15,788,663
Mortgage loans					
Not overdue	5,296,967	55,487	94,374	75,417	5,522,245
Overdue less than 30 days	35,547	9,833	29,534	-	74,914
Overdue 30-89 days	-	80,920	15,261	-	96,181
Overdue 90-179 days	-	-	15,327	-	15,327
Overdue 180-360 days	-	-	43,884	23,237	67,121
Overdue more than 360 days	-	-	615,804	30,959	646,763
	5,332,514	146,240	814,184	129,613	6,422,551
Loss allowance	(53,621)	(24,826)	(536,794)	(4,622)	(619,863)
Carrying amount	5,278,893	121,414	277,390	124,991	5,802,688
Loans for individual entrepreneurship					
Not overdue	5,346,481	12,262	4,668	158	5,363,569
Overdue less than 30 days	107,317	-	-	-	107,317
Overdue 30-89 days	-	5,237	286	-	5,523
Overdue 90-179 days	-	-	48,995	-	48,995
Overdue 180-360 days	-	-	3,540	-	3,540
Overdue more than 360 days	-	-	437,189	674	437,863
	5,453,798	17,499	494,678	832	5,966,807
Loss allowance	(106,911)	(2,026)	(419,013)	(616)	(528,566)
Carrying amount	5,346,887	15,473	75,665	216	5,438,241
Loans under Business Auto Programme					
Not overdue	1,178,880	7,799	-	-	1,186,679
Overdue less than 30 days	-	-	2,236	-	2,236
Overdue 30-89 days	-	5,423	-	-	5,423
Overdue 90-179 days	-	-	21,675	-	21,675
Overdue 180-360 days	-	-	1,387	-	1,387
Overdue more than 360 days	-	-	103,752	-	103,752
	1,178,880	13,222	129,050	-	1,321,152
Loss allowance	(35,319)	(2,875)	(41,079)	-	(79,273)
Carrying amount	1,143,561	10,347	87,971	-	1,241,879

The following table provides information on the credit quality of loans to customers measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2024.

KZT'000	12-month ECL	Life-time expected credit losses for not credit- impaired assets	Life-time expected credit losses for credit impaired assets	Credit- impaired assets on initial recognition	Total
Loans to customers at amortised cost – corporate customers					
Not externally rated:					
Standard	85,511,312	-	-	-	85,511,312
Low risk	300,878,063	-	-	-	300,878,063
Medium risk	2,743,044	5,306,366	-	-	8,049,410
Problem	-	-	28,858,700	11,984,728	40,843,428
High risk	-	-	10,411,982	-	10,411,982
Not rated (secured with cash)	1,058,213	-	-	-	1,058,213
Loans to customers measured at amortised cost – corporate customers	390,190,632	5,306,366	39,270,682	11,984,728	446,752,408
Loss allowance	(1,207,101)	(962,841)	(19,156,022)	(8,594,514)	(29,920,478)
Loans to customers at amortised cost – corporate customers, net of loss allowance	388,983,531	4,343,525	20,114,660	3,390,214	416,831,930
Loans to customers at amortised cost – small- and medium-size companies					
Not externally rated:					
Standard	18,339,655	-	-	-	18,339,655
Low risk	22,851,029	64,905	-	181,540	23,097,474
Medium risk	14,386	409,623	-	-	424,009
Problem	-	-	85,336	-	85,336
High risk	-	-	444,744	-	444,744
Not rated (secured with cash)	23,390,978	182,898	-	-	23,573,876
Not rated	5,427,229	7,316	-	-	5,434,545
Loans to customers at amortised cost- small- and medium-size companies	70,023,277	664,742	530,080	181,540	71,399,639
Loss allowance	(105,820)	(450)	(142,164)	-	(248,434)
Loans to customers at amortised cost- small- and medium-size companies, net of loss allowance	69,917,457	664,292	387,916	181,540	71,151,205

KZT'000	12-month ECL	Life-time expected credit losses for not credit- impaired assets	Life-time expected credit losses for credit impaired assets	Credit- impaired assets on initial recognition	Total
Car loans					
Not overdue	542,167,321	1,996,496	25,574,706	125,639	569,864,162
Overdue less than 30 days	20,701,346	415,280	5,097,271	11,853	26,225,750
Overdue 30-89 days	137,230	10,662,485	5,287,415	4,007	16,091,137
Overdue 90-179 days	-	109,077	13,438,461	10,169	13,557,707
Overdue 180-360 days	-	-	30,727,273	26,469	30,753,742
Overdue more than 360 days	-	-	36,552,877	14,054	36,566,931
	563,005,897	13,183,338	116,678,003	192,191	693,059,429
Loss allowance	(7,047,215)	(991,821)	(61,355,101)	(98,052)	(69,492,189)
Carrying amount	555,958,682	12,191,517	55,322,902	94,139	623,567,240
Uncollateralised consumer loans					
Not overdue	319,519,188	2,272,669	27,340,020	106,919	349,238,796
Overdue less than 30 days	16,416,930	301,893	5,337,695	11,928	22,068,446
Overdue 30-89 days	83,023	12,715,346	5,110,925	2,093	17,911,387
Overdue 90-179 days	-	131,577	13,852,612	6,560	13,990,749
Overdue 180-360 days	-	-	25,136,271	18,197	25,154,468
Overdue more than 360 days	-	-	12,802,273	35,878	12,838,151
	336,019,141	15,421,485	89,579,796	181,575	441,201,997
Loss allowance	(23,457,119)	(3,577,170)	(67,993,866)	(88,174)	(95,116,329)
Carrying amount	312,562,022	11,844,315	21,585,930	93,401	346,085,668
Non-programme loans issued on individual terms					
Not overdue	9,850,284	1,439,205	256,995	-	11,546,484
Overdue less than 30 days	136,660	-	-	-	136,660
Overdue 30-89 days	-	102,744	160,555	-	263,299
Overdue more than 360 days	-	-	29,320	-	29,320
	9,986,944	1,541,949	446,870	-	11,975,763
Loss allowance	(8,629)	(31)	(32,809)	-	(41,469)
Carrying amount	9,978,315	1,541,918	414,061	-	11,934,294
Mortgage loans					
Not overdue	5,093,769	39,448	100,172	46,596	5,279,985
Overdue less than 30 days	52,035	33,349	38,559	3,958	127,901
Overdue 30-89 days	-	14,379	54,279	-	68,658
Overdue 90-179 days	-	-	28,585	-	28,585
Overdue 180-360 days	-	-	14,353	-	14,353
Overdue more than 360 days	-	-	728,917	94,708	823,625
	5,145,804	87,176	964,865	145,262	6,343,107
Loss allowance	(51,457)	(12,262)	(666,492)	(3,557)	(733,768)
Carrying amount	5,094,347	74,914	298,373	141,705	5,609,339
Loans for individual entrepreneurship					
Not overdue	4,851,694	10,202	42,436	342	4,904,674
Overdue less than 30 days	23,617	-	-	-	23,617
Overdue 30-89 days	-	43,855	-	-	43,855
Overdue 90-179 days	-	-	69,078	-	69,078
Overdue 180-360 days	-	-	25,696	-	25,696
Overdue more than 360 days	-	-	1,202,796	819	1,203,615
	4,875,311	54,057	1,340,006	1,161	6,270,535
Loss allowance	(68,974)	(6,233)	(1,157,823)	(615)	(1,233,645)
Carrying amount	4,806,337	47,824	182,183	546	5,036,890
Loans under Business Auto Programme					
Not overdue	2,183,051	-	-	-	2,183,051
Overdue less than 30 days	2,292	-	-	-	2,292
Overdue 30-89 days	-	68,217	-	-	68,217
Overdue 90-179 days	-	-	27,036	-	27,036
Overdue 180-360 days	-	-	54,004	-	54,004
Overdue more than 360 days	-	-	32,349	-	32,349
	2,185,343	68,217	113,389	-	2,366,949
Loss allowance	(65,504)	(10,556)	(42,681)	-	(118,741)
Carrying amount	2,119,839	57,661	70,708	-	2,248,208

(b) Key assumptions and judgments used in estimation of expected credit losses**(i) Loans to corporate customers**

In determining the allowance for expected credit losses on loans to corporate customers as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025, management made the following key assumptions:

- a discount of between 30% and 60% (31 December 2024: 30-60%) to the originally appraised value if the property pledged is sold;
- collateral includes only such types of collateral as movable and immovable assets and other security which enhances credit quality (31 December 2024: similar assumption);
- a delay of up to 48 months (31 December 2024: 48 months) in obtaining proceeds from the foreclosure of collateral;
- PD value for loans for which loss allowance is recognised as 12-month expected credit losses ranges from 0.07% to 14.68% (31 December 2024: from 0.04% to 14.34%), PD value for not credit-impaired loans for which loss allowance is recognised in full, i.e. during lifetime of the asset, ranges mainly from 7.18% to 30.8% (31 December 2024: from 1.15% to 27.88%), depending on the borrower's internal rating. The average weighted PD level for corporate clients classified as "unrated" was 10.5% (31 December 2024: 13.10%);
- weighted average LGD value for loans categorised into Stages 1 and 2 in terms of credit quality is 13.40% (31 December 2024: 17.50%), and that for loans categorised into as Stage 3 in terms of credit quality is 61.50% (31 December 2024: 61.13%).

Changes in the above estimates may impact allowance for expected credit losses. For example, to the extent that the net present value of the estimated cash flows differs by plus/minus one percent, allowance for expected credit losses on loans to corporate customers as at 31 December 2025 would be KZT 5,491,416 thousand lower/higher (31 December 2024: KZT 4,879,831 thousand lower/higher).

(ii) Loans to retail customers and other loans measured on a collective basis

The Bank estimates allowance for expected credit losses for loans to retail customers based on its past historical loss experience on each type of loan. The significant assumptions used by management in determining the loss allowance for expected credit losses for loans to retail customers include:

- migration rates are constant and can be estimated based on historic loss migration pattern for the period at least 5 years; a 12-month PD for groups of products categorised into Stage 1 in terms of credit quality was 0.88%-15.07% (minimum value of 0.88% relates to the "Preferential car loans" product and maximum value of 15.07% relates to the "UnCL" product ("Uncollateralised consumer loans")); lifetime PD categorised into Stage 2 in terms of credit quality was 4.32%-47.97%, depending on the group of products of homogeneous portfolio (minimum value of 4.32% relates to the "Preferential car loans" product and maximum value of 47.97% relates to the "UnCL" product ("Uncollateralised consumer loans")) (31 December 2024: 0.88%-15.26% (minimum value of 0.88% relates to the "SME" product and maximum value of 15.26% relates to the "UnCL" product ("Uncollateralised consumer loans"))); lifetime PD categorised into Stage 2 in terms of credit quality was 4.38%-48.44%, depending on the group of products of homogeneous portfolio (minimum value of 4.38% relates to the "Preferential car loans" product and maximum value of 48.44% relates to the "UnCL" product ("Uncollateralised consumer loans"));

- recovery rates for uncollateralised loans are estimated based on historical cash recovery rates for the period of at least 5 years (2024: at least 5 years), and the estimated cash recovery rate after a default date is calculated for a period of 33 months (2024: 32 months); LGD for products of homogeneous portfolio categorised into Stages 1 and 2 was 27.95% for the “Preferential car loans” product and up to 67.71% for the “UnCL” product (“Uncollateralised consumer loans”) (31 December 2024: 26.26% for the “CAR” product (“car loans”) and up to 66.10% for the “UnCL” product (“Uncollateralised consumer loans”). Recovery rate for products of homogeneous portfolio categorised into Stage 3 varied from 8.21% for the “Preferential car loans” product to the upper limit of 97.21% for the “SME” product (31 December 2024: from 16.7% for the “Preferential car loans” product to the upper limit of 100% for the “Uncollateralised consumer loans” product);
- a discount of between 30% and 50% (31 December 2024: 30-50%) to the originally appraised value if the property pledged is sold;
- a delay of up to 24 months (31 December 2024: 24 months) in obtaining proceeds from the sale of foreclosed collateral;
- there are no significant legal impediments for foreclosure of cars pledged as collateral that could extend realisation period beyond expected time (31 December 2024: none);
- the cars will either be foreclosed without significant damages or the damages will be reimbursed by insurance companies and the sales will be made at market prices prevailing at the reporting date less reasonable handling expenses and liquidity discounts (31 December 2024: similar assumption).

Changes in the above estimates may impact an allowance for expected credit losses. For example, to the extent that the net present value of the estimated cash flows differs by plus/minus three percent, allowance for expected credit losses on loans to retail customers as at 31 December 2025 would be KZT 28,451,087 thousand lower/higher (31 December 2024: KZT 29,834,449 thousand lower/higher).

(c) Analysis of collateral

(i) Loans to corporate customers, small- and medium-size companies

The following table provides information on collateral and other credit enhancements securing loans to corporate customers, small- and medium-size companies by type of collateral:

31 December 2025 KZT'000	Carrying amount of loans to customers	Fair value of collateral - for collateral assessed as of reporting date	Fair value of collateral - for collateral assessed as of loan inception date	Fair value of collateral not determined
Loans measured at amortised cost				
Loans not credit-impaired				
Vehicles	160,150,456	160,146,619	3,837	-
Real estate	116,732,037	116,681,753	50,284	-
Insurance	64,720,424	-	-	64,720,424
Cash and deposits	63,313,332	63,313,332	-	-
Corporate guarantees (unrated) and guarantees of individuals	54,535,384	-	-	54,535,384
Goods in turnover	36,430,060	36,430,060	-	-
Corporate guarantees (issued by legal entities with government participation or having high rating (BBB- and higher))	8,511,124	-	-	8,511,124
Equipment	7,332,094	7,325,707	6,387	-
Property/cash on future	93,283	93,283	-	-
Mineral rights	65,184	65,184	-	-
Other collateral	8,209,729	6,382,585	1,827,144	-
No collateral and other credit enhancements	6,640,709	-	-	6,640,709
Total loans not credit-impaired	526,733,816	390,438,523	1,887,652	134,407,641
Credit-impaired loans				
Real estate	21,720,097	21,704,168	15,929	-
Corporate guarantees (issued by legal entities with government participation or having high rating)	254,143	-	-	254,143
Corporate guarantees (unrated) and guarantees of individuals	248,579	-	-	248,579
Equipment	80,710	80,710	-	-
Cash and deposits	77,018	77,018	-	-
Vehicles	27,203	27,203	-	-
Total credit-impaired loans	22,407,750	21,889,099	15,929	502,722
Total loans to corporate customers, small- and medium-size companies	549,141,566	412,327,622	1,903,581	134,910,363

The tables above exclude overcollateralisation.

31 December 2024 KZT'000	Carrying amount of loans to customers	Fair value of collateral – for collateral assessed as of the reporting date	Fair value of collateral – for collateral assessed as of loan inception date	Fair value of collateral not determined
Loans at amortised cost				
Loans not credit-impaired				
Vehicles	136,653,082	136,637,892	15,190	-
Real estate	83,873,142	79,823,919	4,049,223	-
Insurance	80,003,254	-	-	80,003,254
Cash and deposits	49,174,991	49,174,991	-	-
Corporate guarantees (unrated) and guarantees of individuals	25,975,559	-	-	25,975,559
Goods in turnover	20,366,255	20,366,255	-	-
Mineral rights	11,906,869	11,906,869	-	-
Equipment	4,467,181	3,846,120	621,061	-
Corporate guarantees (issued by legal entities with government participation or having high rating (BBB- and above)	24,500,334	-	-	24,500,334
Property/ cash in future	3,112	3,112	-	-
Other collateral	3,370,214	338,300	3,031,914	-
No collateral or other credit enhancement	23,614,812	-	-	23,614,812
Total loans not credit-impaired	463,908,805	302,097,458	7,717,388	154,093,959
Credit-impaired loans				
Real estate	23,603,942	23,519,619	84,323	-
Corporate guarantees (issued by legal entities with government participation or having high rating)	335,371	-	-	335,371
Corporate guarantees (unrated) and guarantees of individuals	135,017	-	-	135,017
Total credit-impaired loans	24,074,330	23,519,619	84,323	470,388
Total loans measured at amortised cost	487,983,135	325,617,077	7,801,711	154,564,347
Loans measured at fair value				
Real estate	11,322	11,322	-	-
No collateral or other credit enhancement	4,625	-	4,625	-
Total loans measured at fair value	15,947	11,322	4,625	-
Total loans to corporate customers and small and medium-size companies	487,999,082	325,628,399	7,806,336	154,564,347

The tables above exclude overcollateralisation.

The key assumption with respect to Stage 3 impaired loans is the valuation of underlying real estate collateral. This is valued at the reporting date, by using a combination of the income approach and comparative sales method. The Bank engages third-party appraisers to value more significant and specialised items of collateral.

The Bank also has loans, for which the fair value of collateral was assessed at the loan inception date and it was not updated for further changes, and loans for which the fair value of collateral was not determined. For majority of loans the fair value of collateral was assessed at the reporting day. Information on the valuation of collateral is based on when this estimate was made, if any.

For loans secured by multiple types of collateral, collateral that is most relevant for impairment assessment is disclosed. Sureties and collateral received from individuals, such as shareholders of small and medium-sized borrowers, are not considered for impairment assessment purposes. Accordingly, such loans and unsecured portions of partially secured exposures are presented as loans “without collateral or other credit enhancement”.

The recoverability of loans to corporate customers, which are neither overdue nor impaired primarily depends on the creditworthiness of the borrowers rather than the value of collateral, and the Bank does not necessarily update the valuation of collateral as at each reporting date.

(ii) *Loans to retail customers*

Mortgage loans are secured by the underlying housing real estate. Small business loans are secured by real estate and movable property. Auto loans are secured by the underlying cars. Cash loans are collateralised by cash. Uncollateralised consumer loans are not secured.

Mortgage loans

Included in mortgage loans are loans with a net carrying amount of KZT 233,740 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 279,786 thousand), which are secured by collateral with a fair value of less than the net carrying amount of the individual loans. The fair value of collateral for these loans amounts to KZT 19,657 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 19,322 thousand).

Management believes that fair value of collateral for mortgage loans with a net carrying amount of KZT 5,568,948 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 5,329,553 thousand), is at least equal to the carrying amount of individual loans at the reporting date.

The Bank updates the appraised values of collateral obtained at inception of the loan to the present value taking into account the approximate changes in property values. The Bank obtains specific individual valuation of collateral for individual loans once a half-year in case there are indications of impairment.

The fair value of collateral for mortgage loans with a net carrying amount of KZT 1,897,405 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 1,956,755 thousand) was estimated at inception of the loans and was not adjusted for subsequent changes to the reporting date.

Loans for individual entrepreneurship

Included in loans for individual entrepreneurship are loans with a net carrying amount of KZT 506,167 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 359,689 thousand), which are secured by collateral with a fair value of less than the net carrying amount of the individual loans. The fair value of collateral for these loans amounts to KZT 136,731 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 22,003 thousand).

Management believes that the fair value of collateral for loans for individual entrepreneurship with a net carrying amount of KZT 4,932,074 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 4,677,201 thousand) is at least equal to the carrying amount of individual loans at the reporting date.

The Bank updates the appraised values of collateral obtained at inception of the loan to the present value taking into account the approximate changes in property values. The Bank obtains specific individual valuation of collateral for individual loans once a half-year in case there are indications of impairment.

Management believes that the fair value of collateral for loans for individual entrepreneurship with a net carrying amount of KZT 4,308,891 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 2,050,548 thousand) was estimated at inception of the loans and was not adjusted for subsequent changes to the reporting date.

Non-programme loans issued on individual terms

Included in non-programme loans on individual terms are loans with a net carrying amount of KZT 451,325 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 0.00), which are secured by collateral with a fair value of less than the net carrying amount of the individual loans. The fair value of collateral for these loans amounts to KZT 400,000 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 0.00).

Management believes that the fair value of collateral for non-programme loans on individual terms with a net carrying amount of KZT 15,337,338 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 11,934,294 thousand) is at least equal to the carrying amount of individual loans at the reporting date.

The Bank updates the appraised values of collateral obtained at inception of the loan to the present value taking into account the approximate changes in property values. The Bank obtains specific individual valuation of collateral for individual loans once a half-year in case there are indications of impairment.

The fair value of collateral for non-programme loans on individual terms with a net carrying amount of KZT 10,494,343 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 6,332,549 thousand) was estimated at inception of the loans and was not adjusted for subsequent changes to the reporting date.

Car loans

Included in car loan portfolio are loans with a net carrying amount of KZT 6,948,918 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 46,587,470 thousand), which are secured by collateral with a fair value of less than the net carrying amount of the individual loans. The fair value of collateral for these loans amounts to KZT 5,274,332 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 35,571,432 thousand). As at 31 December 2025, car loans with a carrying amount of KZT 198,116 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 6,905,953 thousand) comprise car loans for which registration of collateral was ongoing as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 and was completed in January 2026 and January 2025, respectively. The remaining part comprises car loans, under which cars were sold.

Management believes that the fair value of collateral for car loans with a net carrying amount of KZT 662,718,284 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 576,979,770 thousand), is at least equal to the carrying amount of individual loans at the reporting date.

(d) Industry and geographical analysis of the credit portfolio

Loans were primarily issued to customers located within the Republic of Kazakhstan, who operate in the following economic sectors:

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Loans to corporate customers at amortised cost		
Machinery manufacturing	107,106,564	119,839,325
Financial intermediation	80,041,896	65,445,245
Retail trade	70,337,219	43,463,465
Food production	66,731,271	28,976,422
Wholesale trade	53,129,526	48,991,731
Construction	52,350,359	28,060,398
Mining and metals industry	36,587,242	64,625,163
Industrial manufacturing	22,295,571	22,791,401
Transport	18,322,195	18,833,587
Real estate	15,162,817	16,884,836
Services	12,113,050	15,551,211
Textile manufacturing	8,205,639	8,459,583
Medical and social care	6,906,298	7,592,853
Agriculture, forestry and timber industry	6,795,052	7,158,247
Acquisition and management of doubtful and bad assets	4,274,280	11,984,729
Lease, rental, and leasing	139,783	125,664
Other	9,241,661	9,368,187
Loans to retail customers at amortised cost		
Car loans	727,349,990	693,059,429
Unsecured consumer loans	292,119,961	441,201,997
Non-programme loans on individual terms	15,822,773	11,975,763
Mortgage loans	6,422,551	6,343,107
Loans for individual entrepreneurship	5,966,807	6,270,535
Loans under Business Auto Programme	1,321,152	2,366,949
	1,618,743,657	1,679,369,827
Allowance for expected credit losses	(121,232,539)	(196,905,053)
Total loans to customers at amortised cost	1,497,511,118	1,482,464,774
Loans to corporate customers measured at fair value		
Acquisition and management of doubtful and bad assets	-	15,947
Total loans to corporate customers measured at fair value	-	15,947
	1,497,511,118	1,482,480,721

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank has 2 borrowers or group of related borrowers (31 December 2024: 1), whose loan balances exceed 10% of equity. The gross value of these balances (before allowance for expected credit losses) as at 31 December 2025 is KZT 178,523,785 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 122,103,194 thousand).

(e) Loan maturities

Maturities of the loan portfolio as at the reporting date are presented in Note 30(d), which shows the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity of the loans.

(f) Transfer of financial assets

In 2025, as part of its participation in the state mortgage programme '7-20-25', the Bank transferred to Kazakhstan Sustainability Fund JSC mortgage loans of KZT 1,089,932 thousand (2024: KZT 657,055 thousand). The Bank determined that it has not transferred risks and rewards to the buyer of the assets and therefore, retains control and continues recognising loans in its unconsolidated statement of financial position. The liability from continuing involvement with the asset is included in 'other liabilities' and amounts to KZT 4,143,518 thousand (2024: KZT 3,316,842 thousand) (Note 26).

(g) Loans issued under the Government programmes

During 2025, the Bank provided financing to 600 borrowers from the funds of DBK JSC for a total of KZT 11,490,304 thousand; to 66 borrowers from the funds of DAMU JSC for a total of KZT 19,608,763 thousand (2024: to 523 borrowers from the funds of DBK JSC for a total of KZT 9,845,512 thousand; to 51 borrowers from the funds of DAMU JSC for a total of KZT 12,278,714 thousand). These financing amounts include money drawn down from the credit facility within the open limits, including those on a revolving basis.

As at 31 December 2025, the balance of principal amount outstanding and interest payable on loans financed using the funds provided under the state programmes amounted to KZT 63,009,165 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 59,078,855 thousand).

16 Investments at amortised cost

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Held by the Bank		
Treasury notes of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan rated 'BBB'	-	20,758,195
The US Treasury bills rated 'AA+'	5,103,935	10,561,737
Bonds of Development Bank of Kazakhstan JSC rated 'BBB'	1,036,194	5,345,108
Corporate bonds rated from 'BB' to 'BB+'	2,576,979	2,688,454
Corporate bonds not rated	3,882,946	4,675,808
	12,600,054	44,029,302
Pledged under sale and repurchase agreements		
Treasury notes of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	-	43,926,775
	-	43,926,775
	12,600,054	87,956,077
Allowance for expected credit losses	(3,710,297)	(4,473,097)
Investments at amortised cost	8,889,757	83,482,980

The credit ratings are presented by reference to the credit ratings of Fitch rating agency or analogues of similar international rating agencies.

As at 31 December 2025, financial assets measured at amortised cost included in 'not rated' category, with the gross carrying amount of KZT 3,882,946 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 4,675,808 thousand) comprise bonds of Russian issuers, and their net carrying amount is KZT 177,806 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 212,187 thousand). The current credit rating assigned to Russian issuers as assessed by the Bank to estimate allowance for expected credit losses at 31 December 2025 is 'CCC', other than the credit ratings of those issuers whose bonds were defaulted.

As at 31 December 2025, investments measured at amortised cost, with a net carrying amount of KZT 8,711,951 thousand are categorised into Stage 1 of the credit risk grading; investments measured at amortised cost, with a net carrying amount of KZT 0.00 are categorised into Stage 2 of the credit risk grading, and investments measured at amortised cost, with a net carrying amount of KZT 177,806 thousand are categorised into Stage 3 of the credit risk grading (31 December 2024: investments measured at amortised cost, with a net carrying amount of KZT 83,270,793 thousand are categorised into Stage 1 of the credit risk grading; investments measured at amortised cost, with a net carrying amount of KZT 0.00 are categorised into Stage 2 of the credit risk grading, and investments measured at amortised cost, with a net carrying amount of KZT 212,187 thousand are categorised into Stage 3 of the credit risk grading).

PDs for securities for which loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses (ECL) were 0.0% - 0.27%. LGD estimated for securities was 70.00%. External benchmark information used to estimate PDs is obtained from the studies published by the international rating agencies Standard&Poor's and Moody's.

As at 31 December 2024, treasury notes of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan measured at amortised cost, with a carrying amount of KZT 43,926,775 thousand serve as collateral for repurchase agreements with a carrying amount of KZT 43,174,200 thousand. The fair value of these government bonds transferred as collateral under repurchase agreements was KZT 43,410,216 thousand.

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balances for the loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments measured at amortised cost:

For the year ended 31 December 2025				
KZT'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance at 1 January 2025	9,476	-	4,463,621	4,473,097
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(4,062)	-	(605,313)	(609,375)
Effect of foreign currency translation	(257)	-	(153,168)	(153,425)
Balance at 31 December 2025	5,157	-	3,705,140	3,710,297

For the year ended 31 December 2024				
KZT'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance at 1 January 2024	10,387	-	11,798,967	11,809,354
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(2,466)	-	(8,764,717)	(8,767,183)
Effect of foreign currency translation	1,555	-	1,429,371	1,430,926
Balance at 31 December 2024	9,476	-	4,463,621	4,473,097

17 Investments in subsidiaries

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank has two subsidiaries, which are accounted for at cost (31 December 2024: three subsidiaries).

Company	Country of incorporation	Activity	31 December 2025 Ownership interest, %	31 December 2025 Carrying amount KZT'000	31 December 2024 Ownership interest, %	31 December 2024 Carrying amount KZT'000
Eurasian Bank JSC, Tashkent	Republic of Uzbekistan	Banking activity	-	-	100.00	7,560,000
Eurasian Project 1 LLP, Almaty	Republic of Kazakhstan	Acquisition and management of doubtful and bad assets	100.00	1,499,170	100.00	1,499,170
Eurasian Project 2 LLP, Almaty	Republic of Kazakhstan	Acquisition and management of doubtful and bad assets	100.00	37,000	100.00	37,000
				1,536,170		9,096,170
Impairment allowance				(1,536,170)		(1,536,170)
				-		7,560,000

On 21 August 2017 the Bank's subsidiaries Eurasian Project 1 LLP and Eurasian Project 2 LLP were registered. The principal activity of these entities is acquisition and management of doubtful and bad assets of the Bank.

On 11 January 2024, the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved registration of a subsidiary bank Eurasian Bank JSC and issue of a licence for the right to carry out banking activity. On 17 July 2024, the Bank made cash contribution to the capital of the subsidiary bank in the amount of UZS 200,000,000 thousand in equivalent to KZT 7,560,000 thousand.

In August 2025, the Bank's management has decided to cease its operations in Uzbekistan. The loss of KZT 5,000,000 thousand was recognised in the Bank's unconsolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Receivables arising from the liquidation of the subsidiary in the amount of KZT 2,560,000 thousand are presented within other assets in the unconsolidated statement of financial position (Note 19).

In December 2025, the Bank's management has decided to liquidate Eurasian Project 2 LLP following the completion of its active operations.

18 Property and equipment, intangible assets, and right-of-use assets

KZT'000	Land and buildings	Computers and banking equipment	Vehicles	Office furniture	Construction in progress and equipment to be installed	Leasehold improvements	Trademarks	Software and other intangible assets	Total
<i>Cost</i>									
Balance at 1 January 2025	12,064,239	15,088,768	1,184,894	941,749	-	489	-	19,824,693	49,104,832
Additions	-	3,713,464	152,152	179,563	-	-	-	1,531,705	5,576,884
Write-offs	-	(1,705,797)	-	(59,814)	-	-	-	(1,152)	(1,766,763)
Balance at 31 December 2025	12,064,239	17,096,435	1,337,046	1,061,498	-	489	-	21,355,246	52,914,953
<i>Depreciation and amortisation</i>									
Balance at 1 January 2025	(3,012,161)	(5,503,461)	(270,023)	(203,952)	-	(342)	-	(11,032,639)	(20,022,578)
Depreciation and amortisation for the year	(150,250)	(2,822,717)	(178,046)	(108,404)	-	(98)	-	(1,526,248)	(4,785,763)
Write-offs	-	1,702,078	-	50,939	-	-	-	1,024	1,754,041
Balance at 31 December 2025	(3,162,411)	(6,624,100)	(448,069)	(261,417)	-	(440)	-	(12,557,863)	(23,054,300)
<i>Carrying amount</i>									
At 31 December 2025	8,901,828	10,472,335	888,977	800,081	-	49	-	8,797,383	29,860,653

KZT'000	Land and buildings	Computers and banking equipment	Vehicles	Office furniture	Construction in progress and equipment to be installed	Leasehold improvements	Trademarks	Software and other intangible assets	Total
<i>Cost</i>									
Balance at 1 January 2024	11,727,789	19,876,792	1,352,925	1,115,744	475	785,468	1,075,716	24,065,683	60,000,592
Additions	336,450	4,465,901	287,563	362,741	-	-	-	1,236,960	6,689,615
Write-offs	-	(9,253,925)	(455,594)	(536,736)	(475)	(784,979)	(1,075,716)	(5,477,950)	(17,585,375)
Balance at 31 December 2024	12,064,239	15,088,768	1,184,894	941,749	-	489	-	19,824,693	49,104,832
<i>Depreciation and amortisation</i>									
Balance at 1 January 2024	(2,861,618)	(12,449,410)	(576,403)	(654,999)	-	(785,224)	(1,075,716)	(15,085,135)	(33,488,505)
Depreciation and amortisation for the year	(150,543)	(2,305,253)	(149,214)	(81,581)	-	(97)	-	(1,425,409)	(4,112,097)
Write-offs	-	9,251,202	455,594	532,628	-	784,979	1,075,716	5,477,905	17,578,024
Balance at 31 December 2024	(3,012,161)	(5,503,461)	(270,023)	(203,952)	-	(342)	-	(11,032,639)	(20,022,578)
<i>Carrying amount</i>									
At 31 December 2024	9,052,078	9,585,307	914,871	737,797	-	147	-	8,792,054	29,082,254

Capitalised costs related to the acquisition or construction of property and equipment during 2025 and 2024 were nil.

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Right-of-use assets		
<i>Cost</i>		
Balance at 1 January	6,120,832	5,398,625
Additions	3,381,492	1,910,548
Disposals	(2,375,229)	(1,188,341)
Balance at 31 December	7,127,095	6,120,832
<i>Depreciation and amortisation</i>		
Balance at 1 January	(3,772,214)	(3,281,776)
Depreciation and amortisation for the year	(1,814,064)	(1,678,779)
Disposals	2,375,229	1,188,341
Balance at 31 December	(3,211,049)	(3,772,214)
<i>Carrying amount</i>		
At 31 December	3,916,046	2,348,618

19 Other assets

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Receivables from consumer loans sold	12,110,343	1,097,328
Settlement of securities transactions	2,806,661	852,870
Debtors under lending commitments	1,963,812	10,743,737
Fee and commission income accrued (Note 5)	1,332,724	1,944,633
Plastic cards settlements	451,840	1,135,321
Receivables from instalment sale of property	129,536	812,394
Debtors under guarantees and letters of credit	83,710	1,195,370
Asset from continuing involvement in transferred assets	299	429
Other	2,895,602	2,093,848
Allowance for expected credit losses	(3,792,610)	(5,217,815)
Total other financial assets	17,981,917	14,658,115
Collateral carried on balance sheet	7,117,686	8,387,710
Assets receivable from liquidation of a subsidiary (Note 17)	2,560,000	-
Taxes prepaid other than income tax	3,128,036	2,378,111
Prepayments	2,012,849	3,083,373
Advances for capital expenditures	1,292,598	1,277,630
Precious metals	386,807	86,972
Raw materials and consumables	361,176	295,030
Total other non-financial assets	16,859,152	15,508,826
Total other assets	34,841,069	30,166,941

Debtors under lending commitments

Debtors under lending commitments mainly comprise accounts receivable from the Bank partners engaged in the provision of loans.

Receivables from consumer loans sold

Receivables from consumer loans sold of KZT 12,110,343 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 1,097,328 thousand) resulted from assignment of the rights of claim under loan agreements for unsecured consumer loans; the receivables are due in 2028 (31 December 2024: in 2026); receivables are settled on a monthly basis.

Collateral carried on balance sheet

Collateral carried on balance sheet comprises commercial and residential property, and construction in progress, that were received for repayment of loans outstanding in the amount of KZT 7,117,686 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 8,387,710 thousand).

Analysis of movements in the loss allowance for expected credit losses

Movements in the loss allowance for expected credit losses for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
	KZT'000	KZT'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	5,217,815	4,934,138
Net charge of allowance for expected credit losses	2,659,955	1,057,386
Write-off of bad debt	(7,741,821)	(1,374,120)
Recovery of receivables previously written off	3,700,125	503,508
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(43,464)	96,903
Balance at the end of the year	3,792,610	5,217,815

Recoveries of the receivables previously written off during 2025 include recoveries of the receivables from instalment sale of property in the amount of KZT 1,919,220 thousand, resulting from their settlement, and recoveries of the receivables previously written off related to state duties and other expenses on retail loans in the amount of KZT 1,780,779 thousand, resulting from their settlement and subsequent sale of the retail portfolio.

During 2025 and 2024, write-offs of receivables represent amounts deemed irrecoverable from certain retail and corporate customers, including those from debtors under guarantees.

As at 31 December 2025, included in other assets are overdue receivables of KZT 2,202,775 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 1,960,987 thousand) of which the receivables of KZT 231,677 are overdue for more than 90 days but less than one year (31 December 2024: KZT 0.00) and of KZT 1,970,272 thousand are overdue for more than one year (31 December 2024: KZT 1,914,812 thousand).

20 Deposits and balances from banks

	31 December	31 December
	2025	2024
	KZT'000	KZT'000
Term deposits	38,171,937	1,277,772
Vostro accounts	17,874,895	24,124,983
	56,046,832	25,402,755

21 Amounts payable under repurchase agreements

	Transaction		31 December	31 December
	currency	Interest rate	2025	2024
			KZT'000	KZT'000
Liabilities under repo transactions	KZT	13.10%-15.15%	195,923,677	212,452,958

During 2025 and 2024, the Bank entered into direct repurchase agreements at Kazakhstan Stock Exchange. As at 31 December 2025, the Bank has amounts payable under repurchase agreements of KZT 195,923,677 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 212,452,958 thousand), which are secured by financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, with the carrying amount of KZT 196,548,461 thousand (31 December 2024: by financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, with the carrying amount of KZT 169,542,458 thousand, and investments at amortised cost, with the carrying amount of KZT 43,926,775 thousand) (Notes 13 and 16).

These transactions are conducted under terms that are usual and customary to standard lending, and securities borrowing and lending activities. All transactions were completed in January 2026 and January 2025, respectively.

22 Current accounts and deposits from customers

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Current accounts and demand deposits		
- Retail	248,772,841	300,743,200
- Corporate	311,392,492	277,095,230
Term deposits		
- Retail	884,706,588	910,497,564
- Corporate	713,723,466	800,297,138
	2,158,595,387	2,288,633,132

The geographical concentration of current accounts and deposits from customers is presented in the following tables.

KZT'000	Kazakhstan	The OECD countries	Other	Total
31 December 2025				
Current accounts and deposits from customers	1,649,211,450	149,664,426	359,719,511	2,158,595,387
- Retail	846,957,969	128,680,265	157,841,195	1,133,479,429
- Corporate	802,253,481	20,984,161	201,878,316	1,025,115,958
31 December 2024				
Current accounts and deposits from customers	1,568,097,270	215,733,734	504,802,128	2,288,633,132
- Retail	789,076,456	168,584,881	253,579,427	1,211,240,764
- Corporate	779,020,814	47,148,853	251,222,701	1,077,392,368

As at 31 December 2025, the current accounts and deposits from the Bank's customers of KZT 87,426,511 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 69,409,041 thousand) serve as collateral for loans and unrecognised credit instruments granted by the Bank.

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank has 4 customers (31 December 2024: 2 customers) whose balances exceed 10% of equity. The gross value of these balances as at 31 December 2025 is KZT 236,104,227 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 165,335,707 thousand).

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank's current accounts and demand deposits from retail customers of KZT 15,234,335 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 15,406,001 thousand) are prepayments for loans. Prepayments for loans comprise payments made by retail borrowers ahead of schedule. These payments are settled against the loan balance at the date the instalments fall due.

23 Debt securities issued

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Nominal value	7,939,823	7,939,823
Premium	1,296	4,969
Accrued interest	326,029	326,029
	8,267,148	8,270,821

The summary of bond issues as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	The first issue placement date	Maturity date	Coupon rate	Effective interest rate	Carrying amount	
					31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Bonds of the eighteenth issue	15-Aug-19	15-Aug-26	10.95%	10.91%	8,267,148	8,270,821

In 2025 and 2024, the Bank neither placed nor redeemed bonds.

24 Subordinated debt securities issued

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Nominal value	120,000,000	150,000,000
Discount	(63,139,106)	(84,708,904)
Accrued interest	960,000	1,200,000
	57,820,894	66,491,096

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, subordinated debt securities issued comprise unsecured obligations of the Bank. In case of bankruptcy, the subordinated debt securities are repaid once all other liabilities of the Bank are repaid in full.

The summary of subordinated debt securities issues at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	The first issue placement date	Maturity date	Coupon rate	Effective interest rate	Carrying amount	
					31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Bonds of the seventeenth issue	18-Oct-17	18-Oct-32	4.00%	18.00%	57,820,894	66,491,096

Participation in the Programme of Strengthening Financial Stability of Banking Sector in the Republic of Kazakhstan

By the Resolution of the NBRK No.183 dated 27 September 2017, the Bank was approved to participate in the Programme of Strengthening Financial Stability of the Banking Sector in the Republic of Kazakhstan (the "Programme"). In accordance with the terms of the Programme, the Bank received cash from the NBRK subsidiary – Kazakhstan Sustainability Fund JSC – by issuing registered coupon subordinated bonds of the Bank (the "Bonds"), convertible into the Bank's ordinary shares on the terms provided for in the Issue Prospectus.

The Bank is subject to restrictions (covenants) in its activities valid for 5 years from the Bonds' issue date, breach of any of each will result in exercising by the Bonds' holders of their right of Bonds being converted to the Bank's ordinary shares:

- the Bank undertakes to comply with capital adequacy ratios set by the authorised body for the second-tier banks of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- the Bank undertakes not to commit action intended to withdraw the Bank's assets; at that, the summary of activities to be considered the withdrawal of assets is set out in the Bond Issue Prospectus.

The Bank complied with the above covenants as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

As part of its participation in the Programme, on 18 October 2017, the Bank placed Bonds at Kazakhstan Stock Exchange JSC for a total of KZT 150,000,000 thousand; Bonds bear a coupon rate of 4.00 % p.a. and mature in 15 years. The result of discounting Bonds using a market interest rate of 18.00%, which was recognised within income in the unconsolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income on initial recognition of Bonds, amounted to KZT 106,961,607 thousand.

On 1 December 2025, the Bank repaid early the amount of KZT 30,000,000 thousand in government assistance through the redemption of issued subordinated bonds at their nominal value of KZT 100.00, numbering 300, 000, 000 bonds, inclusive of accrued interest. The effect of early redemption, recorded in interest income amounted to KZT 15,899,101 thousands (Note 4).

25 Other borrowed funds

Other borrowed funds comprise loans received from government financial institutions, and terms and debt repayment schedule as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	Currency	Average interest rate	Year of maturity	Carrying amount	
				31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Industrial Development Fund JSC	KZT	1.00%	2030	19,323,226	25,538,306
Development Bank of Kazakhstan JSC	KZT	1.00-2.00%	2033-2037	25,707,730	27,720,158
Damu Entrepreneurship Development Fund JSC	KZT	2.00-12.50%	2030-2035	23,040,230	21,404,407
				68,071,186	74,662,871

Borrowings were received from DAMU Entrepreneurship Development Fund JSC (“EDF DAMU JSC”) and Development Bank of Kazakhstan JSC (“DBK JSC”) under the Government programme to provide financing to large corporates, and small and medium-size enterprises (SMB) operating in specific industries. Under the loan agreements with EDF DAMU JSC and DBK JSC, the Bank is responsible for extending loans to large corporates and SME borrowers, eligible to participate in the above Programme, at an interest rate of 6.00% p.a. and with maturities of up to 10 years.

During 2025, the Bank raised funds from EDF DAMU JSC under the Orleu lending programme, the programme focused on conditional allocation of funds (the “Programme”). An Agreement was signed between the Bank and EDF DAMU JSC for participation in the Programme in the amount of KZT 10 billion; loans bear an interest rate of 2% p.a. and mature before November 2033. During 2025, under the Agreement for participation in the Programme, the Bank received tranches totalling KZT 2,486,465 thousand. Borrowed funds under the Programme are designated for the provision of preferential financing to micro, small, and medium-sized private enterprises operating in priority sectors of the economy, at the rate of up to 12.6% p.a. The Programme’s borrowed funds are intended for investment purposes, replenishment of working capital, and refinancing of existing loans (issued no earlier than 1 January 2025). The maximum loan term varies depending on the purpose of financing. Financing to ultimate borrowers is provided on a blended basis, comprising 45% from the Fund’s resources and 55% from the Bank’s own funds. A loan under the credit facility may be disbursed either as a lump sum or in tranches, upon submission to the Fund of a register of borrowers for the relevant tranche.

During 2025, two loan agreements concluded with Development Bank of Kazakhstan JSC (the “DBK”) under the Programme for conditional financing of second-tier banks, designed to support preferential lending for individuals purchasing vehicles manufactured by Kazakhstani companies, were extended, specifically from 7 October 2029 and 14 May 2030 to April 7 and 13 May 2033, respectively. The obligations under these loans were assumed by the Bank in 2022 from the Subsidiary Organization VTB Bank (Kazakhstan) JSC.

During 2024, under the existing contracts, Bank raised funds from DBK JSC and EDF DAMU JSC in the amount of KZT 3,930,000 thousand and at interest rates of 1%-2%, and in the amount of KZT 7,001,372 thousand and at an interest rate of 2%, respectively, which mature in 2034-2035. In addition, a new contract was concluded with EDF DAMU JSC worth KZT 1,500,000 thousand; the loan bears an interest rate of 12.5% and matures on 1 April 2031.

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank provided collateral to secure liabilities to EDF DAMU JSC, in the form of treasury notes of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan, recognised in ‘financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income’, in the amount of KZT 8,604,962 thousand (Note 13).

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank provided collateral to secure liabilities to DBK JSC, in the form of corporate bonds with credit ratings from BBB- to BBB+, recognised in ‘financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income’, in the amount of KZT 5,962,288 thousand (31 December 2024: corporate bonds with credit ratings from BBB- to BBB+, recognised in ‘financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income’, in the amount of KZT 5,949,356 thousand (Note 13).

During 2024, the terms of loans received from Industrial Development Fund JSC (IDF JSC) at the rate of 1% were modified, whereby the initial term of the loan set at 30 April 2052 was reduced and set at 31 July 2030, and the repayment procedure has also been changed. Under the new terms, funds released in the course of repayment of loans by end-borrowers must be allocated to IDF JSC for partial early repayment, on a quarterly basis, while previously, loans were repaid according to the specified schedule. These changes arose from the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 19 September 2023, No.813. The borrowed funds were provided to the Bank in 2022 for the purpose of lending to end-borrowers, the individuals buying locally manufactured cars, at the interest rate of 4% p.a. and with maturity up to 7 years.

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank provided collateral for this loan in the form of corporate bonds with credit ratings from BBB- to BBB+, for a total of KZT 10,081,236 thousand (Note 13), recognised in ‘financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income’ (31 December 2024: corporate bonds with credit ratings from BBB- to BBB+, for a total of KZT 16,008,726 thousand, recognised in ‘financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income’).

During 2025, the Bank repaid loans received from IDF JSC early, for a total of KZT 6,176,542 thousand (2024: KZT 9,628,352 thousand).

Management of the Bank believes that due to their specific nature, loans from IDF JSC, EDF DAMU JSC and DBK JSC represent a separate segment of lending market, whereby financing is provided by the state companies to support entities operating in specific industries. As a result, loans from IDF JSC, EDF DAMU JSC and DBK JSC were received under the ‘arm’s length’ transactions and, as such, the amount received under loan contracts represents the fair value of the loans on initial recognition.

The Bank is required to comply with the covenants in the loan contracts mentioned above. The Bank has complied with all covenants as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

	Liabilities				
	Other borrowed funds	Subordinated debt securities issued	Debt securities issued	Lease liabilities	Total
KZT'000					
Balance at 1 January 2025	74,662,871	66,491,096	8,270,821	2,973,358	152,398,146
Changes from financing cash flows					
Receipts of other borrowed funds	2,486,465	-	-	-	2,486,465
Repayment of other borrowed funds	(9,016,150)	-	-	-	(9,016,150)
Repayment of subordinated debt securities issued	-	(30,000,000)	-	-	(30,000,000)
Payments under leases	-	-	-	(2,121,376)	(2,121,376)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(6,529,685)	(30,000,000)	-	(2,121,376)	(38,651,061)
Other changes					
Interest expense	1,115,645	27,473,131	865,738	661,998	30,116,512
Interest paid	(1,177,645)	(6,143,333)	(869,411)	(648,903)	(8,839,292)
Recognition of lease liabilities and other changes	-	-	-	3,381,492	3,381,492
Balance at 31 December 2025	68,071,186	57,820,894	8,267,148	4,246,569	138,405,797

KZT'000	Liabilities				Total
	Other borrowed funds	Subordinated debt securities issued	Debt securities issued	Lease liabilities	
Balance at 1 January 2024	72,984,547	64,644,603	8,273,979	2,671,354	148,574,483
Changes from financing cash flows					
Receipts of other borrowed funds	12,431,372	-	-	-	12,431,372
Repayment of other borrowed funds	(10,756,250)	-	-	-	(10,756,250)
Repayment of subordinated debt securities issued	-	(2,952,200)	-	-	(2,952,200)
Payments under leases	-	-	-	(1,694,415)	(1,694,415)
Total changes from financing cash flows	1,675,122	(2,952,200)	-	(1,694,415)	(2,971,493)
Other changes					
Interest expense	1,127,964	10,931,542	866,253	465,803	13,391,562
Interest paid	(1,124,762)	(6,132,849)	(869,411)	(379,932)	(8,506,954)
Recognition of lease liabilities and other changes	-	-	-	1,910,548	1,910,548
Balance at 31 December 2024	74,662,871	66,491,096	8,270,821	2,973,358	152,398,146

In 2025, total cash outflow from leases, including operating leases, amounted to KZT 2,956,960 thousand (2024: KZT 2,425,100 thousand).

26 Other liabilities

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
	Liability from continuing involvement (Note 15 (f))	4,143,525
Other payables related to banking operations	2,329,473	1,843,418
Plastic card settlements	1,172,357	1,304,608
Settlement of payments and money transfers on behalf of customers	1,208,939	905,331
Payments to Deposit Guarantee Fund	1,135,335	80,423
Accrued administrative expenses	805,890	1,999,485
Payables to insurance company	130,727	211,726
Liabilities on electronic money issued	72,090	161,040
Payables to borrowers under lending transactions	85,352	131,444
Other financial liabilities	1,172,002	1,480,481
Total other financial liabilities	12,255,690	11,434,807
Payables to employees	11,872,612	13,321,246
Deferred income	3,068,413	2,620,123
Accrued vacation reserve	2,203,752	2,687,010
Other taxes payable	1,704,373	1,551,805
Loss allowance for contingent liabilities	651,212	2,576,330
Other non-financial liabilities	1,000,986	302,810
Total other non-financial liabilities	20,501,348	23,059,324
Total other liabilities	32,757,038	34,494,131

27 Share capital

(a) Issued capital and share premium

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the authorised share capital of the Bank comprises 2,096,038,900 ordinary shares and 3,000,000 non-redeemable cumulative preference shares. During 2025 and 2024, no shares were issued.

Issued and outstanding share capital as at 31 December comprised fully paid ordinary shares as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	Number of shares	Number of shares
Issued at KZT 955.98	8,368,300	8,368,300
Issued at KZT 1,523.90	2,631,500	2,631,500
Issued at KZT 1,092.00	2,930,452	2,930,452
Issued at KZT 6,532.60	7,030,137	7,030,137
Total issued and outstanding shares	20,960,389	20,960,389

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the share capital of the Bank was KZT 61,135,197 thousand.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at annual and general Bank's shareholders meetings.

(b) Dividends

In accordance with Kazakhstan legislation and the Bank's charter documents, distributable reserves are subject to the rules and regulations of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, no dividends were declared or paid (2024: no dividends were declared or paid).

(c) Book value per share

Under the listing rules of the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange the Bank should present book value per ordinary share in its unconsolidated financial statements.

The book value per ordinary share is calculated by dividing net assets less intangible assets by number of outstanding ordinary shares. As at 31 December 2025, the book value per ordinary share was KZT 18,357.34 (31 December 2024: KZT 18,683.89).

(d) Nature and purpose of reserves

Reserve for general banking risks

Until 2013, in accordance with amendments to Resolution No.196 "On establishment of minimum limit on reserve capital of second-tier banks" issued by the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the Regulation and Supervision of Financial Markets and Financial Organisations (the "ASFM") introduced on 31 January 2011 (that became invalid in 2013), the Bank had to establish reserve capital by transferring an amount from retained earnings to a non-distributable reserve.

Since 2013, the Bank's management have been determining the amount of the reserves on its own. During the annual periods ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, no transfers to/from general reserve were made by the Bank to cover general banking risks.

28 Earnings per share

The calculation of earnings per share is based on the net consolidated profit and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. The Bank has no potential diluted ordinary shares.

	2025	2024
Net profit (KZT'000)	25,367,766	82,681,055
A weighted average number of ordinary shares	20,960,389	20,960,389
Basic earnings per share (KZT)	1,210.27	3,944.63

29 Analysis by segment

The Bank has five reportable segments, as described below, which are the Bank's strategic business units. The strategic business units offer different products and services, and are managed separately because they require different technology and marketing strategies. For each of the strategic business units, the chief operating decision maker, the Chairman of the Management Board, reviews internal management reports on at least a quarterly basis. The following summary describes the operations in each of the reportable segments:

- Corporate banking– includes loans, deposits and other transactions with corporate customers.
- Retail banking – includes loans, deposits and other transactions with retail customers.
- Assets and liabilities management – includes maintaining liquid assets portfolio (cash, nostro accounts with the NBRK and other banks, interbank financing (up to 1 month), investments in various financial instruments and bonds issue management.
- Small and medium-size entities banking – includes loans, deposits and other transactions with small and medium-size companies.
- Treasury – includes Bank financing via interbank borrowings and using derivatives for hedging market risks and investments into liquid securities (corporate bonds).

Information regarding the results of each reportable segment is included below. Performance is measured based on segment profit after income tax as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Chairman of the Management Board. Segment profit is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to others who operate within these industries. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
ASSETS		
Assets and liabilities management	1,245,660,960	1,386,660,276
Retail banking	945,032,585	991,508,833
Corporate banking	463,474,758	416,504,693
Treasury	150,206,790	167,465,615
Small and medium-sized companies banking	124,764,842	90,484,350
Unallocated assets	59,463,424	72,273,590
Total assets	2,988,603,359	3,124,897,357
LIABILITIES		
Retail banking	1,167,456,220	1,199,421,240
Corporate banking	684,862,118	744,482,273
Small and medium-sized companies banking	358,554,587	402,287,492
Assets and liabilities management	263,393,978	303,282,651
Treasury	55,541,762	12,453,254
Unallocated liabilities	65,220,235	62,556,889
Total liabilities	2,595,028,900	2,724,483,799

Reconciliation of reportable segment total assets and total liabilities is presented below:

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Total assets of reportable segments	2,988,603,359	3,124,897,357
Gross presentation of foreign currency swaps	-	(1,396,535)
Other adjustments	(1,926,405)	574,070
Total assets	2,986,676,954	3,124,074,892
	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Total liabilities of reportable segments	2,595,028,900	2,724,483,799
Gross presentation of foreign currency swaps	-	(1,396,535)
Other adjustments	(1,926,405)	574,070
Total liabilities	2,593,102,495	2,723,661,334

Segment information for the main reportable business segments for the year ended 31 December 2025 is presented below:

KZT'000	Corporate banking	Small and medium-sized companies banking	Retail banking	Treasury	Assets and liabilities management	Unallocated assets and liabilities	Total
Interest income	67,728,063	14,790,775	183,317,272	18,810,424	52,361,579	45,425	337,053,538
Fee and commission income	3,411,612	7,224,298	15,004,369	459,913	-	-	26,100,192
Net gain on securities, dealings and foreign currency translation differences	5,789,202	2,874,830	3,366,530	37,639,969	(6,163,805)	-	43,506,726
Other income	-	-	81,997	132,157	-	1,010,456	1,224,610
Funds transfer pricing	46,835,950	39,878,647	122,736,283	218,747	88,178,067	-	297,847,694
Revenue	123,764,827	64,768,550	324,506,451	57,261,210	134,375,841	1,055,881	705,732,760
Interest expense	(35,903,223)	(25,066,193)	(111,770,328)	-	(48,140,868)	-	(220,880,612)
Fee and commission expense	(498,826)	(3,649,735)	(16,326,552)	(860,160)	(331,067)	(58,225)	(21,724,565)
Reversal of impairment losses/ (impairment losses)	1,015,187	2,670,628	(76,267,991)	-	6,122,006	(1,616,822)	(68,076,992)
Funds transfer pricing	(53,591,898)	(11,665,262)	(161,094,140)	(19,134,815)	(52,361,579)	-	(297,847,694)
Operating expenses (direct)	(2,886,088)	(2,490,633)	(16,008,839)	(1,566,501)	(127,197)	(26,899,485)	(49,978,743)
Operating expenses (indirect)	(577,615)	(2,065,994)	(8,371,450)	(715,965)	(18,888)	(3,890,218)	(15,640,130)
Corporate income tax	(10,115,745)	(7,266,949)	21,099,635	(11,298,218)	-	-	(7,581,277)
Segment results	21,206,619	15,234,412	(44,233,214)	23,685,551	39,518,248	(31,408,869)	24,002,747
Other segment items							
Additions of property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	5,576,884	5,576,884
Depreciation and amortisation	(37,057)	(23,666)	(627,133)	(4,252)	(378)	(5,907,341)	(6,599,827)

Segment information for the main reportable business segments for the year ended 31 December 2024 is presented below:

KZT'000	Corporate banking	Small and medium-sized companies banking	Retail banking	Treasury	Assets and liabilities management	Unallocated assets and liabilities	Total
Interest income	55,094,457	11,451,288	205,619,601	13,123,768	60,417,621	(352)	345,706,383
Fee and commission income	2,063,960	9,825,501	27,555,788	302,193	-	-	39,747,442
Net gain on securities, dealings and foreign currency translation differences	10,892,954	5,555,921	5,435,485	31,017,619	(4,376,833)	-	48,525,146
Other (expenses)/income	(161,085)	-	7,832	87,149	-	(4,094,803)	(4,160,907)
Funds transfer pricing	54,565,057	38,763,174	112,572,343	440,528	74,325,288	-	280,666,390
Revenue	122,455,343	65,595,884	351,191,049	44,971,257	130,366,076	(4,095,155)	710,484,454
Interest expense	(36,713,206)	(23,429,425)	(95,729,535)	-	(15,350,663)	-	(171,222,829)
Fee and commission expense	(572,548)	(5,935,671)	(19,288,830)	(996,896)	(336,630)	(88,617)	(27,219,192)
Reversal of impairment losses/ (impairment losses)	13,894,036	325,320	(79,331,808)	-	13,042,654	(236,666)	(52,306,464)
Funds transfer pricing	(44,516,729)	(9,333,387)	(152,363,293)	(14,035,360)	(60,417,621)	-	(280,666,390)
Operating expenses (direct)	(2,729,641)	(2,199,557)	(17,141,573)	(4,632,536)	(146,429)	(21,174,914)	(48,024,650)
Operating expenses (indirect)	(2,515,825)	(3,304,197)	(17,812,892)	(1,442,563)	(61,690)	(10,847,490)	(35,984,657)
Corporate income tax	(10,715,034)	(4,720,340)	10,502,591	(5,186,513)	-	-	(10,119,296)
Segment results	38,586,396	16,998,627	(19,974,291)	18,677,389	67,095,697	(36,442,842)	84,940,976
Other segment items							
Additions of property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	6,689,615	6,689,615
Depreciation and amortisation	(33,956)	(14,855)	(509,713)	(3,329)	(380)	(5,228,643)	(5,790,876)

*Unallocated assets and liabilities comprise expenses of business units, whose activities include performing administration and control functions and monitoring regulatory and statutory compliance.

Reconciliations of reportable segment revenues and profit or loss:

	2025	2024
	KZT'000	KZT'000
Reportable segment revenue	705,732,760	710,484,454
Funds transfer pricing	(297,847,694)	(280,666,390)
Other adjustments	(31,432,022)	(13,258,053)
Total revenue	376,453,044	416,560,011
	2025	2024
	KZT'000	KZT'000
Reportable segment profit	24,002,747	84,940,976
Total profit	24,002,747	84,940,976

Other adjustments: these adjustments mostly comprise offset other assets and other liabilities, and offset income and expenses, and appropriate adjustments for interest income on credit-impaired borrowers in the amount of KZT 26,103,309 thousand (2024: KZT 10,636,445 thousand). Other adjustments occur due to the fact that the Chairman of the Management Board reviews internal management reports prepared on a gross-up basis whereas for IFRS unconsolidated financial statements purposes netting is made for certain other assets/liabilities included in unallocated assets/liabilities.

Funds transfer pricing: for the purpose of internal management reporting transfer pricing represents the allocation of income and expense between segments that attract cash resources and to segments that create interest income generating assets using cash resources.

Information about major customers and geographical areas

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Bank has no large corporate customers, revenues from which individually exceed 10% of total revenue (2024: none).

A major part of revenues from external customers relates to transactions with residents of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The majority of non-current assets are located in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

30 Risk management

(a) Risk management policies and procedures

Management of risk is fundamental to the banking business and forms an essential element of the Bank's operations. The major risks faced by the Bank are those related to market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and operational risks. The primary function of financial risk management is to establish risk limits and to ensure that any exposure to risk stays within these limits. The operational and legal risk management functions are intended to ensure proper functioning of internal policies and procedures, in order to minimise operational and legal risks.

The Bank established a three-level protection framework:

- primary analysis by initiating departments;
- analysis by controlling departments (risk management, legal, and compliance departments and others);
- reviews and independent assessment of the efficacy of the risk management system operated by the bank.

The Bank performs, on a daily basis, the procedure to identify and assess key risks, based on the results of which the Board of Directors establishes levels of risk appetite the Bank is ready to accept.

The risk management policies aim to identify, analyse and manage the risks faced by the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to continuously monitor risk levels and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and procedures are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, banking products and services offered, and emerging best practice.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the oversight of the risk management framework, overseeing the management of key risks and reviewing risk management policies and procedures as well as approving significantly large exposures. The Risk and Internal Controls Committee preliminary reviews these matters and seeks consideration and/or approval thereof by the Board of Directors.

The Management Board is responsible for monitoring and implementing risk mitigation measures and ensuring that the Bank operates within established risk parameters. Risk management executives are responsible for the overall risk management and compliance functions, and control over implementation of common principles and methods for identifying, measuring, managing and reporting both financial and non-financial risks. Risk management executives report directly to the Chairman and indirectly, through the Risk and Internal Controls Committee, to the Board of Directors.

Credit, market and liquidity risks both at the portfolio and transactional levels are managed and controlled through a system of Credit Committees, Market Risk and Liquidity Management Committee (MRLMC) To improve decision-making process, the bank established a hierarchy of credit committees, depending on the type and amount of the exposure.

Both external and internal risk factors are identified and managed throughout the bank. Particular attention is given to identifying the full range of risk factors and determining the level of assurance over current risk mitigation procedures. Apart from the standard credit and market risk analysis, the Risk Management Business Units monitor financial and non-financial risks by holding regular meetings with operational units in order to obtain expert judgements in their areas of expertise.

(b) Market risk

Market risk is a probability that financial losses arise on balance sheet and off-balance sheet items because of unfavourable changes in market situation, which comprise movements in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, market value of financial instruments and goods. Market risk includes currency risk, interest risk and price risk.

The Bank manages its market risk at the portfolio level. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

Overall authority for market and liquidity risk is vested in MRLMC. MRLMC performs a review of the market risk limits based on recommendations of the Risk Management Block and submits it to the Management Board and Board of Directors for approval.

The Bank manages its market risk by setting open position limits in relation to financial instruments, interest rate maturity and currency positions and stop-loss limits. These are monitored on a regular basis and reviewed by the Management Board and approved by the Board of Directors.

In addition, the Bank uses a wide range of stress tests to model the potential financial impact of a variety of exceptional market scenarios on individual trading portfolios and the Bank's overall position. Stress tests provide an indication of the potential size of losses that could arise in extreme conditions. The stress tests carried out by the Bank include risk factor stress testing, where stress movements are applied to each risk category and ad hoc stress testing, which includes applying possible stress events to specific positions.

The management of the interest rate risk by monitoring the interest rate gap, is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Bank's net interest margin to various standard and non-standard interest rate scenarios.

The Bank also utilises Value-at-Risk ("VaR") methodology to monitor market risk of its trading positions.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the probability of financial loss to the Bank because of changes in market interest rates. The Bank is exposed to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its unconsolidated financial position and cash flows. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may also reduce or create losses in the event that unexpected movements occur.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, all financial instruments held by of the Bank bear a fixed interest rate.

Interest rate gap analysis

Interest rate risk is managed principally through monitoring and forecasting interest rate gaps, reduction in time gaps of interest-bearing assets and liabilities.

A summary of the interest gap position as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 for major interest-bearing financial instruments is as follows:

KZT'000	Less than 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Non-interest bearing	Carrying amount
31 December 2025							
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	369,217,875	-	-	-	-	295,473,421	664,691,296
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	1,270,232	1,270,232
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	96,808,446	38,611,628	80,581,451	257,575,297	207,727,373	-	681,304,195
Amounts due from banks	50,291,306	-	-	-	-	6,123,606	56,414,912
Loans to customers	216,888,396	158,061,077	217,847,819	802,154,394	102,559,432	-	1,497,511,118
Investments at amortised cost	1,242,305	35,139	-	7,612,313	-	-	8,889,757
	734,448,328	196,707,844	298,429,270	1,067,342,004	310,286,805	302,867,259	2,910,081,510
LIABILITIES							
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	1,694,554	1,694,554
Deposits and balances from banks	37,413,642	-	-	-	-	18,633,190	56,046,832
Amounts payable under repurchase agreements	195,923,677	-	-	-	-	-	195,923,677
Current accounts and deposits from customers	758,454,290	541,639,653	231,133,880	72,385,674	28,202,815	526,779,075	2,158,595,387
Debt securities issued	326,029	-	7,941,119	-	-	-	8,267,148
Subordinated debt securities issued	-	-	960,000	-	56,860,894	-	57,820,894
Other borrowed funds	55,067	469,263	204,821	27,002,170	40,339,865	-	68,071,186
Lease liabilities	70,951	356,877	64,251	3,446,884	307,606	-	4,246,569
	992,243,656	542,465,793	240,304,071	102,834,728	125,711,180	547,106,819	2,550,666,247
	(257,795,328)	(345,757,949)	58,125,199	964,507,276	184,575,625	(244,239,560)	359,415,263

KZT'000	Less than 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Non-interest bearing	Carrying amount
31 December 2024							
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	434,508,095	-	-	-	-	198,178,716	632,686,811
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	2,595,712	2,595,712
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	83,942,784	82,174,452	27,661,388	297,493,886	213,175,409	-	704,447,919
Amounts due from banks	21,687,591	32,370,592	63,745,238	-	18,173,897	11,218,342	147,195,660
Loans to customers	196,257,147	126,124,075	225,478,995	824,069,075	110,551,429	-	1,482,480,721
Investments at amortised cost	25,458,272	4,273,185	44,728,750	9,022,773	-	-	83,482,980
	761,853,889	244,942,304	361,614,371	1,130,585,734	341,900,735	211,992,770	3,052,889,803
LIABILITIES							
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	1,063,209	1,063,209
Deposits and balances from banks	490,107	-	-	-	-	24,912,648	25,402,755
Amounts payable under repurchase agreements	212,452,958	-	-	-	-	-	212,452,958
Current accounts and deposits from customers	816,925,173	471,292,060	276,931,559	161,649,478	25,914,909	535,919,953	2,288,633,132
Debt securities issued	326,029	-	-	7,944,792	-	-	8,270,821
Subordinated debt securities issued	-	-	1,200,000	-	65,291,096	-	66,491,096
Other borrowed funds	502,744	504,461	613,912	6,638,571	66,403,183	-	74,662,871
Lease liabilities	80,404	176,346	101,118	2,560,000	55,490	-	2,973,358
	1,030,777,415	471,972,867	278,846,589	178,792,841	157,664,678	561,895,810	2,679,950,200
	(268,923,526)	(227,030,563)	82,767,782	951,792,893	184,236,057	(349,903,040)	372,939,603

Average effective interest rates

The table below displays average effective interest rates for interest-bearing assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2025 and 2024. These interest rates are an approximation of the yields to maturity of these assets and liabilities.

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Average effective interest rate, %			Average effective interest rate, %		
	KZT	USD	Other currencies	KZT	USD	Other currencies
Interest-bearing assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	17.02	2.95	0.43	14.92	1.83	0.54
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	13.79	4.61	1.93	13.56	4.27	2.81
Amounts due from banks	-	4.08	-	-	4.79	-
Accounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	15.04	-	-	-	-	-
Loans to customers	22.41	7.91	-	22.90	8.20	10.34
Investments at amortised cost	-	3.73	-	14.28	3.29	-
Interest-bearing liabilities						
Deposits and balances from banks						
- Term deposits	-	1.62	8.00	8.00	-	-
Amounts payable under repurchase agreements	16.28	-	-	14.96	-	-
Current accounts and deposits from customers						
- Corporate	9.31	0.84	0.33	8.16	1.87	0.59
- Retail	14.39	1.49	0.58	13.14	1.36	0.39
Debt securities issued	11.03	-	-	10.91	-	-
Subordinated debt securities issued	18.00	-	-	18.00	-	-
Other borrowed funds						
- Loans from government financial institutions	1.62	-	-	1.64	-	-

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The management of interest rate risk based on interest rate gap analysis is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of financial assets and liabilities. An analysis of the sensitivity of profit or loss and equity (net of taxes) to changes in interest rates (repricing risk), based on a simplified scenario of a 100 basis point (bp) symmetrical fall or rise in all yield curves and positions of interest-bearing assets and liabilities existing as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, is as follows:

KZT'000	2025		2024	
	Profit or loss	Equity	Profit or loss	Equity
100 bp parallel fall	3,417,107	3,417,107	2,852,082	2,852,082
100 bp parallel rise	(3,417,107)	(3,417,107)	(2,852,082)	(2,852,082)

An analysis of the sensitivity of net profit or loss and equity as a result of changes in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income due to changes in the interest rates, based on positions existing as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 and a simplified scenario of a 100 bp symmetrical fall or rise in all yield curves, is as follows:

KZT'000	2025		2024	
	Profit or loss	Equity	Profit or loss	Equity
100 bp parallel fall	-	20,964,588	-	28,787,837
100 bp parallel rise	-	(19,657,063)	-	(13,886,515)

(ii) Currency risk

The Bank has assets and liabilities denominated in several foreign currencies.

Currency risk is the probability of financial loss to the Bank because of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Bank hedges its exposure to currency risk. The Bank manages its foreign currency position through the limits established for each currency and net foreign currency position limits.

The following table shows the foreign currency exposure structure of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2025:

KZT'000	USD	EUR	RUB	Other currencies	Total
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	291,793,275	55,984,080	23,298,465	28,400,671	399,476,491
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	250,090,258	152,314,185	-	-	402,404,443
Due from banks	50,489,319	-	-	-	50,489,319
Loans to customers	96,058,765	1,412	-	-	96,060,177
Investments at amortised cost	8,889,757	-	-	-	8,889,757
Other financial assets	418,945	51,325	108,134	392	578,796
Total assets	697,740,319	208,351,002	23,406,599	28,401,063	957,898,983
LIABILITIES					
Deposits and balances from banks	48,679,075	3,680,364	1,436,304	2,019,689	55,815,432
Current accounts and deposits from customers	703,644,508	110,349,781	15,035,781	26,228,683	855,258,753
Other financial liabilities	627,680	867,357	42,297	561,713	2,099,047
Total liabilities	752,951,263	114,897,502	16,514,382	28,810,085	913,173,232
Net position as at 31 December 2025	(55,210,944)	93,453,500	6,892,217	(409,022)	44,725,751
The effect of derivative financial instruments held for risk management purposes**	63,732,841	(92,843,688)	(15,420,018)	35,485	(44,495,380)
Net position as at 31 December 2025 with the effect of derivative financial instruments	8,521,897	609,812	(8,527,801)	(373,537)	230,371

**including SPOT transactions.

The following table shows the foreign currency exposure structure of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024:

KZT'000	USD	EUR	RUB	Other currencies	Total
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	120,796,231	58,610,803	38,833,701	47,808,694	266,049,429
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	246,561,773	147,369,613	-	6,697,516	400,628,902
Due from banks	135,977,318	-	-	-	135,977,318
Loans to customers	132,123,600	7,507,607	812,884	-	140,444,091
Investments at amortised cost	59,124,726	-	-	-	59,124,726
Other financial assets	820,835	3,375	10,046	-	834,256
Total assets	695,404,483	213,491,398	39,656,631	54,506,210	1,003,058,722
LIABILITIES					
Deposits and balances from banks	4,056,281	13,711,796	3,637,948	3,463,622	24,869,647
Current accounts and deposits from customers	772,227,579	126,899,708	29,921,256	41,865,117	970,913,660
Other financial liabilities	390,572	762,510	565,532	11,562	1,730,176
Total liabilities	776,674,432	141,374,014	34,124,736	45,340,301	997,513,483
Net position as at 31 December 2024	(81,269,949)	72,117,384	5,531,895	9,165,909	5,545,239
The effect of derivative financial instruments held for risk management purposes**	56,886,206	(72,169,713)	(1,297,795)	-	(16,581,302)
Net position as at 31 December 2024 with the effect of derivative financial instruments	(24,383,743)	(52,329)	4,234,100	9,165,909	(11,036,063)

**including SPOT transactions.

A weakening of the KZT, as indicated below, against the following currencies at 31 December 2025 and 2024 would have increased/(decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is on a net of tax basis and is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Bank considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular, interest rates, remain constant.

KZT'000	2025		2024	
	Profit or loss	Equity	Profit or loss	Equity
20% appreciation of USD against KZT	1,363,504	1,363,504	(3,901,399)	(3,901,399)
5% depreciation of USD against KZT	(340,876)	(340,876)	975,350	975,350
20% appreciation of EUR against KZT	97,570	97,570	(8,373)	(8,373)
5% depreciation of EUR against KZT	(24,392)	(24,392)	2,093	2,093
20% appreciation of RUB against KZT	(1,364,448)	(1,364,448)	677,456	677,456
5% depreciation of RUB against KZT	341,112	341,112	(169,364)	(169,364)
20% appreciation of other currencies against KZT	(59,766)	(59,766)	1,466,545	1,466,545
5% depreciation of other currencies against KZT	14,941	14,941	(366,636)	(366,636)

A strengthening of the KZT against the above currencies at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

(iii) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. Other price risk arises when the Bank takes a long or short position in a financial instrument.

(iv) Value at Risk estimates

The Bank also utilises Value-at-Risk (“VaR”) methodology to monitor market risk its currency positions.

VaR is a technique that estimates the potential losses that could occur on risk positions as a result of movements in market rates and prices over a specified time horizon and to a given level of confidence. The VaR model used by the Bank is based on a 99 percent confidence level and assumes a 1-day holding period depending on the type of positions. The VaR model used is mainly based on historical simulation. The model derives plausible future scenarios based on historical market rate time series, taking into account inter-relationships between different markets and rates. Potential market price movements are determined with reference to market data from at least the most recent 12 months.

Although VaR is a valuable tool in measuring market risk exposures, it has a number of limitations, especially in less liquid markets as follows:

- the use of historical data as a basis for determining future events may not encompass all possible scenarios, particularly those that are of an extreme nature;
- a 1-day holding period assumes that all positions can be liquidated or hedged within that period. This is considered to be a realistic assumption in almost all cases, but may not be the case in situations in which there is severe market illiquidity for an extended period;
- the use of a 99% confidence level does not take into account losses that may occur beyond this level. There is a one percent probability that the loss could exceed the VaR estimate.
- VaR is only calculated on the end-of-day balances and does not necessarily reflect exposures that may arise on positions during the trading day;
- the VaR measure is dependent on the position and the volatility of market prices. The VaR of an unchanged position reduces if market volatility declines and vice versa.

The Bank does not solely rely on its VAR calculations in its market risk measurement due to inherent risk of usage of VAR as described above. The limitations of the VaR methodology are recognised by supplementing VaR limits with other position and sensitivity limit structures, including limits to address potential concentration risks within each trading portfolio, and gap analysis.

A summary of the VaR estimates in respect of foreign currency risk of the Bank at 31 December is as follows:

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Foreign exchange risk	216,380	681,037

(c) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss occurring as a result of default by a borrower or counterparty on their obligation according to the contract terms (contract). The Bank has policies and procedures in place to manage credit exposures (both for recognised financial assets and unrecognised contractual commitments), including guidelines to limit portfolio concentration. The Bank has also established a system of authorised collegial bodies having a certain limit of authority, whose functions include decision-making related to credit risk and credit risk management.

In addition, the Bank has internal regulatory documents in place that govern all processes related to the acceptance of credit risk by the Bank, which are approved by the Management Board and/or the Board of Directors of the Bank in order to control the level of credit risk. The Bank has also developed processes to monitor compliance of each employee/business unit with the IRD requirements.

The credit policy establishes:

- procedures for review and approval of loan credit applications;
- methodology for the credit assessment of borrowers (corporate and retail);

- methodology for the credit assessment of counterparties, issuers and insurance companies;
- methodology for the evaluation of collateral;
- credit documentation requirements;
- procedures for the ongoing monitoring of loans and other credit exposures.

Prior to making a credit risk decision, the bank's customer applications are examined by the bank services engaged in analysis of the borrower's financial performance (analysis reports are based on a structural analysis focusing on the customer's business and financial performance), the customer's legal standing (legal examination of the legal documents, legal validity of signatories, correctness of registration of corporate customer decisions and other aspects of legal risks is carried out as part of the credit risk), assessment of the customer's reliability and business reputation, as well as examination of the collateral value.

After reviewing all aspects related to the customer's application that were mentioned above, the Risk Management Block carries out an independent risk examination, which results in a report, including risks inherent in the borrower's business and proposed deal structure, as well as provides recommendations to minimise the risks of the bank. In addition, the Risk Management Block carries out examination of the Bank's customer application for its compliance with the requirements specified in the Bank's Credit Policy and the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The authorised collegial body takes decisions based on opinions provided by the Bank's business units.

In order to minimise credit risks throughout the entire period of customer financing, the Bank carries out continuous monitoring of the loans status and completes reassessment of its borrowers' ability to make payments on a regular basis. The review is based on the customer's most recent financial statements and/or other information submitted by the borrower, or otherwise obtained by the Bank. The current market value of collateral is regularly assessed by either independent appraisal companies, whose reports are reviewed by the Bank's specialists or assessed by internal specialists, taking into account all legislative requirements related to valuation, and in the event of negative movements in market prices the borrower is usually requested to put up additional security.

Retail loan credit applications are reviewed through the use of the Bank's decision-making system (ABS), which includes scoring models and other credit application data verification procedures developed by the Risk Management Block together with other business units of the Bank.

Apart from individual customer analysis by the Credit Risk and Collateral Valuation Department, the credit portfolio is assessed also by the Risk Management Block as a whole, including assessment of the credit portfolio concentration.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is generally reflected in the carrying amounts of financial assets on the unconsolidated statement of financial position and unrecognised contractual commitment amounts. The impact of possible netting of assets and liabilities to reduce potential credit exposure is not significant.

The maximum exposure to credit risk from financial assets at the reporting date is as follows:

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	617,963,468	581,767,539
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,270,232	2,595,712
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	681,304,195	704,447,919
Due from banks	56,414,912	147,195,660
Loans to customers	1,497,511,118	1,482,480,721
Investments measured at amortised cost	8,889,757	83,482,980
Other financial assets	17,981,917	14,658,115
Total maximum exposure	2,881,335,599	3,016,628,646

For the analysis of concentration of credit risk in respect of loans to customers refer to Note 15.

The maximum exposure to credit risk from unrecognised contractual commitments at the reporting date is presented in Note 32.

As at 31 December 2025 the Bank has one debtor (the NBRK) (31 December 2024: 1), whose credit risk exposure exceeds 10% maximum credit risk exposure. The gross value of this balance as at 31 December 2025 thousand is KZT 354,164,145 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 537,295,796 thousand).

(d) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is a probability of financial losses if the Bank is unable to meet its financial liabilities when they fall due. Liquidity risk exists when the maturities of assets and liabilities do not match. The matching and/or controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to liquidity management. It is unusual for financial institutions ever to be completely matched since business transacted is often of an uncertain term and of different types. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses.

The Bank maintains liquidity management with the objective of ensuring that funds will be available at all times to honour all cash flow obligations as they become due.

The Bank seeks to support a diversified and stable funding base comprising debt securities in issue, long- and short-term loans from other banks, core corporate and retail customer deposits, accompanied by diversified portfolios of highly liquid assets, in order to be able to respond quickly and efficiently to unforeseen liquidity requirements.

The daily liquidity position is monitored by the ALM unit and regular liquidity stress testing under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions is performed by the Risk Management Block. The ALM unit receives information from business units regarding the liquidity structure of their financial assets and liabilities and projected cash flows arising from projected future business. Forecasting is performed on a short-term and medium-term horizon, and tactical steps are stipulated at each planning interval, subject to possibility of using various sources of funding, including external borrowings and different ways of placing temporarily free funds. Based on the forecast of expected inflows and outflows of funds, the ALM estimates the deficit/excess of liquidity and provides an operational forecast of liquidity ratios.

The Bank's management regularly receives information on the liquidity position. Frequency of information submission depends on the Bank's liquidity position at each specific point of time. Under normal market conditions, liquidity reports covering the liquidity position are presented to senior management on a weekly basis. The information submitted is sufficient to assess adequately the Bank's liquidity position as a whole and in individual areas (currencies, customers, etc.) that also enables the Bank's collective bodies and business units to make informed decision on the Bank's ability to satisfy its liquidity needs and perform its obligations in time and in full scope.

The following tables show the undiscounted cash flows on financial liabilities and unrecognised credit-related commitments on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity. The total gross inflow and outflow disclosed in the tables is the contractual, undiscounted cash flow on the financial asset, liability or commitment.

The maturity analysis for financial liabilities as at 31 December 2025 was as follows:

KZT'000	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	More than 1 year	Total gross amount outflow/ (inflow)	Carrying amount
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Deposits and balances from banks	56,067,461	-	-	-	-	56,067,461	56,046,832
Accounts payable under repurchase agreements	196,362,057	-	-	-	-	196,362,057	195,923,677
Current accounts and deposits from customers	830,337,736	480,518,419	555,148,747	240,506,327	120,705,434	2,227,216,663	2,158,595,387
Debt securities issued	-	434,705	-	8,374,528	-	8,809,233	8,267,148
Subordinated debt securities issued	-	-	-	4,800,000	148,800,000	153,600,000	57,820,894
Other borrowed funds	-	84,000	771,608	656,434	73,908,187	75,420,229	68,071,186
Lease liabilities	267,993	535,984	803,977	1,607,953	5,086,596	8,302,503	4,246,569
Other financial liabilities	11,891,116	12,846	19,712	278,009	54,007	12,255,690	12,255,690
Derivative financial liabilities*							
- Inflow	(292,732,909)	-	-	-	-	(292,732,909)	391,626
- Outflow	293,124,535	-	-	-	-	293,124,535	-
Total liabilities	1,095,317,989	481,585,954	556,744,044	256,223,251	348,554,224	2,738,425,462	2,561,619,009
Credit related commitments	551,537,355	-	-	-	-	551,537,355	551,537,355

*including SPOT transactions.

The maturity analysis for financial liabilities as at 31 December 2024 was as follows:

KZT'000	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	More than 1 year	Total gross amount outflow/ (inflow)	Carrying amount
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Deposits and balances from banks	25,403,399	-	-	-	-	25,403,399	25,402,755
Accounts payable under repurchase agreements	213,075,234	-	-	-	-	213,075,234	212,452,958
Current accounts and deposits from customers	830,312,682	540,959,880	487,757,106	291,603,728	216,390,122	2,367,023,518	2,288,633,132
Debt securities issued	-	434,705	-	434,705	8,809,234	9,678,644	8,270,821
Subordinated debt securities issued	-	-	-	6,000,000	192,000,000	198,000,000	66,491,096
Other borrowed funds	17	537,223	821,190	1,073,198	80,700,994	83,132,622	74,662,871
Lease liabilities	194,472	387,486	547,059	954,490	1,499,712	3,583,219	2,973,358
Other financial liabilities	10,929,413	-	482,652	-	-	11,412,065	11,434,807
Derivative financial liabilities*							
- Inflow	(236,656,083)	-	-	-	-	(236,656,083)	(971,364)
- Outflow	235,684,719	-	-	-	-	235,684,719	-
Total liabilities	1,078,943,853	542,319,294	489,608,007	300,066,121	499,400,062	2,910,337,337	2,689,350,434
Credit related commitments	257,789,900	-	-	-	-	257,789,900	257,789,900

*including SPOT transactions.

In accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, legal entities and individuals can withdraw their term deposits at any time, losing in most of the cases the accrued interest. These deposits are classified in accordance with their stated maturity dates. The maturities of the total amount of term deposits are as follows:

- KZT 281,202,536 thousand are categorised to “demand deposits” and those which mature within less than one month (31 December 2024: KZT 267,828,968 thousand);
- KZT 480,508,815 thousand are categorised to deposits, which mature within one to three months (31 December 2024: KZT 540,947,739 thousand);
- KZT 554,785,938 thousand are categorised to deposits, which mature within three to six months (31 December 2024: KZT 486,904,688 thousand);
- KZT 237,980,198 thousand are categorised to deposits, which mature within six to twelve months (31 December 2024: KZT 290,919,755 thousand);
- KZT 112,390,661 thousand are categorised to deposits, which mature within the period of more than one year (31 December 2024: KZT 202,583,937 thousand).

However management believes that in spite of this early withdrawal option and the fact that a substantial portion of customer accounts are on demand, diversification of these customer accounts and deposits by number and type of depositors, and the past experience of the Bank indicates that these customer accounts provide a long-term and stable source of funding.

Management expects that the cash flows from certain financial assets and liabilities will be different from their contractual terms either because management has the discretionary ability to manage the cash flows or because past experience indicates that cash flows will differ from contractual terms.

The table below shows an analysis, by contractual maturities, of the amounts recognised in the unconsolidated statement of financial position, excluding derivative instruments, as at 31 December 2025:

KZT'000	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	No maturity	Overdue	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	654,822,681	9,868,615	-	-	-	-	-	664,691,296
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	26,903,022	69,877,418	119,193,079	257,575,297	207,727,373	-	28,006	681,304,195
Due from banks	17,706,114	20,221,200	-	-	18,487,598	-	-	56,414,912
Loans to customers	84,156,878	107,993,127	373,625,431	794,158,088	99,876,865	-	37,700,729	1,497,511,118
Investments measured at amortised cost	-	1,064,500	35,139	7,612,313	-	-	177,805	8,889,757
Current tax asset	7,977,676	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,977,676
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	29,860,653	-	29,860,653
Right-of-use assets	20,420	15,313	318,176	3,311,138	250,999	-	-	3,916,046
Other assets	12,092,680	969,444	13,005,663	5,834,180	17,926	2,921,176	-	34,841,069
Total assets	803,679,471	210,009,617	506,177,488	1,068,491,016	326,360,761	32,781,829	37,906,540	2,985,406,722
Deposits and balances from banks	55,288,537	-	-	-	-	758,295	-	56,046,832
Accounts payable under repurchase agreements	195,923,677	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,923,677
Current accounts and deposits from customers	816,347,988	460,286,476	774,156,179	78,680,762	29,123,982	-	-	2,158,595,387
Debt securities issued	-	326,029	7,941,119	-	-	-	-	8,267,148
Subordinated debt securities issued	-	-	960,000	-	56,860,894	-	-	57,820,894
Other borrowed funds	-	55,067	674,084	27,002,170	40,339,865	-	-	68,071,186
Lease liabilities	55,949	15,002	421,128	3,446,884	307,606	-	-	4,246,569
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	9,679,210	-	9,679,210
Other liabilities	18,423,294	12,942	12,428,173	1,847,441	45,188	-	-	32,757,038
Total liabilities	1,086,039,445	460,695,516	796,580,683	110,977,257	126,677,535	10,437,505	-	2,591,407,941
Net position	(282,359,974)	(250,685,899)	(290,403,195)	957,513,759	199,683,226	22,344,324	37,906,540	393,998,781
Accumulated net position	(282,359,974)	(533,045,873)	(823,449,068)	134,064,691	333,747,917	356,092,241	393,998,781	

The table below shows an analysis, by contractual maturities, of the amounts recognised in the unconsolidated statement of financial position, excluding derivative instruments, as at 31 December 2024:

KZT'000	Demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	No maturity	Overdue	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	632,686,811	-	-	-	-	-	-	632,686,811
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	27,359,409	56,582,414	109,835,840	297,493,886	213,175,409	-	961	704,447,919
Due from banks	11,138,342	21,687,591	96,115,830	-	18,253,897	-	-	147,195,660
Loans to customers	84,970,329	95,403,258	350,556,846	808,328,051	103,401,981	-	39,820,256	1,482,480,721
Investments measured at amortised cost	1,053,130	14,519,639	58,887,438	9,022,773	-	-	-	83,482,980
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	7,560,000	-	7,560,000
Current tax asset	2,027,276	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,027,276
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	29,082,254	-	29,082,254
Right-of-use assets	21,074	3,422	209,824	2,074,039	40,259	-	-	2,348,618
Other assets	18,605,816	184,893	10,708,195	291,598	46,738	295,030	34,671	30,166,941
Total assets	777,862,187	188,381,217	626,313,973	1,117,210,347	334,918,284	36,937,284	39,855,888	3,121,479,180
Deposits and balances from banks	25,402,755	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,402,755
Accounts payable under repurchase agreements	212,452,958	-	-	-	-	-	-	212,452,958
Current accounts and deposits from customers	816,507,315	520,838,413	749,805,092	174,764,397	26,717,915	-	-	2,288,633,132
Debt securities issued	-	326,029	-	7,944,792	-	-	-	8,270,821
Subordinated debt securities issued	-	-	1,200,000	-	65,291,096	-	-	66,491,096
Other borrowed funds	3	502,741	1,118,373	6,638,571	66,403,183	-	-	74,662,871
Lease liabilities	70,417	9,987	277,464	2,560,000	55,490	-	-	2,973,358
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	9,217,003	-	9,217,003
Other liabilities	20,255,649	1,768,254	11,613,046	325,786	531,396	-	-	34,494,131
Total liabilities	1,074,689,097	523,445,424	764,013,975	192,233,546	158,999,080	9,217,003	-	2,722,598,125
Net position	(296,826,910)	(335,064,207)	(137,700,002)	924,976,801	175,919,204	27,720,281	39,855,888	398,881,055
Accumulated net position	(296,826,910)	(631,891,117)	(769,591,119)	155,385,682	331,304,886	359,025,167	398,881,055	

Management believes that the following factors provide decrease in the liquidity gap up to 1 year:

- Management's analysis of behaviour of holders of term deposits during the past three years indicates that offering of competitive interest rates provides for high level of renewals.
- As at 31 December 2025 the balance of accounts and deposits from related parties, which fall due within 1 year, is KZT 279,830,745 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 238,617,735 thousand). Management believes that the term deposits will be extended when they fall due and withdrawals of significant customer accounts, if required, will be coordinated with the Bank's liquidity management objectives.

(e) Operational risk management

Operational risk is the probability of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events, except for strategic and reputational risk.

The goal of the Bank's operational risk management is to ensure that the accepted risk be maintained at an acceptable level in accordance with the strategic objectives as well as to ensure the maximum soundness of assets and capital by reducing (excluding) possible losses, and it is measured using qualitative and quantitative systems of operational risk assessment.

The operational risk management process is an integral part of the business management process and represents a group of tools established by the Rules No.188 of the NBRK, which provides a mechanism of interaction between internal procedures, processes, policies, business units of the bank, developed and governed by the Bank, enabling to identify, measure, evaluate, monitor and control the level of operational risk, thus minimising the impact of significant risks for the Bank, as well as to ensure its financial stability and stable operation.

31 Capital management

The NBRK sets and monitors capital requirements for the Bank.

The Bank defined as capital those items defined by statutory regulation as capital for credit institutions.

Tier 1 capital is a total of basic and additional capital. Basic capital comprises paid-in ordinary share capital, share premium, current and prior periods' retained earnings and reserves created thereof, less treasury share capital, intangible assets including goodwill, and current and prior periods losses, deferred tax asset net of deferred tax liability, excluding deferred tax assets recognised in relation to deductible temporary differences, other revaluation reserves, gains from sales related to asset securitisation transactions, gains or losses from revaluation of financial liabilities at fair value related to change in own credit risk, regulatory adjustments to be deducted from the additional capital, but due to insufficient levels of it deducted from basic capital, and investments in financial instruments of investees not consolidated in the Bank with certain limitations.

Additional capital comprises of perpetual contracts and paid-in preference share capital less adjustments for the Bank's investment in its own perpetual financial instruments, treasury preference shares, investments in financial instruments of investees not consolidated in the Bank with certain limitations and regulatory adjustments to be deducted from the tier 2 capital, but due to insufficient levels of it deducted from additional capital.

Tier 2 capital comprises subordinated debt in KZT less investments in subordinated debt of financial institutions which the Bank holds 10% and more issued shares in, not consolidated in the Bank with certain limitations.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 total capital is the sum of tier 1 and tier 2 capital.

There are a set of different limitations and classification criteria applied to the above listed total capital elements.

In accordance with the regulations set by the NBRK the Bank has to maintain total capital adequacy within the following coefficients:

- a ratio of basic capital to the sum of credit risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities, market risk-weighted assets and contingent assets and liabilities, and quantified operational risk (k1);

- a ratio of tier 1 capital to the sum of credit risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities, market risk-weighted assets and contingent assets and liabilities, and quantified operational risk (k1-2);
- a ratio of total capital to the sum of credit risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities, market risk-weighted assets and contingent assets and liabilities, and quantified operational risk (k2).

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the minimum level of ratios as applicable to the Bank are as follows:

	Including capital conservation buffer		Net of capital conservation buffer	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
k1 – not less than	0.080	0.080	0.055	0.055
k1-2 – not less than	0.090	0.090	0.065	0.065
k2 – not less than	0.105	0.105	0.080	0.080

The Bank complied with all prudential capital adequacy ratios k1, k1-2 and k2 as at 31 December 2025. The Bank's actual coefficients are as follows: k1 – 0.190, k1-2 – 0.190 and k2 – 0.249 (31 December 2024: k1 – 0.201, k1-2 – 0.201 and k2 – 0.277).

The Bank's capital position as at 31 December 2025 calculated in accordance with the requirements established by the Resolution of the Board of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan of 13 September 2017, No. 170 "On establishment of normative values and techniques of calculations of prudential standard rates and other regulations, obligatory to observance, and limits of the size of the capital of the Bank and Rules of calculation and limits of the open foreign exchange position of bank" amounted to KZT 503,086,114 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 545,923,954 thousand). Tier 1 capital as at 31 December 2025 amounted to KZT 383,100,373 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 395,944,062 thousand).

32 Credit related commitments

The Bank has outstanding credit related commitments to extend loans. These credit related commitments take the form of approved loans and credit card limits and overdraft facilities.

The Bank provides financial guarantees and letters of credit to guarantee the performance of customers to third parties. These agreements have fixed limits and generally extend for a period of up to five years.

The Bank applies the same credit risk management policies and procedures when granting credit commitments, financial guarantees and letters of credit as it does for granting loans to customers.

The contractual amounts of credit related commitments are set out in the following table by category. The amounts reflected in the table for credit related commitments assume that amounts are fully advanced. The amounts reflected in the table for guarantees and letters of credit represent the maximum accounting loss that would be recognised at the reporting date if the counterparties failed completely to perform as contracted.

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Contracted amount		
Loan and credit line commitments	501,577,177	209,679,552
<i>Revocable</i>	501,124,268	208,931,166
<i>Irrevocable</i>	452,909	748,386
Financial guarantees	48,182,856	48,110,348
Letters of credit	1,777,322	-
Total	551,537,355	257,789,900
Loss allowance	(651,212)	(2,576,330)

Management expects that loans and liabilities under credit facilities will be financed as required at the expense of the amounts received from repayment of the current loan portfolio according to the payment schedules.

These commitments do not necessarily represent future cash requirements, as these credit related commitments may expire or terminate without being funded.

As at 31 December 2025 loan and credit line commitments of KZT 501,099,108 thousand are categorised into Stage 1, KZT 175,211 thousand are categorised into Stage 2, and KZT 302,858 thousand are categorised into Stage 3 (31 December 2024:

KZT 208,610,971 thousand are categorised into Stage 1, KZT 1,555,929 thousand are categorised into Stage 2, and KZT 2,512,652 thousand, are categorised into Stage 3).

As at 31 December 2025 the Bank has no customers whose balances exceed 10% of total commitments (31 December 2024: nil).

The table below shows movement in loss allowance on credit related commitments for the year ended 31 December 2025.

KZT'000

Credit related commitments	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Allowance for expected credit losses at the beginning of the year	1,577,631	914	997,785	2,576,330
Transfer to Stage 1	31,487	(1,001)	(30,486)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(2,604)	2,604	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(996)	-	996	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(1,764,713)	(6,320)	(959,174)	(2,730,207)
New financial assets originated or purchased	807,136	4,922	1,866	813,924
Foreign exchange and other movements	(8,835)	-	-	(8,835)
Allowance for expected credit losses as at the end of the year	639,106	1,119	10,987	651,212

The table below shows movement in loss allowance on credit related commitments for the year ended 31 December 2024.

KZT'000

Credit related commitments	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Allowance for expected credit losses at the beginning of the year	787,244	12,215	1,501,596	2,301,055
Transfer to Stage 1	3,264	(3,264)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(3,379)	3,379	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(189,825)	(12,571)	(503,811)	(706,207)
New financial assets originated or purchased	958,340	816	-	959,156
Foreign exchange and other movements	21,987	339	-	22,326
Allowance for expected credit losses as at the end of the year	1,577,631	914	997,785	2,576,330

The table below shows movement in the amount of guarantees issued for 2025.

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
At the beginning of the year	45,851,918	-	2,258,430	48,110,348
Guarantees issued	33,799,858	-	-	33,799,858
Derecognition of guarantees	(31,227,543)	-	(2,189,257)	(33,416,800)
Transfer to Stage 1	69,173	-	(69,173)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(4,468)	-	4,468	-
Translation differences	(310,550)	-	-	(310,550)
At the end of the year	48,178,388	-	4,468	48,182,856

The table below shows movement in the amount of guarantees issued for 2024.

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
At the beginning of the year	41,934,630	108,584	2,705,188	44,748,402
Guarantees issued	43,167,173	-	-	43,167,173
Derecognition of guarantees	(41,008,815)	(12,637)	(446,758)	(41,468,210)
Transfer to Stage 1	108,584	(108,584)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(12,637)	12,637	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	1,662,983	-	-	1,662,983
At the end of the year	45,851,918	-	2,258,430	48,110,348

33 Contingencies

(a) Insurance

The insurance industry in the Republic of Kazakhstan is in a developing state and many forms of insurance protection common in other parts of the world are not yet generally available. The Bank does not have full coverage for its premises and equipment, business interruption, or third party liability in respect of property or environmental damage arising from accidents on its property or relating to operations. Until the Bank obtains adequate insurance coverage, there is a risk that the loss or destruction of certain assets could have a material adverse effect on operations and unconsolidated financial position.

(b) Litigation

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank is subject to legal actions and complaints. Management believes that the ultimate liability, if any, arising from such actions or complaints, will not have a material adverse effect on the financial results of future operations.

(c) Taxation contingencies

The taxation system in the Republic Kazakhstan is relatively new and is characterised by frequent changes in legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions, which are often unclear, contradictory and subject to varying interpretation by different tax authorities, in particular recognition of income, expenses and other items of the unconsolidated financial statements under IFRS. Taxes are subject to review and investigation by various levels of authorities, which have the authority to impose severe fines, penalties and interest charges. A tax year generally remains open for review by the tax authorities for five subsequent calendar years; however, under certain circumstances a tax year may remain open longer.

These circumstances may create tax risks in the Republic of Kazakhstan that are more significant than in other countries. The Bank's management believes that it has provided adequately for tax liabilities based on its interpretations of applicable tax legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions. However, the interpretations of the relevant authorities could differ and the effect on these unconsolidated financial statements, if the authorities were successful in enforcing their interpretations, could be significant.

34 Related party transactions

(a) Control relationships

The Bank's parent company as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is Eurasian Financial Company JSC (the "Parent Company"). The Parent Company is controlled by the group of individuals, Mr P.K. Chodiyev, Mrs M.N. Ibragimova, each one owns 33.3% (31 December 2024: the Parent Company is controlled by the group of individuals, Mr A.A. Mashkevich, Mr P.K. Chodiyev, Mrs M.N. Ibragimova, each one owns 33.3%). Publicly available consolidated financial statements are produced by the Bank's Parent Company.

(b) Transactions with members of the Board of Directors, the Management Board and other key management personnel

Total remuneration included in personnel expenses for the year ended 31 December is as follows:

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Members of the Board of Directors	309,889	1,047,779
Members of the Management Board	2,369,481	1,549,019
Other key management personnel	3,257,911	4,007,791
	<u>5,937,281</u>	<u>6,604,589</u>

These amounts include non-cash benefits in respect of members of the Board of Directors, the Management Board and other key management personnel.

The outstanding balances and average effective interest rates as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 for transactions with members of the Board of Directors, the Management Board and other key management personnel are as follows:

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	Average effective interest rate, %	31 December 2024 KZT'000	Average effective interest rate, %
Unconsolidated statement of financial position				
ASSETS				
Loans to customers	374,792	7.47	321,080	8.28
Loans to customers (allowance for expected credit losses)	(5,877)		(6,260)	
LIABILITIES				
Current accounts and deposits from customers	12,310,659	6.99	24,687,222	6.99

Amounts included in profit or loss in relation to transactions with the members of the Board of Directors, the Management Board and other key management personnel for the year ended 31 December are as follows:

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Profit or loss		
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	21,759	19,744
Interest expense	(1,086,772)	(1,351,556)
Fee and commission income	1,158	26
Impairment losses on debt financial assets	516	6,917

(c) Transactions with other related parties

The outstanding balances and the related average contractual interest rates as at 31 December 2025 and related profit or loss amounts of transactions for the year ended 31 December 2025 with other related parties are as follows:

	Parent Company		Other subsidiaries of the Parent Company		Subsidiaries of the Bank		Other related parties*		Total KZT'000
	KZT'000	Average contractual interest rate, %	KZT'000	Average contractual interest rate, %	KZT'000	Average contractual interest rate, %	KZT'000	Average contractual interest rate, %	
31 December 2025									
Unconsolidated statement of financial position									
ASSETS									
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	1,536,170	-	-	-	1,536,170
Impairment allowance for investments in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	(1,536,170)	-	-	-	(1,536,170)
Loans to customers									
- in KZT	-	-	-	-	4,274,280	8.00	550,644	16.49	4,824,924
- in USD	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,853,841	4.17	25,853,841
Allowance for expected credit losses on loans to customers	-	-	-	-	(3,847)	-	(9,017,407)	-	(9,021,254)
Other assets									
- in KZT	-	-	83,902	-	2,560,000	-	53,275	-	2,697,177
- in USD	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,276	-	39,276

	Parent Company		Other subsidiaries of the Parent Company		Subsidiaries of the Bank		Other related parties*		Total KZT'000
	KZT'000	Average contractual interest rate, %	KZT'000	Average contractual interest rate, %	KZT'000	Average contractual interest rate, %	KZT'000	Average contractual interest rate, %	
31 December 2025									
LIABILITIES									
Current accounts and deposits from customers									
- in KZT	293,190	14.50	17,686,048	15.00	633,038	14.92	40,704,437	16.30	59,316,713
- in USD	-	-	80,916,467	2.00	-	-	140,145,933	1.11	221,062,400
- in other currencies	-	-	5,012,136	-	-	-	7,837,155	3.00	12,849,291
Other liabilities									
- in KZT	-	-	149,804	-	10	-	259,874	-	409,688
- in USD	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,307	-	61,307
Items not recognised in the unconsolidated statement of financial position									
Loan and credit line commitments	-	-	-	-	-	-	305,564	-	305,564
Guarantees issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,554,158	-	1,554,158
Guarantees received	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,146	-	1,146
Letters of credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,777,322	-	1,777,322

	Parent Company		Other subsidiaries of the Parent Company		Subsidiaries of the Bank		Other related parties*		Total KZT'000
	KZT'000	Average contractual interest rate, %	KZT'000	Average contractual interest rate, %	KZT'000	Average contractual interest rate, %	KZT'000	Average contractual interest rate, %	
31 December 2025									
Profit/(loss)									
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	-	-	-	-	417,785	-	550,847	-	968,632
Interest expense	(22,206)	-	(3,346,395)	-	(65,021)	-	(6,560,265)	-	(9,993,887)
Fee and commission income	167	-	6,049,242	-	49	-	1,047,278	-	7,096,736
Fee and commission expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	(107,053)	-	(107,053)
Net gain on transactions with financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	171,472	-	-	-	171,472
Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain	-	-	989,412	-	-	-	4,197,579	-	5,186,991
- including dealing operations, net	-	-	(19,575)	-	-	-	4,964,665	-	4,945,090
- including translation differences, net	-	-	1,008,987	-	-	-	(767,086)	-	241,901
Impairment losses on investments in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	(5,000,000)	-	-	-	(5,000,000)
Other operating expenses	-	-	-	-	(296,096)	-	-	-	(296,096)
Reversal of impairment loss on debt financial assets	-	-	-	-	2,869,925	-	298,041	-	3,167,966
Other general and administrative expenses	-	-	(104,898)	-	-	-	(264,574)	-	(369,472)

The outstanding balances and the related average contractual interest rates as at 31 December 2024 and related profit or loss amounts of transactions for the year ended 31 December 2024 with other related parties are as follows:

31 December 2024	Parent Company		Other subsidiaries of the Parent Company		Subsidiaries of the Bank		Other related parties*		Total KZT'000
	KZT'000	Average contractual interest rate, %	KZT'000	Average contractual interest rate, %	KZT'000	Average contractual interest rate, %	KZT'000	Average contractual interest rate, %	
Unconsolidated statement of financial position									
ASSETS									
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	9,096,170	-	-	-	9,096,170
Impairment allowance for investments in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	(1,536,170)	-	-	-	(1,536,170)
Loans to customers									
- in KZT	-	-	-	-	12,000,675	5.68	2,329,543	17.74	14,330,218
- in USD	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,583,029	4.17	26,583,029
Allowance for expected credit losses on loans to customers	-	-	-	-	(8,594,514)	-	(9,988,884)	-	(18,583,398)
Other assets									
- in KZT	-	-	24,822	-	656,460	-	34,883	-	716,165
- in USD	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,212	-	19,212

	Parent Company		Other subsidiaries of the Parent Company		Subsidiaries of the Bank		Other related parties*		Total KZT'000
	KZT'000	Average contractual interest rate, %	KZT'000	Average contractual interest rate, %	KZT'000	Average contractual interest rate, %	KZT'000	Average contractual interest rate, %	
31 December 2024									
LIABILITIES									
Current accounts and deposits from customers									
- in KZT	254,721	13.00	21,458,246	14.00	173,010	12.99	67,693,512	13.67	89,579,489
- in USD	-	-	13,028,378	1.80	-	-	124,002,402	1.88	137,030,780
- in other currencies	-	-	1,803,690	3.00	-	-	7,788,975	3.00	9,592,665
Other liabilities									
- in KZT	-	-	325,270	-	10	-	152,282	-	477,562
- in USD	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,817	-	40,817
Items not recognised in the unconsolidated statement of financial position									
Loan and credit line commitments	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,400	-	4,400
Guarantees issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,173,253	-	1,173,253
Guarantees received	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,101,665	-	3,101,665

	Parent Company		Other subsidiaries of the Parent Company		Subsidiaries of the Bank		Other related parties*		Total KZT'000
	KZT'000	Average contractual interest rate,	KZT'000	Average contractual interest rate,	KZT'000	Average contractual interest rate,	KZT'000	Average contractual interest rate,	
		%		%		%		%	
31 December 2024									
Profit/(loss)									
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	-	-	-	-	127,639	-	42,978	-	170,617
Interest expense	(69,718)	-	(2,822,973)	-	(32,383)	-	(7,291,057)	-	(10,216,131)
Fee and commission income	754	-	15,081,790	-	88	-	963,904	-	16,046,536
Fee and commission expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	(108,113)	-	(108,113)
Net gain on transactions with financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	195,931	-	-	-	195,931
Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain - including dealing operations, net	21	-	(2,221,782)	-	88	-	(16,271,078)	-	(18,492,751)
- including translation differences, net	21	-	111,305	-	88	-	1,802,510	-	1,913,924
Other operating expenses	-	-	(2,333,087)	-	-	-	(18,073,588)	-	(20,406,675)
Reversal of impairment loss on debt financial assets	-	-	-	-	246,843	-	2,232,339	-	2,479,182
Other general and administrative expenses	-	-	(215,452)	-	-	-	(259,929)	-	(475,381)

*Other related parties are the entities that are controlled by the Parent Company's shareholders.

Loans to related parties with net carrying amount of KZT 14,467,144 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 22,612,087 thousand) are secured by land plots, real estate, guarantees, movable property and other types of collateral, whose value mostly covers the carrying amount of these loans excluding overcollateralization. The remaining amount of loans to related parties is not secured. The term of expiry of the guarantees received to secure the loans issued is determined by the terms of repayment of these loans.

35 Financial assets and liabilities: fair values and accounting classification

(a) Accounting classifications and fair values

The table below sets out the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December 2025:

KZT'000	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	664,691,296	664,691,296	664,691,296
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,270,232	-	-	1,270,232	1,270,232
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	681,304,195	-	681,304,195	681,304,195
Due from banks	-	-	56,414,912	56,414,912	56,414,912
Loans to customers					
Loans to corporate customers	-	-	549,141,566	549,141,566	545,106,348
Loans to retail customers	-	-	948,369,552	948,369,552	853,373,343
Investments measured at amortised cost					
Government bonds	-	-	5,103,935	5,103,935	5,111,876
Development bank bonds	-	-	1,035,676	1,035,676	1,012,679
Corporate bonds	-	-	2,750,146	2,750,146	2,618,174
Other financial assets	-	-	17,981,917	17,981,917	17,981,917
	1,270,232	681,304,195	2,245,489,000	2,928,063,427	2,828,884,972
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,694,554	-	-	1,694,554	1,694,554
Deposits and balances from banks	-	-	56,046,832	56,046,832	56,046,832
Accounts payable under repurchase agreements	-	-	195,923,677	195,923,677	196,548,461
Current accounts and deposits from customers	-	-	2,158,595,387	2,158,595,387	2,151,679,631
Debt securities issued	-	-	8,267,148	8,267,148	7,978,606
Subordinated debt securities issued	-	-	57,820,894	57,820,894	62,206,587
Other borrowed funds	-	-	68,071,186	68,071,186	68,071,186
Other financial liabilities	-	-	12,255,690	12,255,690	12,255,690
	1,694,554	-	2,556,980,814	2,558,675,368	2,556,481,547

The table below sets out the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December 2024:

KZT'000	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	632,686,811	632,686,811	632,686,811
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,595,712	-	-	2,595,712	2,595,712
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	704,447,919	-	704,447,919	704,447,919
Due from banks	-	-	147,195,660	147,195,660	147,195,660
Loans to customers					
Loans to corporate customers	15,947	-	487,983,135	487,999,082	484,717,300
Loans to retail customers	-	-	994,481,639	994,481,639	913,177,822
Investments measured at amortised cost					
Government bonds	-	-	75,246,707	75,246,707	72,603,536
Development bank bonds	-	-	5,341,009	5,341,009	5,247,405
Corporate bonds	-	-	2,895,264	2,895,264	2,649,558
Other financial assets	656,460	-	14,001,655	14,658,115	14,658,115
	3,268,119	704,447,919	2,359,831,880	3,067,547,918	2,979,979,838
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,063,209	-	-	1,063,209	1,063,209
Deposits and balances from banks	-	-	25,402,755	25,402,755	25,402,755
Accounts payable under repurchase agreements	-	-	212,452,958	212,452,958	212,952,674
Current accounts and deposits from customers	-	-	2,288,633,132	2,288,633,132	2,286,454,454
Debt securities issued	-	-	8,270,821	8,270,821	8,107,570
Subordinated debt securities issued	-	-	66,491,096	66,491,096	82,794,973
Other borrowed funds	-	-	74,662,871	74,662,871	74,662,871
Other financial liabilities	-	-	11,434,807	11,434,807	11,434,807
	1,063,209	-	2,687,348,440	2,688,411,649	2,702,873,313

The estimates of fair value are intended to approximate the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. However given the uncertainties and the use of subjective judgement, the fair value should not be interpreted as being realisable in an immediate sale of the assets or settlement of liabilities.

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments the Bank determines fair values using other valuation techniques.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Valuation techniques include net present value, discounted cash flow models and comparison to similar instruments for which market-observable prices exist. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premia used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices and foreign currency exchange rates. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

The Bank uses widely recognised valuation models for determining the fair value of common and more simple financial instruments, like interest rate and currency swaps that use only observable market data and require little management judgment and estimation. Observable prices and model inputs are usually available in the market for listed debt and equity securities, exchange traded derivatives and simple over the counter derivatives like interest rate swaps.

For more complex instruments, the Bank uses proprietary valuation models. Some or all of the significant inputs into these models may not be observable in the market, and are derived from market prices or rates or are estimated based on assumptions. Example of instruments involving significant unobservable inputs includes certain loans and securities for which there is no active market.

The following assumptions are used by management to estimate the fair values of financial instruments:

- discount rates of 6.70 – 19.84% and 5.68 – 31.12% are used for discounting future cash flows from loans to corporate customers and loans to retail customers, respectively (31 December 2024: 7.26 – 17.81% and 5.14 – 35.06%, respectively);
- fair values of current accounts and deposits from customers approximate their carrying amounts, as depositors may withdraw their funds at short notice;
- the capital strengthening model was used for determining the market value of debt securities issued, subordinated bonds, using all observable input data such as the yield curve of the Kazakhstan stock exchange and the credit spread for the Bank's rating, adjusted for maturity published by Bloomberg.

The estimates of fair value are intended to approximate the amount for which a financial instrument can be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. However, given the uncertainties and the use of subjective judgment, the fair value should not be interpreted as being realisable in an immediate sale of the assets or settlement of liabilities.

(b) Fair value hierarchy

The Bank measures fair values for financial instruments recorded on the unconsolidated statement of financial position using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1: quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.

- Level 2: valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: valuation techniques using unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect difference between the instruments.

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at 31 December 2025, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised.

KZT'000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss				
- Derivative assets	902,721	-	-	902,721
- Derivative liabilities	(1,694,554)	-	-	(1,694,554)
- Corporate shares	367,511			367,511
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				-
- Debt and other fixed-income instruments	373,474,015	307,802,174	28,006	681,304,195
	373,049,693	307,802,174	28,006	680,879,873

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at 31 December 2024, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised.

KZT'000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss				
- Derivative assets	1,836,970	-	-	1,836,970
- Derivative liabilities	(1,063,209)	-	-	(1,063,209)
- Corporate shares	758,742	-	-	758,742
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				-
- Debt and other fixed-income instruments	365,531,985	338,464,184	451,750	704,447,919
Loans to customers	-	-	15,947	15,947
Other financial assets	-	-	656,460	656,460
	367,064,488	338,464,184	1,124,157	706,652,829

Due to low market liquidity, management considers that quoted prices in active markets are not available, including for government securities listed on the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange. Accordingly, as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 the estimated fair value of these financial instruments is based on the results of valuation techniques involving the use of observable market inputs.

Unobservable valuation differences on initial recognition

In many cases all significant inputs into the valuation techniques are wholly observable, for example by reference to information from similar transactions in the currency market. In cases where all inputs are not /observable, for example because there are no observable trades in a similar risk at the reporting date, the Bank uses valuation techniques that rely on unobservable inputs – e.g. volatilities of certain underlying, expectations of termination periods. When fair value at initial recognition is not evidenced by a quoted price in an active market or based on a valuation technique that uses data only from observable markets, any difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price is not recognised in profit or loss immediately, but is deferred (see note 3(d)(v)).

The following table shows a reconciliation for the year ended 31 December 2025 for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

KZT'000	Level 3	
	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	
	Debt fixed-income instruments	
	2025	
Balance at the beginning of the year	451,750	
Net change in fair value of financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,018,089	
Income from the reversal of impairment allowance	6,792,672	
Interest income accrued	140,684	
Principal repayment	(6,469,957)	
Coupon redemption	(1,755,135)	
Foreign exchange and other movements	(150,097)	
Balance at the end of the year	28,006	

The following table shows a reconciliation for the year ended 31 December 2024 for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

KZT'000	Level 3	
	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	
	Debt fixed-income instruments	
	2024	
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,271,360	
Net gain on transactions with financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,334,305	
Interest income accrued	184,141	
Redemptions	(4,545,192)	
Coupon redemption	(337,211)	
Foreign exchange and other movements	1,544,347	
Balance at the end of the year	451,750	

Although the Bank believes that its estimates of fair value are appropriate, the use of different methodologies or assumptions could lead to different measurements of fair value.

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The table below sets out information about the valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs used in the measuring of financial instruments categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy:

Financial instruments measured at fair value

Type of financial instrument	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Debt and other fixed-income instruments	Observable parameters, derivatives of similar bonds available on the market	Discount of 18% or more due to lack of active market	The estimated fair value will increase (decrease) if: - Discount due to lack of active market is lower (higher)

The following table analyses the fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised as at 31 December 2025.

KZT'000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair values	Total carrying amount
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	664,691,296	-	664,691,296	664,691,296
Due from banks	-	56,414,912	-	56,414,912	56,414,912
Loans to customers	-	1,322,969,912	75,509,779	1,398,479,691	1,497,511,118
Investments at amortised cost	7,632,448	1,012,679	97,602	8,742,729	8,889,757
Liabilities					
Deposits and balances from banks	-	56,046,832	-	56,046,832	56,046,832
Accounts payable under repurchase agreements	-	196,548,461	-	196,548,461	195,923,677
Current accounts and deposits from customers	-	2,151,679,631	-	2,151,679,631	2,158,595,387
Debt securities issued	-	7,978,606	-	7,978,606	8,267,148
Subordinated debt securities issued	-	62,206,587	-	62,206,587	57,820,894
Other borrowed funds	-	68,071,186	-	68,071,186	68,071,186

The following table analyses the fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised as at 31 December 2024.

KZT'000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair values	Total carrying amount
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	632,686,811	-	632,686,811	632,686,811
Due from banks	-	147,195,660	-	147,195,660	147,195,660
Loans to customers	-	1,295,600,897	102,278,278	1,397,879,175	1,482,464,774
Investments at amortised cost	51,913,047	28,486,069	101,383	80,500,499	83,482,980
Liabilities					
Deposits and balances from banks	-	25,402,755	-	25,402,755	25,402,755
Accounts payable under repurchase agreements	-	212,952,674	-	212,952,674	212,452,958
Current accounts and deposits from customers	-	2,286,454,454	-	2,286,454,454	2,288,633,132
Debt securities issued	-	8,107,570	-	8,107,570	8,270,821
Subordinated debt securities issued	-	82,794,973	-	82,794,973	66,491,096
Other borrowed funds	-	74,662,871	-	74,662,871	74,662,871

36 Subsequent events

On 9 February 2026, changes occurred in the shareholder structure of EFC: Shukhrat Ibragimov became a shareholder of the EFC with an ownership interest of 30%, while the interest of Mukadaskhan Ibragimova in the EFC decreased to 3.3%.