



JSC HALYK BANK

Separate Financial Statements
and Independent Auditor's Report
For the Year Ended 31 December 2025

JSC Halyk Bank

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Statement of Management's Responsibilities
For the Preparation and Approval of the Separate Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2025

Management is responsible for the preparation of the separate financial statements that present fairly the financial position of JSC Halyk Bank ("the Bank") as at 31 December 2025, the related separate statements of profit or loss, other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and of material accounting policies and notes to the separate financial statements ("the separate financial statements") in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter - "IFRS Accounting Standards").

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

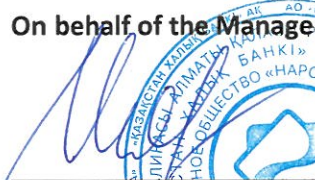
- Properly selecting and applying accounting policies;
- Presenting information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- Providing additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Bank's separate financial position and financial performance; and
- Making an assessment of the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management is also responsible for:

- Designing, implementing and maintaining an effective and sound system of internal controls, throughout the Bank;
- Maintaining adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Bank's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the separate financial position of the Bank, and which enable them to ensure that the separate financial statements of the Bank comply with IFRS Accounting Standards;
- Maintaining accounting records in compliance with the Republic of Kazakhstan legislation;
- Taking such steps as are reasonably available to them to safeguard the assets of the Bank; and
- Preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

These separate financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2025 were approved by the Management Board on 4 March 2026.

On behalf of the Management Board:


Umut B. Shayakhmetova
Chairperson of the Board

4 March 2026
 Almaty, Kazakhstan


Dana Talzhanova
Chief Accountant

4 March 2026
 Almaty, Kazakhstan

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of JSC Halyk Bank

Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements of JSC Halyk Bank ("the Bank"), which comprise the separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the separate statement of profit or loss, separate statement of other comprehensive income, separate statement of changes in equity and separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the separate financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate 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)* (the "IESBA Code"), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities 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.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw your attention to the Note 2 to the separate financial statements, which describes that the Bank also prepares consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. The separate financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements, which were authorised for issue by the Bank's management on 4 March 2026. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

Why the matter was determined to be a key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
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Individual assessment of the expected credit losses on loans to customers

Expected credit losses on certain Stage 3 loans to customers, which are subject to individual impairment assessment with operating cash flows used, are calculated using future cash flows under different scenarios.

Due to the complexity and subjectivity of management's judgements in estimation of future cash flows from operating activities of borrowers and calculation of the allowance for expected credit losses for such loans, we identified the individual assessment of ECL for credit-impaired loans as a key audit matter.

Refer to Notes 4, 12 and 28 to the separate financial statements for the description of impairment indicators on individually significant loans and disclosure of gross carrying amounts and related allowances for such loans.

We obtained an understanding of the loan origination business process. We assessed the Bank's definitions of significant increase in credit risk and credit-impairment for assessment of individual loans' ECL. We also evaluated the design and implementation of internal controls related to individual assessment of the ECL on loans to customers.

For a sample of loans identified as Stage 1, we performed a detailed credit review and challenged the Bank's analysis of whether there was a significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2) or default (Stage 3). In order to evaluate whether the loans have been appropriately classified to the respective stage, we analysed internal credit ratings (scoring), credit risk factors and checked if relevant impairment events, such as delinquency of interest or principal, restructuring events, external information and certain financial performance indicators had been identified on a timely manner.

On a sample basis, we re-performed calculations of allowances for ECL for individually significant loans in Stage 3, including reviewing the Bank's documented credit assessment of the borrowers, challenging assumptions underlying the ECL calculation, such as estimated future cash flows and the fair value of collateral.

We evaluated the adequacy and completeness of disclosures in the separate financial statements relating to the loans to customers in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards requirements.

Other Information – Annual Report

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the separate 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 separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

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

In preparing the separate 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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



Kamila Muratova
Auditor
Qualification certificate
No. MF-0000324
dated 25 February 2016



Zhangir Zhilysbayev
General Director
Deloitte LLP
State Audit License of the
Republic of Kazakhstan #0000015,
type MFU-2, issued by the Ministry of Finance
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
dated 13 September 2006



Mark Smith
Engagement Partner

4 March 2026
Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan

Separate Statement of Financial Position
as at 31 December 2025 and 2024
(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

	Notes	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5, 32	1,577,653	1,327,703
Obligatory reserves	6	856,484	294,421
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	155,773	194,830
Amounts due from credit institutions	8, 32	384,987	347,850
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	2,200,473	2,831,533
Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowances for expected credit losses	10	1,129,264	742,730
Investments in subsidiaries	11, 32	628,790	542,621
Loans to customers	12, 32	12,735,794	11,216,710
Property and equipment and intangible assets	13	287,098	229,878
Assets classified as held for sale		4,508	5,129
Other assets	14, 32	194,987	137,510
Total assets		20,155,811	17,870,915
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Amounts due to customers	15, 32	14,140,819	12,778,088
Amounts due to credit institutions	16, 32	1,229,130	800,618
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7	7,648	6,135
Debt securities issued	17, 32	977,246	889,465
Provisions	21	6,281	10,945
Current tax liability	18	16,021	26,584
Deferred tax liability	18	22,989	17,921
Other liabilities	19, 32	228,127	271,185
Total liabilities		16,628,261	14,800,941
EQUITY			
Share capital	20	212,690	212,690
Share premium reserve		1,558	1,668
Share-based payment reserve		8,374	10,000
Treasury shares	20	(271,204)	(265,597)
Retained earnings and other reserves		3,576,132	3,111,213
Total equity		3,527,550	3,069,974
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		20,155,811	17,870,915

On behalf of the Management Board:

Umut B. Shayakhmetova
Chairperson of the Board

4 March 2026
Almaty, Kazakhstan

Dana S. Talzhanova
Chief Accountant

4 March 2026
Almaty, Kazakhstan

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

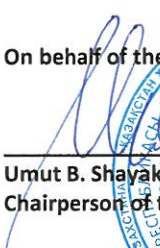
Separate Statement of Profit or Loss

for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024

(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge, Except for Earnings per Share which is in Tenge)

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	22, 32	2,555,128	2,069,755
Other interest income	22	9,045	3,186
Interest expense	22, 32	(1,382,809)	(1,040,680)
NET INTEREST INCOME BEFORE CREDIT LOSS EXPENSE	22	1,181,364	1,032,261
Expected credit loss expense	12, 14	(171,535)	(126,282)
NET INTEREST INCOME		1,009,829	905,979
Fee and commission income	23, 32	229,553	207,998
Fee and commission expense	23, 32	(100,063)	(87,848)
Fees and commissions, net		129,490	120,150
Net gain from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	24, 32	70,445	90,192
Net realised (loss)/gain from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(254)	2,883
Net foreign exchange gain	25, 32	138,307	93,296
Dividends received from subsidiaries	32	76,618	53,485
Share in profit of associate	32	16,000	15,526
Recovery of other credit loss expense		4,923	837
Income from non-banking activities		1,391	9,213
Other income/(expense)	32	5,162	(58,697)
OTHER NON-INTEREST INCOME		312,592	206,735
Operating expenses	26, 32	(257,501)	(222,399)
(Loss)/gain from recovery impairment of non-financial assets		(1)	513
NON-INTEREST EXPENSES		(257,502)	(221,886)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE		1,194,409	1,010,978
Income tax expense	18	(217,513)	(166,162)
NET INCOME		976,896	844,816
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Kazakhstani Tenge)	27	89.69	77.50

On behalf of the Management Board:



Umut B. Shayakhmetova
Chairperson of the Board

4 March 2026
Almaty, Kazakhstan



Dana S. Tazhanova
Chief Accountant

4 March 2026
Almaty, Kazakhstan

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

**Separate Statement of Other Comprehensive Income
for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024
(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)**

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
Net income		976,896	844,816
Other comprehensive income/(loss):			
<i>Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:</i>			
Gain resulting on revaluation of property and equipment (2025 and 2024 – net of tax – KZT Nil and KZT 3,559 million, respectively)		16	14,262
<i>Items to be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:</i>			
(Loss)/income on revaluation of debt financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, including impaired during the year (2025 and 2024 – net of tax – KZT 505 million and KZT 1,195, respectively)		(49,229)	24,347
Unrealised gain on revaluation of investments in subsidiaries		82,372	111,504
Reclassification adjustment relating to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income disposed of during the year (2025 and 2024 – net of tax – KZT Nil)		254	(2,883)
Share of other comprehensive loss of associate on revaluation of debt financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(546)	(989)
Other comprehensive income for the year		32,867	146,241
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,009,763	991,057

On behalf of the Management Board:

Umut B. Shayakhmetova
Chairperson of the Board

4 March 2026
Almaty, Kazakhstan

Dana S. Talzhanova
Chief Accountant

4 March 2026
Almaty, Kazakhstan

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

JSC Halyk Bank

Separate Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2025 (Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

	Share capital Common shares	Share premium reserve	Treasury shares	Share-based payment reserve	Revaluation reserve of financial assets at fair value through other comprehen- sive income*	Property revaluation reserve*	Investments in subsidiaries revaluation reserve*	Retained earnings*	Total equity
31 December 2024	212,690	1,668	(265,597)	10,000	1,670	48,451	298,586	2,762,506	3,069,974
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	976,896	976,896
Other comprehensive (loss)/income	-	-	-	-	(49,521)	16	82,372	-	32,867
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	-	-	-	-	(49,521)	16	82,372	976,896	1,009,763
Treasury shares sold (Note 20)	-	(110)	5,483	-	-	-	-	-	5,373
Treasury shares purchased (Note 20)	-	-	(11,090)	-	-	-	-	-	(11,090)
Dividends - common shares (Note 20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(552,685)	(552,685)
Accrued and released stock options	-	-	-	(1,626)	-	-	-	7,841	6,215
Release of property and equipment revaluation reserve on depreciation and disposal of previously revalued assets	-	-	-	-	-	(826)	-	826	-
31 December 2025	212,690	1,558	(271,204)	8,374	(47,851)	47,641	380,958	3,195,384	3,527,550

* These amounts are included within retained earnings and other reserves in the separate statement of financial position.



JSC Halyk Bank

Separate Statement of Changes in Equity (Continued) for the year ended 31 December 2024 (Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

	Share capital Common shares	Share premium reserve	Treasury shares	Share-based payment reserve	Revaluation reserve of financial assets at fair value through other comprehen- sive income *	Property revaluation reserve *	Investments in subsidiaries revaluation reserve *	Retained earnings*	Total equity
31 December 2023	212,690	1,768	(260,599)	-	(18,805)	34,873	187,082	2,297,475	2,454,484
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	844,816	844,816
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	20,475	14,262	111,504	-	146,241
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	20,475	14,262	111,504	844,816	991,057
Treasury shares purchased (Note 20)	-	(100)	(4,998)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,098)
Accrued and released stock options	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000
Dividends - common shares (Note 20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(381,600)	(381,600)
Disposal of investments in Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,131	1,131
Release of property and equipment revaluation reserve on depreciation and disposal of previously revalued assets	-	-	-	-	-	(684)	-	684	-
31 December 2024	212,690	1,668	(265,597)	10,000	1,670	48,451	298,586	2,762,506	3,069,974

* These amounts are included within retained earnings and other reserves in the separate statement of financial position.

On behalf of the Management Board:


Umut B. Shayakhmetova
Chairperson of the Board
4 March 2026
Almaty, Kazakhstan


Dana S. Tajhanova
Chief Accountant
4 March 2026
Almaty, Kazakhstan

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

Separate Statement of Cash Flows
for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024
(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Interest received on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,377	1,998
Interest received from cash equivalents and amounts due from credit institutions	258,855	167,751
Interest received on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	181,300	157,824
Interest received on debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowances for expected credit losses	62,998	51,626
Interest received from loans to customers	1,854,365	1,563,289
Interest paid on amounts due to customers	(1,228,472)	(916,541)
Interest paid on amounts due to credit institutions	(58,003)	(44,006)
Interest paid on debt securities issued	(54,330)	(32,660)
Interest paid on deposit insurance	(23,230)	(14,544)
Fee and commission received	230,656	208,604
Fee and commission paid	(100,915)	(88,037)
Receipts from derivative financial instruments	52,855	37,066
Other income received/(expense paid)	6,553	(49,484)
Operating expenses paid	(234,350)	(183,608)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in net operating assets	954,659	859,278
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets:		
Obligatory reserves	(562,063)	(60,367)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	59,366	21,552
Amounts due from credit institutions	(41,869)	47,711
Loans to customers	(1,770,202)	(1,934,099)
Assets held for sale	-	23,179
Other assets	(31,358)	925
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Amounts due to customers	1,613,434	1,673,498
Amounts due to credit institutions	469,799	(203,677)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,513	1,933
Other liabilities	31,654	(35,788)
Cash inflow from operating activities before income tax	724,933	394,145
Income tax paid	(223,008)	(178,567)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	501,925	215,578
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase and prepayments for property and equipment and intangible assets	(60,637)	(52,189)
Proceeds on sale of property and equipment	122	-
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,195,663	527,043
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(457,582)	(726,676)
Proceeds from sale of debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowances for expected credit losses	85,950	199,158
Purchase of debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowances for expected credit losses	(469,833)	(199,780)
Investments to share capital of subsidiaries	(5,070)	(1,094)
Proceeds from sale of investments in subsidiaries	-	15,829
Dividends received from associates	6,000	6,800
Dividends received from subsidiaries	51,101	53,485
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	345,714	(177,424)

Separate Statement of Cash Flows (Continued)
for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024
(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from syndicated loan		-	157,533
Repayment of syndicated loan		(54,134)	-
Dividends paid		(625,524)	(308,761)
Purchase of treasury shares		(11,090)	(5,099)
Proceeds from sale of treasury shares		5,483	-
Proceeds from issue of debt securities issued	17	887,087	294,736
Redemption and repayment of debt securities issued	17	(777,496)	(136,155)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(2,297)	(2,014)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities		(577,971)	240
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		(19,718)	9,781
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		249,950	48,175
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of the year	5	1,327,703	1,279,528
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of the year	5	1,577,653	1,327,703

During the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, there were non-cash transfers, which were excluded from the statement of cash flows and disclosed in Notes 12, 13, 14, 19 and 20.

On behalf of the Management Board:

Umut B. Shayakhmetova
Chairperson of the Board

4 March 2026
Almaty, Kazakhstan

Dana S. Talzhanova
Chief Accountant

4 March 2026
Almaty, Kazakhstan

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

**Notes to the Separate Financial Statements
for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024
(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)**

1. Principal activities

JSC Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan (“Halyk Bank” or “the Bank”) was established in 1923 and is registered in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Bank was initially registered with the authorities of justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan on 20 January 1994 and operates under banking license No. 1.2.47/230/38/1, renewed by the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Regulation and Development of the Financial Market on 23 June 2023. The Bank is a member of the mandatory deposit insurance system administered by JSC Kazakhstan Deposit Insurance Fund and acts as a non-exclusive agent of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan in channeling certain budgetary payments and pensions through its branch network.

The Bank operates both through the fully digital integrated ecosystem, represented by the rapidly advancing digital platforms Halyk Super-App for B2C clients and Onlinebank for B2B clients, and the most extensive branch network with 531 branches and service outlets as at 31 December 2025 (542 – 31 December 2024) across nationwide. The address of the Bank’s registered office is: 40 Al-Farabi Avenue, Almaty, A26M3K5, Republic of Kazakhstan.

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank held the leading market position in Kazakhstan by total assets, net loan portfolio, customer deposits and net income.

The Bank’s B2C activities include retail lending (unsecured consumer loans, mortgages and car loans), deposits, card products, digital wallets, payments and transfers, instalment and buy-now-pay-later solutions, investment and brokerage services, life and non-life insurance products, as well as lifestyle services, primarily delivered through the Halyk Super-App.

The Bank’s B2B activities include services to corporate and SME clients, such as daily banking, lending, deposits, cash management, FX transactions and contracts, guarantees and performance bonds, custody services, brokerage and asset management, insurance, leasing, merchant and internet acquiring, POS services, cash collection, cloud and telecommunications services, business registration, counterparty verification tools and sector-specific ecosystem services.

The Bank has the highest investment grade ratings among privately owned banks in Kazakhstan without foreign participation – Baa1 / BBB- / BBB- from Moody’s / S&P / Fitch.

The Bank has been listed on the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange since 1998, the London Stock Exchange since 2006, and the Astana International Exchange since October 2019. The Bank’s ordinary shares are listed on KASE and AIX. Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”), each representing an interest in the Bank’s 40 ordinary shares, are admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange, KASE and AIX.

The Bank is ultimately controlled by Timur Kulibayev and his wife Dinara Kulibayeva, via JSC “Holding Group Almex”.

As at 31 December 2025, the number of the Bank’s employees was 12,239 (31 December 2024 – 12,101).

The separate financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2025 were authorised for issue by the Management Board on 4 March 2026.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements (Continued)
for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024
(Millions of Kazakhstani Tenge)

Legal proceedings

From time to time and in the normal course of business, claims against the Bank are received from customers and counterparties. Management is of the opinion that no material unaccrued losses will be incurred and accordingly no provision has been made in these separate financial statements.

Operating environment

Kazakhstan is one of the emerging economies, which are often characterised by high levels of GDP growth, an emerging financial infrastructure, and a significant share of state participation. At the same time, emerging markets are subject to political, social, and legislative risks that differ from those of more developed markets. Kazakhstan is integrated into the global economy, while geographically adjacent to large economic markets, thereby occupying the position of the main "transit hub" in the Central Asian region.

Due to the fact that the economy of Kazakhstan is export-oriented, changes in world prices for raw materials have a significant impact on it. In addition to world prices for energy resources, the further development of the Kazakh economy also largely depends on fiscal discipline and the geopolitical situation in the region.

During the year 2025, the average price of Brent oil was around 63.08 USD per barrel (80.70 USD per barrel during the year 2024). According to the short-term economic indicator, for the period from January to December 2025, the economy of Kazakhstan grew by 9.4% compared to the same period of the previous year. The GDP growth in 2025 was 6.5%, according to current data. Annual inflation in December 2025 amounted to 12.3%.

On 13 October 2025, the Monetary Policy Committee of the National Bank of Republic of Kazakhstan decided to increase the base rate to 18.0% per annum with a corridor of +/- 1 pp. This decision was made amid persistent inflationary pressure due to ongoing tariff reforms, fiscal stimulus, and robust consumer demand. In December, annual inflation slowed to 12.3%, but inflationary pressure is expected to continue in the first quarter of 2026 due to tightening tax conditions. In September 2025, the NBRK increased minimum reserve requirements ("MRR") for second-tier banks. The changes are aimed at reducing excess liquidity in the banking sector and strengthening anti-inflation measures within the NBRK's monetary policy. The new MRR requirements will be implemented gradually over the course of the year.

Management of the Bank is monitoring developments in the economic and political situation, including any sanctions related risks, and taking measures it considers necessary to support the sustainability and development of the Bank's business for the foreseeable future.

On 12 July 2023, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the Return of Illegally Acquired Assets to the State" (hereinafter referred to as the "Law") was signed. The Law entered into force on 24 July 2023, with the exception of Articles 7, 12-31, which entered into force on 12 September 2023.

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The Asset Return Committee of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter referred to as the "Committee") is the authorised body for asset return. The objectives of the Committee are to identify and return illegally acquired assets, develop international legal cooperation in this area, identify and eliminate the causes and conditions that contributed to the illegal concentration of economic resources and the illegal withdrawal of assets, as well as other objectives in accordance with the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan, acts of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Bank's management believes that this Law does not have a significant impact on the Bank's activities, including the Bank's loan portfolio.

Ownership

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank was owned by the following shareholders, which own individually more than 5% of the issued shares of the Bank:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Total shares (Common shares)	Stake in total shares in circulation	Total shares (Common shares)	Stake in total shares in circulation
JSC HG Almex	6,756,738,228	62.0%	7,583,538,228	69.7%
GDR holders	3,804,682,640	34.9%	3,078,309,040	28.3%
Other	338,138,277	3.1%	223,340,904	2.0%
Total shares in circulation	10,899,559,145	100.0%	10,885,188,172	100.0%

2. Basis of presentation

Statement of compliance

These separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

These separate financial statements are the separate financial statements of the parent JSC Halyk Bank. The subsidiaries are not consolidated in these separate financial statements. These separate financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of JSC Halyk Bank and its subsidiaries, which were authorised for the issue by Management Board of the Bank on 4 March 2026.

The consolidated financial statements are available at the head office of JSC Halyk Bank, registered at the following address: 40 Al-Farabi Avenue, Almaty, A26M3K5, Kazakhstan.

These separate financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Bank is a going concern, as the Bank have the resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

These separate financial statements are presented in millions of Kazakhstani Tenge ("KZT" or "Tenge"), except for earnings per share amounts and unless otherwise indicated.

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The separate financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are accounted for at fair value and certain property and equipment which are carried at revalued cost less depreciation and impairment as described in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Bank takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these separate financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2, leasing transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 16, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 or value in use in IAS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurement is classified on the basis of a fair value hierarchy (Level 1, 2 or 3). The levels correspond to the possibility of direct determination of fair value based on market data and reflect the significance of the input data used in estimating fair value as a whole:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Bank can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The Bank presents its statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the statement of financial position date (current) and more than 12 months after the statement of financial position date (non-current) is presented in Note 28.

Functional currency

Items included in the separate financial statements of the Bank are measured using the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to that entity (the “functional currency”). The functional currency of the Bank is KZT. The presentation currency of the separate financial statements is KZT.

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3. Material accounting policies

Investments in subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity an unincorporate entity such as partnership that is controlled by the Bank. The Bank designates its investments in subsidiaries at fair value through other comprehensive income in these separate financial statements. Changes in the fair value of investments in subsidiaries are recognised directly in equity through the statement of other comprehensive income and are not reclassified through profit or loss on derecognition. Previously, investments in the Bank's subsidiaries were accounted for at cost less impairment losses.

The fair value of the Bank's subsidiaries that are not listed on stock exchanges or for which there are no published market data is determined by applying various valuation techniques. Valuation methods are based on the following techniques: dividend discounting, valuation of similar investments, adjusted net asset value. If the revalued fair value of a subsidiary is less than zero, the carrying amount of the investment in the subsidiary is stated at zero.

The fair value of subsidiaries on a quarterly basis is estimated using the method of determining the adjusted net asset value, taking into account the impact of the forecasted amounts of net profit or loss for the reporting period.

The fair value of the Bank's subsidiaries is assessed in accordance with IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the Bank's internal documents. Investments in the Bank's subsidiaries are classified as financial assets of the Level 3 hierarchy, since the valuation techniques adopted by the Bank are not based on observable market data.

Investments in associates

On 23 July 2025, the Bank entered into a strategic agreement to acquire 49% of shares in JSC Click, as well as to sell 49% of shares in its subsidiary bank in Uzbekistan, JSCB Tenge Bank, to shareholders of JSC Click. As of the date of this separate financial statements, the signed transaction documentation has expired, and the transaction has not been completed. The parties continue to discuss options and terms for further cooperation.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, unrestricted balances on correspondent accounts and amounts due from credit institutions and reverse repo agreements with original maturities within three months.

Obligatory reserves

Obligatory reserves represent funds in correspondent accounts with the NBRK and cash which are not available to finance the Bank's day to day operations and, hence, are not considered as part of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the cash flow statement.

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Amounts due from credit institutions

In the normal course of business, the Bank maintains current restricted accounts or deposits for various periods of time with other banks. Amounts due from credit institutions with a fixed maturity term are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Those that do not have fixed maturities are carried at cost. Amounts due from credit institutions are carried net of any allowances for expected credit losses.

Recognition and measurement of financial instruments

The Bank recognises financial assets and liabilities on its statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual obligations of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities are recognised using settlement date accounting. Where regular way purchases of financial instruments will be subsequently measured at fair value, the Bank accounts for any change in the fair value of the asset between trade date and settlement date in the same way it accounts for acquired instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss. The accounting policies for subsequent re-measurement of these items are disclosed in the respective accounting policies set out below.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets classified as at FVTPL are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9") are required to be subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

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Specifically:

- *Retention of an asset to obtain the cash flows stipulated by the contract.* This business model suggests financial asset management aims to realize cash flows by receiving principal and interest payments over the life of the financial instrument. Within the framework of this business model, holding a financial asset to maturity is a priority, but early disposal is not prohibited.
- *Retention of an asset with a view for obtaining contractual cash flows and sale of financial assets.* This business model assumes that the management of financial assets is aimed at both obtaining contractual cash flows and sale of financial assets. Within the framework of this business model, the receipt of cash from the sale of a financial asset is a priority, which is characterized by a greater frequency and volume of sales compared to "retention of an asset to obtain the cash flows stipulated by the contract" business model.
- *Retention of an asset for other purposes.* Within the framework of this business model, financial assets can be managed with the following purposes:
 - management with a view to selling cash flows through the sale of financial assets;
 - liquidity management to meet daily funding needs;
 - a portfolio, which management and performance is measured on a fair value basis;
 - a portfolio, which matches the definition of held for trading. Financial assets are deemed to be held for trading if they were acquired mainly with a view to subsequent disposal in the near future (up to 180 days), gaining short-term profit, or represent derivative financial instruments (except for a financial guarantee or derivative financial instrument that was designated as a hedging instrument).

In accordance with IFRS 9, financial assets are classified as follows:

- bank loans classified as assets at amortised cost are contained within the framework of a business model which aims to receive cash flows exclusively for repayment of unpaid interest and principal stipulated by loan agreement and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding;
- balances on correspondent accounts, interbank loans/deposits, repo transactions are classified, as a rule, as assets, estimated at amortised cost, since they are managed within the framework of a business model, which aims to receive cash flows stipulated by the contract, and that have contractual cash flows that are SPPI;
- debt securities may be classified into any of the three classification categories, taking into account the selected business model and compliance with the SPPI criterion;
- equity securities are generally classified as instruments at fair value through profit or loss;
- trading securities and derivatives are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at FVTPL are:

- Assets with contractual cash flows that are not SPPI; or/and
- Assets that are held in a business model other than held to collect contractual cash flows or held to collect and sell; or
- Assets designated at FVTPL using the fair value option.

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Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss where the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term; or
- it is a part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the Bank manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in net gain/(loss) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Interest earned or incurred is accrued in interest income or expense, respectively, according to the terms of the contract, while dividend income is recorded in “Other income” when the right to receive the payment has been established.

Debt instruments at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”)

The Bank assesses the classification and measurement of a financial asset based on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset and the Bank’s business model for managing the asset.

For an asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, its contractual terms should give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

For the purpose of SPPI test, principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. That principal amount may change over the life of the financial asset (e.g. if there are repayments of principal). Interest consists of consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin. The SPPI assessment is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated.

Contractual cash flows that are SPPI are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Contractual terms that introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are SPPI. An originated or an acquired financial asset can be a basic lending arrangement irrespective of whether it is a loan in its legal form.

An assessment of business models for managing financial assets is performed at the date of initial application of IFRS 9 to determine the classification of a financial asset. The business model is applied retrospectively to all financial assets existing at the date of initial application of IFRS 9. The Bank determines the business models at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. The Bank’s business model does not depend on management’s intentions for an individual instrument; therefore, the business model assessment is performed at a higher level of aggregation rather than on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

The Bank has more than one business model for managing its financial instruments that reflect how the Bank manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The Bank’s business models determine whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both.

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The Bank considers all relevant information available when making the business model assessment. However, this assessment is not performed based on scenarios that the Bank does not reasonably expect to occur, such as so-called 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios. The Bank takes into account all relevant evidence available such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way in which those risks are managed; and
- How managers of the business are compensated (e.g. whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).

At initial recognition of a financial asset, the Bank determines whether newly recognised financial assets are part of an existing business model or whether they reflect the commencement of a new business model. The Bank reassess its business models each reporting period to determine whether the business models have changed since the preceding period. For the current reporting period, the Bank has not identified a change in its business models.

When a debt instrument measured at FVTOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. In contrast, for an equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss but transferred within equity. Debt instruments that are subsequently measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI are subject to impairment.

Reclassification of financial assets

If the business model under which the Bank holds financial assets changes, the financial assets affected are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category apply prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that result in reclassifying the Bank's financial assets. Changes in contractual cash flows are considered under the accounting policy on *Modification and derecognition of financial assets* described below.

Modification and derecognition of financial assets

A modification of a financial asset occurs when the contractual terms governing the cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified between initial recognition and maturity of the financial asset. A modification affects the amount and/or timing of the contractual cash flows either immediately or at a future date. In addition, the introduction or adjustment of existing covenants of an existing loan would constitute a modification even if these new or adjusted covenants do not yet affect the cash flows immediately but may affect the cash flows depending on whether the covenant is or is not met (e.g. a change to the increase in the interest rate that arises when covenants are breached).

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Where possible, the Bank seeks to restructure loans rather than to take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, the loan is no longer considered past due. Management continuously monitors renegotiated loans to ensure that they are performing and that future payments are likely to occur. The loans continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using the loan's original effective interest rate ("EIR"). Renegotiated terms are evidence of impairment for loans assessed for impairment on an individual basis, for which deterioration of the financial position is observed.

The Bank renegotiates loans to customers in financial difficulty to maximize collection and minimize the risk of default. A loan forbearance is granted in cases where although the borrower made all reasonable efforts to pay under the original contractual terms, there is a high risk of default or default has already happened and the borrower is expected to be able to meet the revised terms. The revised terms in most of the cases include an extension of the maturity of the loan, changes to the timing of the cash flows of the loan (principal and interest repayment), reduction in the amount of cash flows due (principal and interest forgiveness) and amendments to covenants. The Bank has an established forbearance policy, which applies for corporate and retail lending.

When a financial asset is modified the Bank assesses whether this modification results in derecognition. In accordance with the Banks's policy a modification results in derecognition when it gives rise to substantially different terms. To determine if the modified terms are substantially different from the original contractual terms the Bank considers qualitative factors, such as contractual cash flows after modification are no longer SPPI, change in currency or change of counterparty, the extent of change in interest rates, maturity, covenants.

When a financial asset is modified due to commercial reasons, the Bank considers various qualitative factors (change in currency, interest rate, maturity) and on that basis concludes whether old loan should be derecognised and new loan should be recognised at fair value.

In the case where the financial asset is derecognised the loss allowance for ECL is remeasured at the date of derecognition to determine the net carrying amount of the asset at that date. The difference between this revised carrying amount and the fair value of the new financial asset with the new terms will lead to a gain or loss on derecognition. The new financial asset will have a loss allowance measured based on 12-month ECL except in the rare occasions where the new loan is considered to be originated credit-impaired asset. This applies only in the case where the fair value of the new loan is recognised at a significant discount to its revised par amount because there remains a high risk of default, which has not been reduced by the modification. Please also refer to Note 12 for more details.

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Impairment

Calculation of financial assets impairment is carried out taking into account the following factors:

- In order to calculate the ECL, the Bank performs a loan assessment on an individual basis and on a group basis depending on general credit risk features.
- ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of credit losses. These are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Bank under the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive arising from the weighting of multiple future economic scenarios, discounted at the asset's EIR.
- Calculations are based on justified and verified information, which may be received without any significant costs or efforts. Calculation of the present value of the expected future cash flows of the secured financial asset reflects the cash flow that may result from foreclosure, less the cost of obtaining and selling collateral, regardless of whether the recovery is probable or not. The allowance is based on the Bank's own experience in assessing losses and management assumptions about the level of losses likely to be recognised on assets in each category of a credit risk, based on debt servicing capabilities and borrower's credit track record.
- Impairment for treasury operations (investments in debt securities, reverse repurchase transactions, interbank loans and deposits, correspondent account transactions, accounts receivable under treasury transactions) is calculated taking into account the counterparty's rating, probability of default, duration of a transaction and the extent of loss in case of a default.
- The estimated credit losses for treasury operations are estimated on an individual basis (except for individual claims in the form of receivables).

Financial assets are segmented by stages in accordance with the following approach:

- Stage 1: There is no significant increase in credit risk since recognition of an asset, impairment is recognised as expected losses over the next 12 months;
- Stage 2: Significant increase in credit risk since recognition of an asset, impairment is recognised as expected losses over the life of a financial asset;
- Stage 3: Financial asset is in default or has signs of impairment.

Allowances for expected credit losses

ECLs are required to be measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- 12-month ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date, (referred to as Stage 1); or
- Full lifetime ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument, (referred to as Stage 2 and Stage 3).

For more details about staging refer to Notes 12 and 14.

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A loss allowance for full lifetime ECL is required for a financial instrument if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL.

- For undrawn loan commitments, the ECL is the difference between the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the holder of the commitment draws down the loan and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive if the loan is drawn down; and
- For financial guarantee contracts, the ECL is the difference between the expected payments to reimburse the holder of the guaranteed debt instrument less any amounts that the Bank expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

The Bank measures ECL on an individual basis, or on a collective basis for portfolios of loans that share similar risk characteristics. The measurement of the loss allowance is based on the present value of the asset's expected cash flows using the asset's original effective interest rate ("EIR"), regardless of whether it is measured on an individual basis or a collective basis.

Critical to the determination of ECL is the definition of default. The definition of default is used in measuring the amount of ECL and in the determination of whether the loss allowance is based on 12-month or lifetime ECL, as default is a component of the probability of default (PD) which affects both the measurement of ECLs and the identification of a significant increase in credit risk (Note 4).

For the details of supportable forward-looking information, please refer to Note 28 for more details.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the 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 to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In accounting for a transfer of a financial asset that does not qualify for derecognition, the Bank does not offset the transferred asset and the associated liability. Income and expense is not offset in the statement of profit or loss unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Bank.

Credit-impaired financial assets

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. Credit-impaired financial assets are referred to as Stage 3 assets. Evidence of credit-impairment includes observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- The lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties; or
- The purchase of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

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It may not be possible to identify a single discrete event instead; the combined effect of several events may have caused financial assets to become credit-impaired. The Bank assesses whether debt instruments that are financial assets measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI are credit-impaired at each reporting date. To assess if sovereign and corporate debt instruments are credit impaired, the Bank considers factors such as bond yields, credit ratings and the ability of the borrower to raise funding.

A loan is considered credit-impaired when a concession is granted to the borrower due to a deterioration in the borrower's financial condition, unless there is evidence that as a result of granting the concession the risk of not receiving the contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. For financial assets where concessions are contemplated but not granted, the asset is deemed credit impaired when there is observable evidence of credit-impairment including meeting the definition of default. The definition of default includes unlikeliness to pay indicators and a backstop (if overdue for 90 days or more). The decision to use cross-default is based on case-by-case assessment of borrower and facility conditions such as collateral and materiality of exposure.

Purchased or originated credit-impaired ("POCI") financial assets.

POCI financial assets are treated differently because the asset is credit-impaired at initial recognition. For these assets, the Bank recognises all changes in lifetime ECL since initial recognition as a loss allowance with any changes recognised in profit or loss. A favorable change for such assets creates an impairment gain (recovery of credit loss expense).

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, or retained the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and
- the Bank either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

A financial asset is derecognised when it has been transferred and the transfer qualifies for derecognition. A transfer requires that the Bank either: (a) transfers the contractual rights to receive the asset's cash flows; or (b) retains the right to the asset's cash flows but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to a third party. After a transfer, the Bank reassesses the extent to which it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset. If substantially all the risks and rewards have been retained, the asset remains on the statement of financial position. If substantially all of the risks and rewards have been transferred, the asset is derecognised. If substantially all the risks and rewards have been neither retained nor transferred, the Bank assesses whether or not it has retained control of the asset. If it has not retained control, the asset is derecognised. Where the Bank has retained control of the asset, it continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement.

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Modification and derecognition of financial liabilities

The Bank derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Bank's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

When the Bank exchanges with the existing lender one debt instrument into another one with substantially different terms, such exchange is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, the Bank accounts for substantial modification of terms of an existing liability or part of it as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new liability. It is assumed that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective rate is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If the modification is not substantial, the difference between: (1) the carrying amount of the liability before the modification; and (2) the present value of the cash flows after modification should be recognised in profit or loss as the modification gain or loss within other gains and losses.

Taxation

The current income tax expense is calculated in accordance with the regulations of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated in respect of temporary differences using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred income taxes are provided for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes, except where the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

A deferred tax asset is recorded only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income or equity, in which case the deferred tax is also charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income or equity.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Bank is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset and reported net in the statement of financial position if:

- The Bank has a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities; and
- Deferred income tax assets and the deferred income tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

Kazakhstan has various operating taxes that are assessed on the Bank's activities. These taxes are recorded as taxes other than income tax.

The Bank records a provision for uncertain tax positions if it is probable that the Bank will have to make a payment to tax authorities upon their examination of a tax position. This provision is measured at the Bank's best estimate of the amount expected to be paid. Provisions are reversed to income in provision for (recovery of) income taxes in the period in which management determines they are no longer required or as determined by statute.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment except for the buildings and construction which are carried at revalued amount, being its fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

	Years
Buildings and construction	20-90
Vehicles	5-7
Computers and banking equipment	5-10
Other	7-10

Depreciation of improvements to leased property is calculated over the useful life of the corresponding leased assets. Maintenance and overhaul expenses are recognised in the separate income statement as operating expenses in the period in which they are incurred, unless they meet capitalisation requirements.

The carrying amounts of property and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether they are recorded in excess of their recoverable amounts, and where carrying values exceed this estimated recoverable amount, assets are written down to their recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the respective period and is included in operating expenses.

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Buildings and construction held for use in supply of services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the statement of financial position at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, determined from market-based evidence by appraisal undertaken by professional independent appraisers, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the reporting date.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such buildings and construction is credited to the property and equipment revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised as an expense, in which case the increase is credited to the statement of profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously charged. A decrease in carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such buildings and construction is charged as an expense to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the property and equipment revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset.

Depreciation on revalued buildings and construction is charged to the statement of profit or loss. On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the property and equipment revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings.

Construction in progress is carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Bank's accounting policy. Such construction in progress is classified to the appropriate categories of property and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

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

Amounts due to customers and credit institutions

Amounts due to customers and credit institutions are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, amounts due are stated at amortized cost and any difference between net proceeds and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. If the Bank purchases its own debt, it is removed from the statement of financial position and the difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the consideration paid is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Debt securities issued

Debt securities issued represent bonds issued by the Bank, which are accounted for according to the same principles used for amounts due to customers and credit institutions. Any difference between proceeds received, net of debt issuance costs, and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

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Equity

The Bank classifies a financial instrument that it issues as a financial asset, financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. An instrument is classified as a liability if it is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities on potentially unfavourable terms. An instrument is classified as equity if it evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Bank after the deduction of liabilities.

The components of a compound financial instrument issued by the Bank are classified and accounted for separately as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity as appropriate.

Share capital

External costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares, other than in a business combination, are shown as a deduction from the proceeds in equity. Prior to 13 May 2003, any excess of the fair value of consideration received over the nominal value of shares issued was recognised as share premium reserve. Effective 13 May 2003, upon a change in the law concerning “Joint Stock Companies”, the nominal amount concept was restricted to placement of shares only between the founders of an entity. For all other investors, share capital is recorded at placement value being the consideration received by an entity for its shares.

Treasury shares

When the Bank acquires its own share capital, the amount of the consideration paid, including directly attributable costs, net of any related tax benefit, is recognised as a change in equity. Shares repurchased by the Bank are cancelled. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are held at cost. These shares are treated as a deduction from the issued and weighted average number of shares, and the cost price of the shares is presented as a deduction from total equity.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity on the date they are declared. Dividends are disclosed when they are proposed before the reporting date or proposed or declared after the reporting date but before the separate financial statements are authorised for issue.

Share-based payments

The Bank recognised a provision for share-based payments as part of equity in the separate statement of financial position. The awards offered are equity-settled share-based payment transactions and are therefore within the scope of IFRS 2 Share-based Payments. The fair value of the services received is measured based on the fair value of the share options initially at the grant date and thereafter at each reporting date. The fair value of the options is calculated based on the Black-Scholes-Merton model, which includes, among other things, the market value of the shares as of the decision date, the volatility of the shares and the dividend yield rate. The cost of employee services received in respect of share options granted is recognised in the separate income statement as operating expenses during the period in which the services are rendered, after which the share rights are transferred. A stock-based payment allowance is recognised at the current fair value of the option at each reporting date.

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Equity reserves

The reserves recorded in equity (other comprehensive income) on the Bank's separate statement of financial position include:

- Revaluation reserve of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income which comprises changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and allowances for expected credit losses on debt financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- Cumulative translation reserve which is used to record foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations;
- Property revaluation reserve, which comprises revaluation reserve of land and buildings.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the statement of financial position but are disclosed, unless the possibility of any outflow in settlement is remote. A contingent asset is not recognised in the statement of financial position but disclosed in separate financial statements, when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Recognition of income and expense

Interest income and expense for all financial instruments, except for financial assets measured or designated at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in 'Net interest income' as 'Interest income calculated using the effective interest method' and 'Interest expense' in the profit or loss account using the effective interest method.

The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows of the financial instrument through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The future cash flows are estimated taking into account all the contractual terms of the instrument.

The calculation of the EIR includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are incremental and directly attributable to the specific lending arrangement, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts. For financial assets at FVTPL transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss at initial recognition.

The interest income/ interest expense is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of non-credit impaired financial assets (i.e. at the amortised cost of the financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance), or to the amortized cost of financial liabilities. For credit-impaired financial assets, the interest income is calculated by applying the EIR to the amortised cost of the credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. the gross carrying amount less the allowance for expected credit losses). For financial assets POCI the EIR reflects the expected credit losses in determining the future cash flows expected to be received from the financial asset.

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Loan origination fees for loans issued to customers are (together with related direct costs) recognised as an adjustment to the effective yield of the loans. Where it is probable that a loan commitment will lead to a specific lending arrangement, the loan commitment fees are deferred, together with the related direct costs, and recognised as an adjustment to the EIR of the resulting loan. Where it is unlikely that a loan commitment will lead to a specific lending arrangement, the loan commitment fees are recognised in profit or loss over the remaining period of the loan commitment. Where a loan commitment expires without resulting in a loan, the loan commitment fee is recognised in profit or loss on expiry.

Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income is recognised to reflect the transfer of services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration that is expected to be received in exchange for such services. The Bank identifies the performance obligation, i.e. the services agreed with the customer, and the consideration, and recognises income in line with the transfer of services, the performance obligation, agreed with the customer.

For each performance obligation identified, the Bank determines at contract inception whether it satisfies the performance obligation over time or at a point in time, and whether the consideration is fixed or variable, including whether consideration is constrained by, for instance, external factors outside the Bank's influence. The consideration is subsequently allocated to the identified performance obligation.

Fee and commission income from maintenance of customer accounts and cash operations include fees earned from deposit products in lieu of compensating balances, service charges for transactions performed upon depositors' request, as well as fees earned from performing cash management activities. Service charges on deposit products are recognised over the period in which the related service is provided, typically monthly. Service fees are recognised at a point in time upon completion of the requested service transaction. Fees on cash management products are recognised over time as services are provided.

Plastic cards operations fee and commission income include interchange income from credit and debit card transactions and are recognised at a point in time upon settlement by the associated network. Interchange rates are generally set by the associated network based on purchase volume and other factors. Other card-related fees are recognised at a point in time upon completion of the transaction.

Other banking fees include fees for various transactional banking activities such as bank transfers, letters of credit fees and other transactional services. These fees are recognised in a manner that reflects the timing of when transactions occur and as services are provided. Letter of credit fees primarily includes fees received related to letter of credit agreements and are generally recognised upon execution of the contract.

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Foreign currency translation

The separate financial statements are presented in KZT, which is the functional currency of the Bank. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency, converted at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the currency rate of exchange as quoted by KASE as at the reporting date. Gains and losses resulting from the translation of foreign currency transactions into functional currency are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as net foreign exchange gain or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Differences between the contractual exchange rate of a transaction in a foreign currency and the market exchange rate on the date of the transaction are included in net foreign exchange gain or loss. The market exchange rate at 31 December 2025 was – KZT 505.53 to USD 1, KZT 6.34 to RUB 1, KZT 593.44 to EUR 1 (31 December 2024 – 525.11 KZT to USD 1, KZT 4.88 to RUB 1, KZT 546.74 to EUR 1).

Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Bank that is engaged either in providing products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments.

Financial guarantee contracts and letters of credit issued

Financial guarantee contracts and letters of credit issued by the Bank are credit insurance that provides for specified payments to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make a payment when due under the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. Such financial guarantee contracts and letters of credit issued are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequently they are measured at the higher of (a) the amount recognised as a provision and (b) the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amortization of initial premium revenue received over the financial guarantee contracts or letter of credit issued.

New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year

The following amendments and interpretations are effective for the Bank effective 1 January 2025:

<i>Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability</i>	<i>1 January 2025</i>
<i>Amendments to SASB Standards to enhance their international applicability</i>	<i>1 January 2025</i>

The above standards and interpretations were reviewed by the Bank's management, but did not have a significant effect on the separate financial statements of the Bank.

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New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these separate financial statements, the Bank has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

<i>New or revised standard or interpretation</i>	<i>Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after</i>
<i>Amendments IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments</i>	<i>1 January 2026</i>
<i>Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11</i>	<i>1 January 2026</i>
<i>IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements</i>	<i>1 January 2027</i>
<i>IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures</i>	<i>1 January 2027</i>

The Bank is currently assessing the potential impact of the above IFRS standards. Until the Bank completes its analysis, it is not possible to make a reasonable estimate of the financial effect.

4. Significant accounting estimates

The preparation of the Bank's separate financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the date of the separate financial statements and the reported amount of income and expenses during the reporting period. Management evaluates its estimates and judgements on an ongoing basis. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The following estimates and judgments are considered important to the portrayal of the Bank's financial condition.

Significant increase of credit risk

As explained in Note 3, ECL are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL (for Stage 1 assets), or lifetime ECL assets for Stage 2 or Stage 3 assets. An asset moves to Stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased, the Bank takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information (refer to Note 28 for more details).

Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and determining the forward-looking information relevant to each scenario

For treasury operations, the Bank calculates ECL on a financial asset based not only on the current estimates of the credit quality of the counterparty/issuer at the reporting date, but also taking into account possible deterioration of the financial condition due to the adverse macroeconomic factors of the counterparty's/issuer's environment in the future. In particular, the level of ECL for treasury operations is affected by the rating outlook (positive, stable, negative) assigned by international rating agencies, which affects the probability of default.

For bank loans, the calculation of ECL takes into account the possible estimated effects of changes in macroeconomic parameters on forecasted cash flows, migration of collective loans and collateral coverage.

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When measuring ECL the Bank uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other. Refer to Note 28 for more details.

The key inputs used for measuring ECL are:

- Probability of default (“PD”);
- Loss given default (“LGD”); and
- Exposure at default (“EAD”).

Probability of default

PD constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

PD for treasury operations is determined according to the Default Study from international rating agencies (S&P, Fitch, Moody's), which publish tabular data with the values of the probabilities of default. The probabilities of default are maintained up to date and are updated on a periodic basis as the default statistics are updated.

PD for individually assessed loans of corporate, small and medium businesses is estimated using an internal rating model based on the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the borrower. The calculation of PD on loans assessed on a collective basis is carried out on the basis of historical data using the migration matrices and roll-rates.

Loss Given Default

LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements.

LGD for treasury operations is determined according to the Default Study data from international rating agencies (S&P, Fitch, and Moody's) and depends on the type of debt on the financial asset: senior secured/unsecured, subordinated, sovereign. In addition, LGD may be adjusted if collateral is provided for the asset, as well as if there are indications of impairment for the financial asset (Stage 2 or Stage 3).

LGD for collectively assessed loans is calculated based on an estimate of the recoverability of debt in case of the pledged collateral sale with a discount period that corresponds to the pledged collateral implementation terms.

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Exposure at Default

EAD is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, and expected drawdowns on committed facilities. The Bank's modelling approach for EAD reflects expected changes in the balance outstanding over the lifetime of the loan exposure that are permitted by the current contractual terms, such as amortization profiles, early repayment or overpayment, changes in utilization of undrawn commitments and credit mitigation actions taken before default. The Bank uses EAD models that reflect the characteristics of the portfolios.

Models and assumptions used

The Bank uses various models and assumptions in measuring fair value of financial assets as well as in estimating ECL. Judgement is applied in identifying the most appropriate model for each type of asset, as well as for determining the assumptions used in these models, including assumptions that relate to key drivers of credit risk. See Notes 12 and 14 and for more details on allowances for ECL and Note 31 for more details on fair value measurement.

The Bank makes estimates and judgments, which are constantly analyzed based on statistical data, actual and forecast information, as well as management experience, including expectations regarding future events that are reasonable in current circumstances.

In order to reflect objectively the impact of the prevailing macroeconomic conditions and in accordance with the recommendations of the International Accounting Standards Board, the Bank adjusted the main approaches to assessing the level of expected credit losses that have the most significant effect on the amounts recorded in the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025:

- The Bank refined the approach of calculating macroeconomic parameters in the probability of default rates of borrowers, as disclosed in Note 28. The impact of macroeconomic indicators is assessed, which more accurately reflects the changing economic conditions and an updated forecast of macroeconomic indicators is used based on the most relevant information.

The allowances for ECL of financial assets in the separate financial statements have been determined on the basis of existing economic and political conditions. The Bank is not in a position to predict what changes in conditions will take place in Kazakhstan and in other countries it operates in and what effect such changes might have on the adequacy of the allowances for ECL of financial assets in future years.

The carrying amount of the allowance for ECL of loans to customers as at 31 December 2025 is KZT 591,000 million (31 December 2024 - KZT 559,785 million).

Fair value measurement and valuation process

In estimating the fair value of a financial asset or a liability, the Bank uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where such Level 1 inputs are not available, the Bank uses valuation models to determine the fair value of its financial instruments. Refer to Note 31 for more details on fair value measurement.

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Taxation

Kazakhstan tax, currency and customs legislations are subject to varying interpretations and changes, which can occur frequently. Management's interpretation of such legislation as applied to the transactions and activity of the Bank may be challenged by the relevant regional and state authorities. Fiscal periods remain open to review by the authorities in respect of taxes for five calendar years preceding the year of review.

Management has concluded that all deferred tax assets are properly recognised, as it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will exist to fully utilize the assets.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, management believes that its interpretation of the relevant legislation is appropriate and that the Bank's tax, currency and customs positions will be sustained. Significant additional actual taxes, penalties and interest may be assessed following any challenges by the relevant authorities, which could have a material impact on the Banks's reported net income.

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash on hand	252,445	251,145
Correspondent accounts with Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development countries (the "OECD") based banks	461,421	237,618
Correspondent accounts in Kazakhstan banks	35,856	16,273
Correspondent accounts with non-OECD based banks	26,839	21,680
Correspondent accounts with NBRK	-	2
Short-term deposits with NBRK	800,992	800,985
Short-term deposits with non-OECD based banks	100	-
	1,577,653	1,327,703

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, allowance for expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents comprised KZT 26 million and KZT 22 million, respectively.

Interest rates and currencies in which interest earning cash equivalents are denominated are as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	KZT	Foreign currencies	KZT	Foreign currencies
Short-term deposit with NBRK	17.0%-18.0%	-	15.3%	-
Short-term deposits with non-OECD based bank	18.5%	-	-	-

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6. Obligatory reserves

Obligatory reserves comprise:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash and funds at the NBRK allocated to obligatory reserves	856,484	294,421
	856,484	294,421

The obligatory reserves represent the minimum reserve deposits and cash on hand balances required by NBRK and used for calculation of the minimum reserve requirement.

7. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss comprise:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Bonds of foreign countries	61,967	126,167
Treasury bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	52,256	14,700
Derivative financial instruments	26,087	29,644
Bonds of JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan	5,021	-
Corporate bonds	4,933	-
Equity securities of Kazakhstan corporations	4,512	8,176
Notes of NBRK	997	16,143
	155,773	194,830

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss comprise:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:		
Derivative financial instruments	7,648	6,135

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss included bonds at fair value of KZT 57,529 million and KZT Nil, respectively, pledged under repurchase agreements with the other banks (see Note 16). All repurchase agreements as at 31 December 2025 will mature before 12 January 2026.

Interest rates on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are presented in the table below. Interest rates in the table below are calculated as weighted average of the effective interest rates for the respective financial assets:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Bonds of foreign countries	4.1%	4.3%
Treasury bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	12.6%	12.3%
Bonds of JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan	17.0%	-
Corporate bonds	17.9%	-
Notes of NBRK	16.0%	14.3%

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Derivative financial instruments comprise:

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Notional Amount	Asset	Fair value Liability	Notional Amount	Asset	Fair value Liability
Foreign currency contracts						
Swaps	1,455,309	9,600	5,206	545,598	29,453	4,630
Forwards	770,457	15,890	1,923	120,104	190	351
Spots	140,817	597	519	30,718	1	1,154
	2,366,583	26,087	7,648	696,420	29,644	6,135

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank used quoted market prices from independent information sources for all of its financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss, with the exception of derivative financial instruments, which are valued using valuation models based on observable market data.

8. Amounts due from credit institutions

Amounts due from credit institutions comprise:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Term deposits and restricted accounts	169,369	173,977
Loans to credit institutions	148,597	108,166
Deposit pledged as collateral	67,509	66,132
	385,475	348,275
Less - Allowances for expected credit losses	(488)	(425)
	384,987	347,850

Interest rates and maturities of amounts due from credit institutions are presented as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Interest rate, %	Maturity, Year	Interest rate, %	Maturity, year
Term deposits and restricted accounts	4.7%-6.7%	2026-2029	14.0%	2025-2029
Loans to credit institutions	1.6%-19.5%	2026-2033	1.3%-8.5%	2025-2028
Deposit pledged as collateral	1.8%-3.7%	2026-2046	1.8%-4.6%	2025-2046

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9. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Debt securities comprise:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Treasury bonds of the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan	1,587,376	1,951,770
Corporate bonds	175,155	245,859
Bonds of JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan	161,055	222,438
Bonds of foreign organizations	144,753	227,438
Eurobonds of foreign states	68,944	120,848
Bonds of foreign financial organisations	32,116	31,184
Bonds of Kazakhstan banks	19,737	20,668
Local municipal bonds	11,337	11,328
	2,200,473	2,831,533

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income included bonds with a fair value of KZT 7,654 million and KZT 195,062 million, respectively, pledged under repurchase agreements with the other banks (see Note 16). All repurchase agreements as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 will mature before 5 January 2026 and 17 November 2025, respectively.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income was KZT 1,580 million and KZT 4,277 million, respectively.

Interest rates and maturities of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are presented in the table below. Interest rates in the table below are calculated as weighted average of the effective interest rates for the respective securities:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Interest rate, %	Maturity, year	Interest rate, %	Maturity, year
Treasury bonds of the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan	8.2%	2026-2045	6.7%	2025-2045
Corporate bonds	10.6%	2026-2031	8.8%	2025-2031
Bonds of JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan	4.7%	2026-2035	6.4%	2025-2032
Bonds of foreign organizations	6.7%	2026-2030	5.0%	2025-2028
Eurobonds of foreign countries	4.1%	2026-2034	3.8%	2025-2028
Bonds of foreign financial organisations	9.2%	2026-2030	8.7%	2025-2029
Bonds of Kazakhstan banks	12.5%	2026-2029	8.6%	2026-2029
Local municipal bonds	10.8%	2026	10.8%	2026

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10. Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowances for expected credit losses

Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowances for expected credit losses comprise:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Treasury bonds of the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan	612,674	521,807
Corporate bonds	306,918	217,839
Eurobonds of foreign countries	110,572	-
Bonds of JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan	77,931	-
Bonds of foreign financial organisations	11,158	-
Bonds of foreign organisations	10,011	3,084
	1,129,264	742,730

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the allowances for expected credit losses on debt securities at amortised cost was KZT 743 million and KZT 573 million, respectively.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowances for expected credit losses included Treasury bonds of the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan at fair value of KZT 237,521 million and KZT 37,607 million, respectively, were pledged under repurchase agreements with the other banks (see Note 16). All repurchase agreements as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 mature before 12 January 2026 and 5 January 2025, respectively.

Interest rates and maturities of debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowances for expected credit losses are presented in the table below. Interest rates in the table below are calculated as weighted average of the effective interest rates for the respective securities.

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Interest rate, %	Maturity, year	Interest rate, %	Maturity, year
Treasury bonds of the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan	8.8%	2026-2037	9.0%	2026-2027
Corporate bonds	7.4%	2026-2030	4.0%	2027
Eurobonds of foreign countries	4.2%	2026	-	-
Bonds of JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan	6.3%	2026-2030	-	-
Bonds of foreign financial organisations	13.6%	2027-2028	-	-
Bonds of foreign organisations	4.2%	2031	3.1%	2025

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11. Investments in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries	Holding %		Country	Industry
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024		
JSC Halyk-Life	100	100	Kazakhstan	Life insurance Management of doubtful and loss assets
LLP Halyk Activ	100	100	Kazakhstan	General insurance
JSC Insurance Company Halyk	99.99	99.86	Kazakhstan	Banking
JSCB Tenge Bank	100	100	Uzbekistan	Banking
JSC Halyk Bank Georgia	100	100	Georgia	Broker and dealer activities
JSC Halyk Finance	100	100	Kazakhstan	Telecommunications
JSC Kazteleport	100	100	Kazakhstan	Cash collection services
LLC Halyk Collection	100	100	Kazakhstan	Leasing
JSC Halyk-Leasing	100	100	Kazakhstan	Broker and dealer activities
JSC Halyk Global Markets	100	100	Kazakhstan	Payment card processing and other related services
LLP Halyk Finservice	100	100	Kazakhstan	Development, implementation and support of software
JSC Halyk Lab	100	100	Kazakhstan	Management of doubtful and loss assets
LLP KUSA Halyk	-	100	Kazakhstan	

Investments in subsidiaries include:

Subsidiaries	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
JSC Halyk-Life	199,167	165,833
LLP Halyk Activ	113,317	62,237
JSC Insurance Company Halyk	109,416	97,942
JSCB Tenge Bank	68,960	64,588
JSC Halyk Bank Georgia	51,572	48,221
JSC Halyk Finance	44,696	36,072
JSC Kazteleport	11,714	9,179
LLC Halyk Collection	9,547	7,750
JSC Halyk-Leasing	9,442	8,860
JSC Halyk Global Markets	7,249	11,519
LLP Halyk Finservice	3,688	1,435
LLP Halyk Lab	22	20
LLP KUSA Halyk	-	28,965
	628,790	542,621

On 31 July 2025, LLP KUSA Halyk ceased operations due to reorganisation by merging with LLP Halyk Activ.

On 10 December 2025, the Bank has entered into agreement to acquire 100% of the equity interest in LLP Comrun. As of the date of issuance of these separate financial statements, the transaction has not been completed due to pending regulatory approvals.

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12. Loans to customers

Loans to customers comprise:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Originated loans to customers	13,305,527	11,753,747
Overdrafts	21,267	22,748
	13,326,794	11,776,495
Stage 1	12,216,911	10,944,482
Stage 2	90,114	50,619
Stage 3	1,000,468	762,049
POCI	19,301	19,345
Total	13,326,794	11,776,495
Less – Allowances for expected credit losses	(591,000)	(559,785)
Loans to customers	12,735,794	11,216,710

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Bank reclassified certain corporate customers from stage 1 to stage 3 due to an increase in credit risk that was caused by a temporary deterioration in the operating performance of these customers. The Bank will monitor further dynamics in the operating performance of customers for the purposes of accounting for the impact on the Bank's assets.

The average interest rate on loans to customers is calculated as interest income from loans to customers divided by monthly average balances of loans to customers. For the year ended 31 December 2025, average interest rate on loans was 17.4% (for the year ended 31 December 2024 - 17.0%).

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank had a concentration of loans of KZT 2,605,135 million to the ten largest borrowers that comprised 20% of the Bank's total gross loan portfolio (as at 31 December 2024 – KZT 2,151,550 million, 18%) and 74% of the Bank's total equity (as at 31 December 2024 – 70%).

As at 31 December 2025, the allowances for expected credit losses created against these loans was KZT 62,217 million (as at 31 December 2024 – KZT 18,548 million).

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

The main types of collateral obtained are as follows:

- For securities lending and reverse repurchase transactions, cash or securities;
- For commercial lending, charges over real estate properties, equipment, guarantees of legal entities with external rating not lower than 'B';
- For retail lending, mortgages over residential properties, motor vehicles.

The Bank obtained the following financial and non-financial assets during the year by taking possession of collateral held as security against loans and advances and held at the year end. The Bank's policy is to realise collateral on a timely basis. The primary purpose of collateral is to reduce the potential credit loss in case of default. Management monitors the market value of collateral obtained during its review of the adequacy of the allowance for expected credit losses.

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The table below summarizes the amount of loans secured by type of collateral, rather than the fair value of the collateral itself:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Loans collateralized by mixed types of collateral	2,431,601	2,353,526
Loans collateralized by pledge of real estate or rights thereon	2,561,000	2,194,581
Consumer loans issued within the framework of payroll projects*	2,294,141	2,146,331
Loans collateralized by guarantees	1,409,739	1,151,100
Loans collateralized by pledge of vehicles	868,274	708,438
Loans collateralized by cash	608,890	670,316
Loans collateralized by pledge of securities	425,122	399,194
Loans collateralized by pledge of equipment	326,402	279,996
Loans collateralized by pledge of inventories	156,831	158,028
Unsecured loans	2,244,794	1,714,985
	13,326,794	11,776,495
Less – Allowances for expected credit losses	(591,000)	(559,785)
Total loans to customers	12,735,794	11,216,710

*These loans are collateralized by cash to be received in the future from the employees of companies within the framework of salary projects.

Loans are granted to the following sectors:

	31 December 2025	%	31 December 2024	%
Retail loans:				
- consumer loans	3,895,015	30%	3,551,631	30%
- mortgage loans	552,159	4%	482,528	4%
	4,447,174		4,034,159	
Services	1,504,975	11%	1,132,892	10%
Energy	906,706	7%	750,518	6%
Wholesale trade	849,209	6%	900,246	8%
Mining	739,133	6%	338,763	3%
Retail trade	724,253	5%	634,967	5%
Metallurgy	708,134	5%	665,896	6%
Construction	391,268	3%	303,449	3%
Financial services	385,655	3%	387,810	3%
Food industry	369,348	3%	315,795	3%
Machinery	344,181	3%	347,558	3%
Real estate	313,357	2%	400,141	3%
Agriculture	324,173	2%	323,266	3%
Chemical industry	303,149	2%	317,351	3%
Transportation	303,143	2%	294,964	3%
Oil and gas	217,086	2%	258,262	2%
Communication	160,510	1%	106,519	1%
Hotel industry	136,288	1%	98,529	1%
Light industry	53,992	1%	47,036	0%
Other	145,060	1%	118,374	1%
	13,326,794	100%	11,776,495	100%

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Restructured and modified loans to customers

The Bank derecognises a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, if the terms of the contract are renegotiated in such a way that it effectively becomes a new loan and the difference is recognised as a gain or loss on derecognition before an impairment loss is recognised. On initial recognition, loans to customers are classified in Stage 1 for the purpose of estimating expected credit losses, unless the loan originated is considered POCI. If the modification does not result in a significant change in cash flows, then derecognition does not occur.

As at 31 December 2025, accrued interest on loans comprised KZT 349,569 million (31 December 2024 – KZT 261,966 million).

During the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank received financial and non-financial assets by taking possession of collateral it held as security. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, such assets of KZT 6,042 million and KZT 6,157 million, respectively, were included in assets classified as held for sale.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, loans to customers included loans of KZT 350,437 million and KZT 354,105 million, respectively, for which terms were renegotiated. Otherwise, these loans would be past due or impaired.

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The following is a reconciliation of the gross carrying amounts at the beginning and end of year:

	31 December 2025				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
At the beginning of the year	10,944,482	50,619	762,049	19,345	11,776,495
Transfer to Stage 1	85,909	(28,042)	(57,867)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(363,432)	367,711	(4,279)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(298,143)	(312,530)	610,673	-	-
New originations or purchases of financial assets	10,808,333	-	-	-	10,808,333
Assets derecognised or repaid	(5,539,833)	(60,776)	(129,388)	(497)	(5,730,494)
Write-offs	-	-	(176,907)	(939)	(177,846)
Changes in the gross value of financial assets*	(3,420,405)	73,132	(3,813)	1,392	(3,349,694)
At the end of the year	12,216,911	90,114	1,000,468	19,301	13,326,794

	31 December 2025				
Corporate Business	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
At the beginning of the year	5,585,976	15,646	386,122	15,971	6,003,715
Transfer to Stage 1	26,812	(1,288)	(25,524)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(171,635)	171,635	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(15,475)	(179,395)	194,870	-	-
New originations or purchases of financial assets	6,266,904	-	-	-	6,266,904
Assets derecognised or repaid	(3,717,663)	(16,482)	(72,963)	(201)	(3,807,309)
Write-offs	-	-	(51,091)	(641)	(51,732)
Changes in the gross value of financial assets*	(1,657,254)	32,762	(18,152)	1,741	(1,640,903)
At the end of the year	6,317,665	22,878	413,262	16,870	6,770,675

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Retail Business	31 December 2025				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
At the beginning of the year	3,753,146	24,578	256,168	263	4,034,155
Transfer to Stage 1	45,253	(17,336)	(27,917)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(133,678)	137,260	(3,582)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(223,165)	(95,442)	318,607	-	-
New originations or purchases of financial assets	2,384,524	-	-	-	2,384,524
Assets derecognised or repaid	(826,679)	(40,509)	(19,329)	-	(886,517)
Write-offs	-	-	(99,280)	-	(99,280)
Changes in the gross value of financial assets*	(1,036,357)	40,564	10,076	9	(985,708)
At the end of the year	3,963,044	49,115	434,743	272	4,447,174

SME Business	31 December 2025				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
At the beginning of the year	1,605,360	10,395	119,759	3,111	1,738,625
Transfer to Stage 1	13,844	(9,418)	(4,426)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(58,119)	58,816	(697)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(59,503)	(37,693)	97,196	-	-
New originations or purchases of financial assets	2,156,905	-	-	-	2,156,905
Assets derecognised or repaid	(995,491)	(3,785)	(37,096)	(296)	(1,036,668)
Write-offs	-	-	(26,536)	(298)	(26,834)
Changes in the gross value of financial assets*	(726,794)	(194)	4,263	(358)	(723,083)
At the end of the year	1,936,202	18,121	152,463	2,159	2,108,945

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	31 December 2024				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
At the beginning of the year	8,751,424	36,574	749,659	30,368	9,568,025
Transfer to Stage 1	93,123	(31,275)	(61,848)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(123,785)	131,792	(8,007)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(265,427)	(76,632)	342,059	-	-
New originations or purchases of financial assets	10,081,150	-	-	-	10,081,150
Assets derecognised or repaid	(4,947,291)	(7,319)	(187,264)	(9,992)	(5,151,866)
Write-offs	-	-	(59,718)	(5,297)	(65,015)
Changes in the gross value of financial assets*	(2,644,712)	(2,521)	(12,832)	4,266	(2,655,799)
At the end of the year	10,944,482	50,619	762,049	19,345	11,776,495

	31 December 2024				
Corporate Business	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
At the beginning of the year	4,606,201	6,870	459,111	24,369	5,096,551
Transfer to Stage 1	10,773	(631)	(10,142)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(11,080)	11,080	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(77,992)	(53)	78,045	-	-
New originations or purchases of financial assets	5,346,990	-	-	-	5,346,990
Assets derecognised or repaid	(3,220,730)	(2,071)	(85,370)	(7,500)	(3,315,671)
Write-offs	-	-	-	(5,147)	(5,147)
Changes in the gross value of financial assets*	(1,068,186)	451	(55,522)	4,249	(1,119,008)
At the end of the year	5,585,976	15,646	386,122	15,971	6,003,715

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	31 December 2024				
Retail Business	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
At the beginning of the year	2,788,502	13,820	190,758	2,146	2,995,226
Transfer to Stage 1	53,861	(20,158)	(33,703)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(80,068)	85,830	(5,762)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(132,278)	(53,685)	185,963	-	-
New originations or purchases of financial assets	2,815,542	-	-	-	2,815,542
Assets derecognised or repaid	(821,263)	(1,190)	(71,195)	(2,046)	(895,694)
Write-offs	-	-	(50,227)	(59)	(50,286)
Changes in the gross value of financial assets*	(871,150)	(39)	40,334	222	(830,633)
At the end of the year	3,753,146	24,578	256,168	263	4,034,155

	31 December 2024				
SME Business	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
At the beginning of the year	1,356,721	15,884	99,790	3,853	1,476,248
Transfer to Stage 1	28,489	(10,486)	(18,003)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(32,637)	34,882	(2,245)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(55,157)	(22,894)	78,051	-	-
New originations or purchases of financial assets	1,918,618	-	-	-	1,918,618
Assets derecognised or repaid	(905,298)	(4,058)	(30,699)	(446)	(940,501)
Write-offs	-	-	(9,491)	(91)	(9,582)
Changes in the gross value of financial assets*	(705,376)	(2,933)	2,356	(205)	(706,158)
At the end of the year	1,605,360	10,395	119,759	3,111	1,738,625

* Changes in the gross value of financial assets include changes in gross carrying amount related to partial repayment of debt, accrual of interest income and foreign exchange differences, as well as repayment of debt previously written off against credit loss expenses.

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The movements in accumulated allowances for expected credit losses of loans to customers were as follows:

	31 December 2025				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
At the beginning of the year	(140,395)	(14,346)	(398,825)	(6,219)	(559,785)
Transfer to Stage 1	(20,254)	3,564	16,690	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	9,160	(10,396)	1,236	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	18,981	67,275	(86,256)	-	-
Changes in risk parameters*	64,324	(59,283)	(150,311)	4,148	(141,122)
New originations or purchases of financial assets*	(98,497)	-	-	-	(98,497)
Derecognition of financial assets**	44,983	1,579	22,890	189	69,641
Other expenses related to loans***	(2,391)	(23)	(31,944)	(4,992)	(39,350)
Write-offs	-	-	176,907	939	177,846
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	291	58	(123)	41	267
At the end of the year	(123,798)	(11,572)	(449,736)	(5,894)	(591,000)

	31 December 2025				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Corporate Business					
At the beginning of the year	(21,928)	(8,151)	(200,991)	(5,624)	(236,694)
Transfer to Stage 1	(6,949)	-	6,949	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	715	(715)	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	60	40,462	(40,522)	-	-
Changes in risk parameters*	11,088	(37,468)	14,499	3,695	(8,186)
New originations or purchases of financial assets*	(25,162)	-	-	-	(25,162)
Derecognition of financial assets**	15,200	884	4,048	-	20,132
Other expenses related to loans***	(215)	-	(11,601)	(4,002)	(15,818)
Write-offs	-	-	51,091	641	51,732
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	276	58	(145)	39	228
At the end of the year	(26,915)	(4,930)	(176,672)	(5,251)	(213,768)

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	31 December 2025				
Retail Business	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
At the beginning of the year	(96,974)	(4,198)	(144,167)	(71)	(245,410)
Transfer to Stage 1	(11,359)	2,568	8,791	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	6,789	(7,949)	1,160	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	16,760	14,712	(31,472)	-	-
Changes in risk parameters*	42,684	(9,850)	(133,062)	(4)	(100,232)
New originations or purchases of financial assets*	(50,265)	-	-	-	(50,265)
Derecognition of financial assets**	19,596	195	6,727	-	26,518
Other expenses related to loans***	(1,530)	(22)	(17,739)	-	(19,291)
Write-offs	-	-	99,280	-	99,280
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	2	-	19	-	21
At the end of the year	(74,297)	(4,544)	(210,463)	(75)	(289,379)

	31 December 2025				
SME Business	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
At the beginning of the year	(21,493)	(1,997)	(53,667)	(524)	(77,681)
Transfer to Stage 1	(1,946)	996	950	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	1,656	(1,732)	76	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	2,161	12,101	(14,262)	-	-
Changes in risk parameters*	10,552	(11,965)	(31,748)	457	(32,704)
New originations or purchases of financial assets*	(23,070)	-	-	-	(23,070)
Derecognition of financial assets**	10,187	500	12,115	189	22,991
Other expenses related to loans***	(646)	(1)	(2,604)	(990)	(4,241)
Write-offs	-	-	26,536	298	26,834
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	13	-	3	2	18
At the end of the year	(22,586)	(2,098)	(62,601)	(568)	(87,853)

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	31 December 2024				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
At the beginning of the year	(118,261)	(6,548)	(338,897)	(12,760)	(476,466)
Transfer to Stage 1	(23,155)	4,499	18,656	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	5,761	(8,594)	2,833	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	13,442	14,016	(27,458)	-	-
Changes in risk parameters*	51,675	(18,179)	(115,617)	987	(81,134)
New originations or purchases of financial assets*	(115,782)	-	-	-	(115,782)
Derecognition of financial assets**	48,367	493	21,006	7,050	76,916
Other expenses related to loans***	(1,120)	(33)	(16,627)	(6,441)	(24,221)
Write-offs	-	-	59,716	5,297	65,013
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	(1,322)	-	(2,437)	(352)	(4,111)
At the end of the year	(140,395)	(14,346)	(398,825)	(6,219)	(559,785)

	31 December 2024				
Corporate Business	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
At the beginning of the year	(21,309)	(2,895)	(189,735)	(11,770)	(225,709)
Transfer to Stage 1	(428)	-	428	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	73	(73)	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	351	-	(351)	-	-
Changes in risk parameters*	8,867	(5,183)	(11,015)	798	(6,533)
New originations or purchases of financial assets*	(23,151)	-	-	-	(23,151)
Derecognition of financial assets**	14,990	-	12,562	6,443	33,995
Other expenses related to loans***	(22)	-	(10,545)	(5,900)	(16,467)
Write-offs	-	-	-	5,147	5,147
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	(1,299)	-	(2,335)	(342)	(3,976)
At the end of the year	(21,928)	(8,151)	(200,991)	(5,624)	(236,694)

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	31 December 2024				
Retail Business	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
At the beginning of the year	(80,234)	(2,674)	(114,296)	(169)	(197,373)
Transfer to Stage 1	(18,923)	3,434	15,489	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	4,786	(7,563)	2,777	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	11,682	10,243	(21,925)	-	-
Changes in risk parameters*	31,864	(7,779)	(75,789)	328	(51,376)
New originations or purchases of financial assets*	(68,952)	-	-	-	(68,952)
Derecognition of financial assets**	23,612	165	4,037	293	28,107
Other expenses related to loans***	(809)	(24)	(4,623)	(578)	(6,034)
Write-offs	-	-	50,225	59	50,284
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	-	-	(62)	(4)	(66)
At the end of the year	(96,974)	(4,198)	(144,167)	(71)	(245,410)

	31 December 2024				
SME Business	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
At the beginning of the year	(16,718)	(979)	(34,866)	(821)	(53,384)
Transfer to Stage 1	(3,804)	1,065	2,739	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	902	(958)	56	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	1,409	3,773	(5,182)	-	-
Changes in risk parameters*	10,944	(5,217)	(28,813)	(139)	(23,225)
New originations or purchases of financial assets*	(23,679)	-	-	-	(23,679)
Derecognition of financial assets**	9,765	328	4,407	314	14,814
Other (expenses)/income related to loans***	(289)	(9)	(1,459)	37	(1,720)
Write-offs	-	-	9,491	91	9,582
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	(23)	-	(40)	(6)	(69)
At the end of the year	(21,493)	(1,997)	(53,667)	(524)	(77,681)

* The line "Credit loss expense" in the separate statement of profit or loss is comprised from "Changes in risk parameters", "New originations or purchases of financial assets" and "Derecognition of financial assets".

** The line "Derecognition of financial assets" includes changes in the amount of allowances for expected credit losses on fully repaid loans to customers.

*** The line "Other (expenses)/income related to loans" includes the amounts of income received on the repayment of previously written off assets, as well as adjustments to the gross carrying amount of loans formed upon the purchase of Kazkommertsbank JSC, and upon accrual of interest income on impaired loans.

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During the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank has written off loans of KZT 177,846 million and KZT 65,013 million, respectively. The Tax Code of Kazakhstan allows the write-off of loans without being considered forgiveness of the loan for tax purpose and are therefore not subject to corporate income tax.

Allowance for expected credit losses and provisions

For the year ended 31 December 2025, credit loss expense on loans to customers comprised KZT 169,978 million (for the year ended 31 December 2024 - KZT 120,000 million).

Internal rating model for loans to customers

Loans to customers are classified based on internal assessments and other analytical procedures. The respective business units classify loans according to their risk and the exposure that they potentially present to the Bank, and this classification is verified by the risk management function.

The Bank and its subsidiaries are using an internal rating model to classify loans in different risk categories. The model assists to assess the risk category based on a borrowers' financial performance, credit history, quality of accounts receivable, liquidity of the borrower, market risks relating to the borrower, industry of the borrower and other factors. At the same time, the rating is an auxiliary criterion in assessing the level of risk and impairment. In addition to the rating, the Bank takes into account such factors as cash flows on the project, the presence of solvent guarantors, a positive credit history, liquid collateral, own participation in the project, etc. The information entered into the system and the assessment of the amount of the expected credit loss is verified by the risk management department.

The following classifications are used by the rating model:

- Rating score 1 - superior loan rating, minimal credit risk;
- Rating score 2 - very high quality of loan, very low credit risk;
- Rating score 3 - high quality of loan, low credit risk;
- Rating score 4 - satisfactory quality of loan, insignificant risk;
- Rating score 5 - credit risk can increase at economic variation;
- Rating score 6 - high risk at economic variation;
- Rating score 7 - high risk of default, in the absence of other factors mentioned above, paying capacity of the borrower depends on favorable economic circumstances;
- Rating score 8 - 10 - very high risk of default/default;
- Not rated – loans to customers to subsidiaries.

Pools of homogeneous loans – loans to customers are included in groups of loans with similar credit risk characteristics (i.e. the characteristics include sector of the economy, borrower activities, type of loan program, level of defaults, internal ratings and other factors). Pools of homogeneous loans include assets that have been assessed collectively.

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An analysis of the Bank's credit risk exposure per class of financial asset, internal rating and "stage" without taking into account the effects of any collateral or other credit enhancements is provided in the following table. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts.

31 December 2025					
Rating Score	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	POCI	Total
1-3	-	-	-	-	-
4	2,277,285	-	-	-	2,277,285
5	3,795,163	20,389	18,157	10,054	3,843,763
6	208,056	2,489	109,957	4,512	325,014
7	576	-	72,144	-	72,720
8-10	-	-	204,198	2,304	206,502
Not rated	36,586	-	8,805	-	45,391
Loans to corporate customers that are collectively and individually assessed for impairment	6,317,666	22,878	413,261	16,870	6,770,675
Loans to SME customers and retail business that are individually assessed for impairment	1,077,333	4,420	73,665	1,137	1,156,555
Loans to customers that are collectively assessed for impairment	4,821,912	62,816	513,542	1,294	5,399,564
	12,216,911	90,114	1,000,468	19,301	13,326,794
Less – Allowances for expected credit losses	(123,798)	(11,572)	(449,736)	(5,894)	(591,000)
Loans to customers	12,093,113	78,542	550,732	13,407	12,735,794

31 December 2024					
Rating Score	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	POCI	Total
1-3	-	-	-	-	-
4	1,548,131	-	-	-	1,548,131
5	3,694,030	4,241	8,446	10,311	3,717,028
6	303,340	11,405	172,955	4,715	492,415
7	-	-	44,419	1	44,420
8-10	-	-	101,816	944	102,760
Not rated	40,475	-	58,486	-	98,961
Loans to corporate customers that are collectively and individually assessed for impairment	5,585,976	15,646	386,122	15,971	6,003,715
Loans to SME customers and retail business that are individually assessed for impairment	860,953	2,966	52,429	1,703	918,051
Loans to customers that are collectively assessed for impairment	4,497,553	32,007	323,498	1,671	4,854,729
	10,944,482	50,619	762,049	19,345	11,776,495
Less – Allowances for expected credit losses	(140,395)	(14,346)	(398,825)	(6,219)	(559,785)
Loans to customers	10,804,087	36,273	363,224	13,126	11,216,710

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Analysis by credit quality of loans to retail business and SME customers that are collectively and individually assessed for impairment as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

As at 31 December 2025	Gross loans	Allowances for expected credit losses	Net loans
Loans to retail business			
Not past due	3,967,338	(91,183)	3,876,155
Overdue:			
up to 30 days	78,475	(10,316)	68,159
31 to 60 days	33,616	(5,557)	28,059
61 to 90 days	25,556	(4,750)	20,806
91 to 180 days	74,485	(40,728)	33,757
over 181 days	242,910	(132,471)	110,439
Loans to retail business that are collectively and individually assessed for impairment	4,422,380	(285,005)	4,137,375
Loans to SME customers			
Not past due	1,999,040	(45,134)	1,953,906
Overdue:			
up to 30 days	28,806	(3,712)	25,094
31 to 60 days	10,006	(3,233)	6,773
61 to 90 days	7,107	(2,815)	4,292
91 to 180 days	12,714	(5,250)	7,464
over 181 days	51,272	(27,709)	23,563
Loans to SME customers that are collectively and individually assessed for impairment	2,108,945	(87,853)	2,021,092
Loans to SME customers and retail business that are collectively and individually assessed for impairment	6,531,325	(372,858)	6,158,467
Loans to corporate customers that are collectively and individually assessed for impairment	6,770,675	(213,768)	6,556,907
Loans related to card transactions	24,794	(4,374)	20,420
Loans to customers	13,326,794	(591,000)	12,735,794

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As at 31 December 2024	Gross loans	Allowances for expected credit losses	Net loans
Loans to retail business			
Not past due	3,708,983	(100,636)	3,608,347
Overdue:			
up to 30 days	75,073	(12,129)	62,944
31 to 60 days	26,572	(5,425)	21,147
61 to 90 days	22,053	(5,292)	16,761
91 to 180 days	50,850	(36,231)	14,619
over 181 days	124,885	(81,383)	43,502
Loans to retail business that are collectively and individually assessed for impairment	4,008,416	(241,096)	3,767,320
Loans to SME customers			
Not past due	1,632,669	(30,165)	1,602,504
Overdue:			
up to 30 days	26,891	(3,268)	23,623
31 to 60 days	6,327	(2,044)	4,283
61 to 90 days	5,580	(2,650)	2,930
91 to 180 days	9,613	(6,600)	3,013
over 181 days	57,545	(32,954)	24,591
Loans to SME customers that are collectively and individually assessed for impairment	1,738,625	(77,681)	1,660,944
Loans to SME customers and retail business that are collectively and individually assessed for impairment	5,747,041	(318,777)	5,428,264
Loans to corporate customers that are collectively and individually assessed for impairment	6,003,715	(236,694)	5,767,021
Loans related to card transactions	25,739	(4,314)	21,425
Loans to customers	11,776,495	(559,785)	11,216,710

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13. Property and equipment and intangible assets

The movements in property and equipment and intangible assets are as follows:

	Buildings and construction	Vehicles	Computers and banking equipment	Construction in progress	Other	Right-of-use assets	Intangible assets	Total
Revalued/initial cost:								
31 December 2024	138,980	2,398	72,916	25,044	28,056	6,788	26,034	300,216
Additions	202	82	19,509	38,549	6,145	2,855	7,153	74,495
Disposals	-	(105)	(4,922)	-	(802)	(2,334)	(89)	(8,252)
Transfers to assets classified as held for sale	(111)	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	(114)
Transfers	463	-	21	(459)	(25)	-	-	-
31 December 2025	139,534	2,375	87,524	63,134	33,371	7,309	33,098	366,345
Accumulated depreciation:								
31 December 2024	522	1,465	32,680	-	15,476	3,861	16,334	70,338
Charge for the year	2,317	295	8,588	-	2,485	1,738	1,622	17,045
Disposals	-	(105)	(4,851)	-	(787)	(2,301)	(89)	(8,133)
Written-off at transfers to assets classified as held for sale	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)
31 December 2025	2,836	1,655	36,417	-	17,174	3,298	17,867	79,247
Net book value:								
31 December 2025	136,698	720	51,107	63,134	16,197	4,011	15,231	287,098

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	Buildings and construction	Vehicles	Computers and banking equipment	Construction in progress	Other	Right-of-use assets	Intangible assets	Total
Revalued/initial cost:								
31 December 2023	124,017	1,916	59,208	10,895	25,424	6,667	23,991	252,118
Additions	162	514	18,764	15,167	3,855	1,443	2,763	42,668
Disposals	(35)	(3)	(4,598)	(1)	(620)	(1,322)	(413)	(6,992)
Revaluation	13,898	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,898
Transfers to assets classified as held for sale	(82)	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	(83)
Transfers	1,020	-	(2)	(1,017)	(1)	-	-	-
Other changes	-	(29)	(456)	-	(601)	-	(307)	(1,393)
31 December 2024	138,980	2,398	72,916	25,044	28,056	6,788	26,034	300,216
Accumulated depreciation:								
31 December 2023	2,943	1,235	29,970	-	14,728	3,492	15,656	68,024
Charge for the year	2,054	262	7,682	-	1,963	1,561	1,397	14,919
Disposals	(6)	(3)	(4,516)	-	(613)	(1,192)	(412)	(6,742)
Transfers	1	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-
Write-off at revaluation	(4,470)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,470)
Other changes	-	(29)	(456)	-	(601)	-	(307)	(1,393)
31 December 2024	522	1,465	32,680	-	15,476	3,861	16,334	70,338
Net book value:								
31 December 2024	138,458	933	40,236	25,044	12,580	2,927	9,700	229,878

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As at 31 December 2025, the increase in construction in progress in amount of KZT 38,549 million (31 December 2024 – KZT 15,167 million) is associated with the construction of the Bank's administrative buildings in Astana, as well as the construction of a Data Processing Center in Astana.

The Bank's revaluation policy requires the entire asset class of buildings and construction to be revalued every three years. In the event of specific market or property indicators, the Bank may opt to perform revaluations more regularly.

The Bank had its buildings and properties revalued during 2024 by independent appraisers. The independent appraisers used three approaches to identify the fair value of the property and equipment - the income approach with the income capitalisation method, the comparative approach, using market information to identify the fair value of buildings and property under active market conditions, and the cost approach when no active market existed for items subject to revaluation.

As at 31 December 2025, the fair value measurements of the Bank's buildings and construction, are categorised into Level 2 and 3, in the amount of KZT 136,698 million (31 December 2024: KZT 138,458 million). The description of the measurement hierarchy is disclosed in Note 31.

As at 31 December 2025, the carrying amount of property and equipment that would have been recognised had the assets been carried under the cost model is KZT 109,046 million (31 December 2024 – KZT 110,806 million).

14. Other assets

Other assets include:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Debtors from banking activities	76,573	45,505
Investments in associated organizations	70,327	59,227
Dividends accrued but not received	25,518	-
Prepaid taxes, excluding income tax	8,653	8,067
Debtors for non-banking activities	6,250	2,024
Prepayment for fixed assets	5,199	19,057
Other	23,727	21,760
	216,247	155,640
Less – Allowance for expected credit losses	(21,260)	(18,130)
Total other assets	194,987	137,510

As at 31 December 2025, investments in associated organizations include investments in JSC Altyn Bank (SB of China CITIC Bank Corporation Ltd.) in the amount of KZT 70,272 million and Open Travel Networks Ltd in the amount of KZT 55 million (31 December 2024 – KZT 59,092 million and 135 million, respectively).

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank's other assets included the amount of accrued but not received dividends from it's subsidiary based on the results of operations for 2024 and amounted to KZT 25,518 million. The payment of dividends was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and as of the date of issue of the separate financial statements were fully received.

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Below is a reconciliation of gross book value at the beginning and end of the year:

	31 December 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
At the beginning of the period	10,168	1,058	43,039	54,265
Transfer to Stage 3	(1)	-	1	-
Changes in risk parameters*	58,556	(1,058)	1,722	59,220
Write-offs	-	-	(2,031)	(2,031)
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	-	-	-	-
At the end of the period	68,723	-	42,731	111,454

	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
At the beginning of the period	9,344	21	55,007	64,372
Transfer to Stage 2	-	62	(62)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(1,385)	-	1,385	-
Changes in risk parameters*	2,023	975	(11,966)	(8,968)
Write-offs	-	-	(2,154)	(2,154)
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	186	-	829	1,015
At the end of the period	10,168	1,058	43,039	54,265

Movements in accumulated provisions for expected credit losses on other assets are as follows:

	31 December 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
At the beginning of the period	(634)	(889)	(16,607)	(18,130)
Transfer to Stage 3	1	-	(1)	-
Changes in risk parameters*	(6)	-	(6,504)	(6,510)
Recoveries of allowances on previously written-off assets	454	889	559	1,902
Write-offs	-	-	1,586	1,586
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	(163)	-	55	(108)
At the end of the period	(348)	-	(20,912)	(21,260)

	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
At the beginning of the period	(451)	(1)	(14,161)	(14,613)
Transfer to Stage 2	-	(62)	62	-
Transfer to Stage 3	83	-	(83)	-
Changes in risk parameters*	(266)	(826)	(3,353)	(4,445)
Recoveries of allowances on previously written-off assets	-	-	(1,053)	(1,053)
Write-offs	-	-	2,154	2,154
Foreign exchange differences and other movements	-	-	(173)	(173)
At the end of the period	(634)	(889)	(16,607)	(18,130)

* The line "Credit loss expense" in the separate statement of profit or loss consists of the following items: "Changes in risk parameters", "New issues or acquisitions of financial assets" and "Derecognition of financial assets".

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15. Amounts due to customers

Amounts due to customers include the following:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Recorded at amortized cost:		
Term deposits:		
Individuals	6,649,769	5,952,755
Legal entities	4,636,668	3,784,866
	11,286,437	9,737,621
Current accounts:		
Legal entities	1,670,141	1,913,131
Individuals	1,184,241	1,127,336
	2,854,382	3,040,467
	14,140,819	12,778,088

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank's ten largest groups of related customers accounted for approximately 11% of the total amounts due to customers (31 December 2024 – 8%), where each group of related customers represents customers related to each other within that group.

As at 31 December 2025, customer accounts include collateral in the amount of KZT 262,177 million (31 December 2024 – KZT 179,960 million).

Management believes that in the event of withdrawal of funds, the Bank would be given sufficient notice so as to realize its liquid assets to enable repayment.

An analysis of customer accounts by sector is as follows:

	31 December 2025	%	31 December 2024	%
Individuals and entrepreneurs	7,834,010	55%	7,080,091	55%
Wholesale trade	1,032,708	7%	1,005,719	8%
Other consumer services	753,483	5%	785,812	6%
Metallurgy	743,463	5%	383,113	3%
Construction	663,264	5%	534,453	4%
Financial services	536,986	4%	408,182	3%
Transportation	479,729	3%	420,119	3%
Oil and gas	438,461	3%	587,787	5%
Healthcare and social services	315,332	2%	292,568	2%
Education	234,541	2%	192,806	2%
Energy	165,483	1%	232,062	2%
Communication	130,245	1%	106,643	1%
Government and government-controlled companies	114,638	1%	113,800	1%
Insurance and pension funds activity	60,538	1%	31,075	0%
Other	637,938	5%	603,858	5%
	14,140,819	100%	12,778,088	100%

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16. Amounts due to credit institutions

Amounts due to credit institutions comprise:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Recorded at amortized cost:		
Loans and deposits from non-OECD based banks	293,876	192,597
Loans and deposits from Kazakhstan banks (incl. loans under repurchase agreements)	210,811	37,581
Loans from JSC Entrepreneurship Development Fund DAMU	181,449	90,500
Loans and deposits from OECD based banks (incl. loans under repurchase agreements)	172,531	157,221
Correspondent accounts	146,359	140,007
Loans from JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan	80,096	80,605
Loans from JSC Agrarian Credit Corporation	75,763	65,378
Deposits of JSC Eurasian Development Bank	44,421	16,960
Deposits of JSC National Payment Corporation of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan	12,513	4,139
Loans from JSC Industrial Development Fund	11,311	15,630
Total amounts due to credit institutions	1,229,130	800,618

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, loans and deposits from non-OECD based banks included syndicated loan in the amount of USD 200 million and USD 300 million with maturity on 16 September 2027 and 16 September 2025, respectively.

As at 31 December 2025, loans from JSC Entrepreneurship Development Fund DAMU ("DAMU") included long-term loans of KZT 80,714 million at a 1.0% - 4.5% interest rate maturing in 2026 – 2035 with an early recall option (31 December 2024: KZT 84,830 million). These loans were received in accordance with the Government program ("the Program") to finance small and medium enterprises ("SME") operating in certain industries. According to the loan agreements between DAMU and the Bank, the Bank is responsible to extend loans to SME borrowers, eligible to participate in the Program, up to 10 years at a 8.5% interest rate.

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank also entered into an agreement with DAMU for a conditional placement of funds in second-tier banks for subsequent financing of micro, SMEs under the "Orleu" program, with a 45%/55% interest rate mix. Under the agreement, a loan of KZT 96,222 million was received at a rate of 2.0% per annum with a maturity date of 2033-2040. According to the terms of the loan agreement, loans are issued to clients at interest rate 12.6% subject to program requirements.

As at 31 December 2025, loans from JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan (hereinafter referred to as "DBK") included long-term loans of KZT 36,981 million (31 December 2024: KZT 36,981 million) at a rate of 2.0% per annum maturing in 2034-2035, the loans are to be used for on-lending to large business entities ("LB") operating in the manufacturing industry; and long-term loans of KZT 43,115 million (31 December 2024: KZT 43,624 million) at a rate of 1.0% per annum maturing in 2029-2037 to finance the purchase of cars by the Bank's retail customers. According to the loan agreement between DBK and the Bank, the Bank is responsible for providing loans to corporate borrowers eligible to participate in the Program at a rate of 6.0% with a repayment term of no more than 10 years, and to retail borrowers at a rate of 4.0% with a repayment term of no more than 5 years.

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As at 31 December 2025, loans from JSC Agrarian Credit Corporation (hereinafter referred to as “ACC”) under the annual Ken Dala program included short-term loans of KZT 75,763 million (31 December 2024 – KZT 65,378 million) at a rate of 1.5% per annum with a maturity date of 10 March 2027. The loans should be used for subsequent lending to entities of the agro-industrial complex for spring sowing and harvesting work with an interest rate of up to 5.0% per annum for the end borrower. According to the loan agreements between ACC and the Bank, loans are provided to replenish working capital for spring sowing and harvesting work.

As at 31 December 2025, loans from Industrial Development Fund JSC (“IDF”) included long-term loans of KZT 11,311 million (31 December 2024 – KZT 15,630 million) at a rate of 1.0% per annum maturing in 2030 to finance the purchase of domestically produced cars by the Bank's retail customers. According to the loan agreements between IDF and the Bank, the Bank is responsible for providing loans to retail borrowers at a rate of 4.0% with a maturity of no more than 7 years. On 23 April 2024, IDF and the Bank entered into Additional Agreement No. 4, according to which the terms were changed in terms of terminating financing of second-tier banks of end borrowers under the revolving mechanism and reducing the loan term to 31 July 2030.

The management of the Bank believes that there are no other similar financial instruments and due to their specific nature, the loans from DAMU, DBK, ACC and IDF represent separate segments in corporate, SME and retail lending. As a result, the loans from DAMU, DBK, ACC and IDF were received in an orderly transaction and as such have been recorded at fair value at the recognition date, which was determined to be the cash consideration transferred to the customers.

Interest rates and maturities of amounts due to credit institutions are presented as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Interest rate, %	Maturity, Year	Interest rate, %	Maturity, Year
Loans and deposits from non-OECD based banks	1.3%-17.0%	2026-2027	2.0%-12.8%	2025-2027
Loans and deposits from Kazakhstan banks (incl. loans under repurchase agreements)	2.8%-17.5%	2026	8.0%-13.6%	2025
Loans from JSC Entrepreneurship Development Fund DAMU	1.0%-12.5%	2026-2040	1.0%-12.5%	2025-2035
Loans and deposits from OECD based banks (incl. loans under repurchase agreements)	2.8%-16.8%	2026	5.3%-6.8%	2025
Loans from JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan	1.0%-2.0%	2029-2037	1.0%-2.0%	2029-2037
Loans from JSC Agrarian Credit Corporation	1.5%	2026-2027	1.5%	2025-2026
Deposits of JSC Eurasian Development Bank	17.0%	2026	1.2%-5.0%	2025
Deposits of JSC National Payment Corporation of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan	17.0%	2026	13.8%	2025
Loans from JSC Industrial Development Fund	1.0%	2030	5.7%-5.9%	2025-2027

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Fair value of assets pledged (Notes 7, 9 and 10) and the carrying value of loans included in loans and deposits from Kazakhstan banks under repurchase agreements as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Fair value of collateral	Carrying amount of loans	Fair value of collateral	Carrying amount of loans
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 7)	57,529	55,689	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 9)	7,654	7,680	195,062	157,222
Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowance for expected credit losses (Note 10)	237,521	235,922	37,607	37,581
	302,704	299,291	232,669	194,803

Details of transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are disclosed below.

Loans under repurchase agreements are used by the Bank to provide current cash flows in KZT within the Bank's operating activities. The Bank regularly uses this type of instrument to attract short-term liquidity and plans to continue raising funds through loans under repurchase agreements when necessary.

The Bank has determined that it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of these securities, which include credit risk and market risk, and therefore it has not derecognised them. In addition, it recognises a financial liability for cash received as collateral.

	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 7)	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 9)	Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowances for expected credit loss (Note 10)
As at 31 December 2025:			
Fair amount of transferred assets	57,529	7,654	237,521
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	55,689	7,680	235,922
As at 31 December 2024:			
Fair amount of transferred assets	-	195,062	37,607
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	-	157,222	37,581

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17. Debt securities issued

Debt securities issued comprise:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Recorded at amortised cost:		
Subordinated debt securities issued:		
KZT denominated bonds, fixed rate	-	102,818
Total subordinated debt securities outstanding	-	102,818
Unsubordinated debt securities issued:		
USD denominated bonds	760,344	483,333
KZT denominated bonds	216,902	303,314
Total unsubordinated debt securities outstanding	977,246	786,647
Total debt securities issued	977,246	889,465

On 4 June 2024, the Bank issued bonds listed on KASE in the total amount of KZT 290,000 million with a floating interest rate, of which KZT 39,135 million was placed on 25 July 2024, KZT 100,828 million on 20 December 2024, KZT 207 million on 24 December 2024, KZT 6,400 million on 5 February 2025 and KZT 35,575 million on 29 December 2025 with a coupon rate of 18.6% per annum for the third coupon period. As at 31 December 2025, KZT 182,143 million were placed (31 December 2024 - KZT 140,169 million).

On 17 October 2024, the Bank issued green bonds for a total amount of KZT 20,000 million with a floating interest rate, listed on the KASE, of which KZT 20,000 million was placed on 3 December 2024, with a coupon rate of TONIA Compounded plus a margin of 1.3% per annum. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, KZT 20,000 million were placed.

On 25 November 2024, the Bank fully repaid ten-year coupon bonds with a par value of KZT 100,000 million and a coupon rate of 7.5%.

On 21 February 2025, the Bank fully repaid ten-year coupon bonds with a par value of KZT 131,652 million and a coupon rate of 7.5%.

On 19 May 2025, the Bank fully repaid two-year bonds listed on AIX with a par value of USD 200 million and a coupon rate of 3.5%.

On 20 May 2025, the Bank issued bonds listed on AIX in the total amount of USD 200 million with a coupon rate of 3.5%, of which as at 31 December 2025 USD 196.5 million were placed.

On 29 May 2025, the Bank fully repaid three-year bonds listed on AIX with a par value of USD 1.8 million and a coupon rate of 4.0%.

On 29 May 2025, the Bank fully repaid two-year bonds listed on AIX with a par value of USD 300 million and a coupon rate of 3.5%.

On 30 May 2025, the Bank issued bonds listed on AIX in the total amount of USD 800 million with a coupon rate of 3.5%, of which as at 31 December 2025 USD 799.6 million were placed.

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On 3 July 2025, the Bank fully repaid two-year bonds listed on AIX with a par value of USD 500 million and a coupon rate of 3.5%.

On 4 July 2025, the Bank issued two-year bonds listed on AIX with a par value of USD 500 million and a coupon rate of 3.5%, of which as at 31 December 2025 USD 496.4 million were placed.

On 31 October 2025, the Bank fully repaid ten-year subordinated coupon bonds with a par value of KZT 101,144 million and a coupon rate of 9.5%.

The coupon rates and maturities of the debt securities issued follow:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Coupon rate, %	Maturity, year	Coupon rate, %	Maturity, year
Subordinated debt securities issued:				
KZT denominated bonds, fixed rate	-	-	9.5%	2025
Unsubordinated debt securities issued:				
USD denominated bonds	3.5%	2027	3.5%	2025
KZT denominated bonds	17.8%- 18.6%	2027-2031	7.5%- 15.0%	2025-2031

As at 31 December 2025, accrued interest on debt securities issued was KZT 20,743 million (as at 31 December 2024 – KZT 18,291 million).

Subordinated securities are unsecured obligations of the Bank and are subordinated in right of payments to all present and future senior indebtedness and certain other obligations of the Bank. Coupon payments on debt securities issued are payable on a semi-annual and an annual basis.

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below details changes in the Bank's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Bank's separate statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

		Cash changes		Non-cash changes		
	1 January 2025	Issuance of the debt securities	Redemption and repayment of debt securities	Foreign exchange movement	Changes in amortised cost	31 December 2025
Debt securities issued	889,465	887,087	(777,496)	(24,582)	2,772	977,246

		Cash changes		Non-cash changes		
	1 January 2024	Issuance of the debt securities	Redemption and repayment of debt securities	Foreign exchange movement	Changes in amortised cost	31 December 2024
Debt securities issued	660,927	294,736	(136,155)	58,696	11,261	889,465

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18. Taxation

The Bank is subject to income tax in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The income tax expense comprises:

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
Current tax charge	211,940	211,174
Deferred income tax expense/(benefit)	5,573	(45,012)
Income tax expense	217,513	166,162

Deferred income tax benefit relating to the following temporary difference:

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
Fair value of derivatives and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,109	(88)
Deferred tax assets on financial instruments	-	(26,535)
Deferred tax assets on deposits held at JSC "Fund of Problem Loans"	-	(16,421)
Property and equipment, accrued depreciation	6,916	(316)
Other	(2,452)	(1,652)
Deferred income tax benefit recognised in profit or loss	5,573	(45,012)

The tax rate for Kazakhstan companies was 20% during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.

On 18 July 2025, a new Tax Code was approved, which is effective starting from 1 January 2026, so that starting from 1 January 2026 the income tax rate for second-tier banks will be 20% and 25% on different operations.

In addition, in connection with the new provision of the Tax Code, valid until 18 July 2025, the Bank has recognised the income tax on excess income at a rate of 10% in the current income tax expense in the amount of KZT 39,167 million.

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The effective income tax rate is different from the statutory income tax rate. Below is the calculation for adjusting income tax expenses calculated at the statutory rate of 20% in accordance with the reported income tax expense:

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
Income before income tax expense	1,194,409	1,010,978
Statutory tax rate	20%	20%
Income tax expense at the statutory rate	238,882	202,196
Tax-free income on government securities and other securities and derivatives on which income is not taxable	(65,764)	(53,376)
Tax effect from modification of deposits	-	13,223
Tax effect from modification of tax rate	39,167	-
Non-deductible expenditures:		
- other provisions	662	714
Other	4,566	3,405
Income tax expense	217,513	166,162

Deferred tax assets and liabilities comprise:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences:		
Bonuses accrued	9,181	6,943
Fair value of derivatives	121	907
Vacation pay accrual	774	558
Deferred tax asset	10,076	8,408
Tax effect of taxable temporary differences:		
Property and equipment, accrued depreciation	(28,149)	(21,233)
Fair value of derivatives and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(4,916)	(5,096)
Deferred tax liability	(33,065)	(26,329)
Net deferred tax liability	(22,989)	(17,921)

Current tax assets and liabilities comprise:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Current income tax liability	(16,021)	(26,584)
Current income tax liability	(16,021)	(26,584)

The Bank has offset deferred tax assets and liabilities on the statement of financial position where a right of offset existed. The amounts presented after offset comprise:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Deferred tax liability	(22,989)	(17,921)
Net deferred tax liability	(22,989)	(17,921)

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Kazakhstan has a number of laws related to various taxes imposed by both state and regional governmental authorities. Applicable taxes include value added tax, income tax, social taxes, and others. Implementing regulations are often unclear or nonexistent and few precedents have been established. Often, differing opinions regarding legal interpretation exist both among and within government ministries and organizations; thus creating uncertainties and areas of conflict. Tax declarations, together with other legal compliance areas (for examples, customs and currency control matters) are subject to review and investigation by a number of authorities, which are enabled by law to impose severe fines, penalties and interest charges. These facts create tax risks in Kazakhstan substantially more significant than typically found in countries with more developed tax systems.

Commercial legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, including tax legislation, may allow more than one interpretation. In addition, there is a risk of tax authorities making arbitrary judgments of business activities. If a particular treatment, based on Management's judgment of the Bank's business activities, was to be challenged by the tax authorities, the Bank may be assessed additional taxes, penalties and interest.

Such uncertainty may relate to the valuation of financial instruments and the market pricing of deals. Additionally, such uncertainty may relate to the valuation of temporary differences on the provision and recovery of the provision for impairment losses on loans to customers and receivables, as an underestimation of the taxable profit.

In Kazakhstan tax years remain open to review by the tax authorities for five years. However, tax authorities may perform additional reviews, if considered necessary. In accordance with judicial rulings, the period of review can be altered, if the court acknowledges the fact of interdiction to conducting the tax review by the tax authorities.

Management believes that the Bank is in compliance with the tax law affecting its operations; however, the risk that relevant authorities could take differing positions with regard to interpretive issues remains.

Movements in net deferred tax liability:

	2025	2024
Net deferred tax liability at the beginning of the year	17,921	58,179
Deferred tax expense/(benefit) recognised in profit or loss	5,573	(45,012)
Deferred tax (benefit)/expense recognised in other comprehensive income	(505)	4,754
Net deferred tax liability at the end of the year	22,989	17,921

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19. Other liabilities

Other liabilities include:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Liabilities from continuing involvement	105,428	103,786
Accrual for settlements with employees, bonuses and vacations	37,140	34,496
Other advances received	15,962	14,086
Banking creditors	25,050	18,941
Tax debts other than income tax	14,367	11,627
Creditors for non-banking activities	11,496	8,032
Lease liabilities	4,530	3,321
General and administrative expenses payable	3,605	4,057
Dividends accrued but not paid	-	72,839
Other	10,549	-
Total other liabilities	228,127	271,185

As at 31 December 2024, the Bank's other liabilities included the amount of accrued but not paid dividends on the Bank's ordinary shares based on the results of operations for 2023 and amounted to KZT 72,839 million. The payment of dividends was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and as of the date of issue of the separate financial statements, the Bank has no obligations to pay dividends on ordinary shares of the Bank to shareholders.

The liability from continuing involvement represents obligations towards JSC Kazakhstan Sustainability Fund (hereinafter referred to as the "Operator") associated with the state mortgage program "7-20-25" and other programs. In accordance with the terms of this program, the Bank provides mortgage loans to borrowers and transfers the rights of claim on the loans to the Program Operator. In accordance with the program and the trust management agreement, the Bank carries out trust management of the transferred mortgage loans. At the same time, the Bank is obliged to redeem the rights of claim on the transferred mortgage loans if there is a delay in the principal debt and interest on loans for more than 90 calendar days. The repurchase is carried out at the nominal value of the loan on the date of purchase.

The Bank has determined that It has not transferred nor retained all the risks and rewards of ownership of these assets, in particular credit risk, but has retained control of the transferred assets and continues to recognise loans to the extent of its continuing involvement in them. The extent of the continuing involvement is limited to the maximum amount of consideration received that the Bank may be required to repay because the Banks continuing involvement takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset. Because the Bank continues to recognise an asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in loans to customers, the Bank also recognises an associated liability.

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20. Equity

The number of shares authorised, issued and fully paid as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	Share capital authorised	Share capital authorised and not issued	Fully paid and issued share capital	Share capital repurchased	Outstanding shares
31 December 2025					
Ordinary shares	25,000,000,000	(11,552,455,218)	13,447,544,782	(2,547,985,637)	10,899,559,145
31 December 2024					
Ordinary shares	25,000,000,000	(11,552,455,218)	13,447,544,782	(2,562,356,610)	10,885,188,172

All shares are KZT denominated. Movements of shares outstanding are as follows:

	Number of shares Ordinary	Nominal (placement) amount (millions of KZT) Ordinary
31 December 2023	10,908,273,852	(47,909)
Repurchase of treasury shares	(23,085,680)	(4,998)
31 December 2024	10,885,188,172	(52,907)
Repurchase of treasury shares	(38,105,920)	(11,090)
Sale of treasury shares	52,476,893	5,373
31 December 2025	10,899,559,145	(58,624)

Ordinary shares

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, share capital comprised KZT 212,690 million.

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank held of the Bank's 2,547,985,637 ordinary shares as treasury shares at KZT 271,204 million (31 December 2024 – 2,562,356,610 ordinary shares at KZT 265,597 million).

Each ordinary share outstanding is entitled to one vote and dividends. Treasury shares are not entitled to any vote or dividend.

Dividends paid for the previous financial years were as follows:

	Paid in 2025 for the year ended 31 December 2024	Paid in 2024 for the year ended 31 December 2023
Dividends declared during the period	552,685	381,600
Dividend paid per one ordinary share	50.64	35.06

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Share premium reserve

Share premium reserve represents an excess of contributions received over the nominal value of shares issued.

21. Financial commitments and contingencies

The Bank's financial commitments and contingencies comprise the following:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Guarantees issued	988,543	979,187
Commercial letters of credit	102,839	113,985
Commitments to extend credit	51,264	58,359
Financial commitments and contingencies	1,142,646	1,151,531
Less: cash collateral against letters of credit	(38,539)	(37,592)
Less: provisions	(6,281)	(10,945)
Financial commitments and contingencies, net	1,097,826	1,102,994

Guarantees issued represent bank guarantees issued by the Bank by order of its clients, and which are in effect as at the reporting date. As at 31 December 2025, the ten largest guarantees accounted for 45% of the Bank's total financial guarantees (31 December 2024 – 49%) and represented 13% of the Bank's total equity (31 December 2024 – 16%).

Commercial letters of credit represent letters of credit issued by the Bank by order of its clients, and under which as at the reporting date, the payment has not yet been made. As at 31 December 2025, the ten largest unsecured letters of credit accounted for 57% of the Bank's total commercial letters of credit (31 December 2024 – 62%) and represented 2% of the Bank's total equity (31 December 2024 – 2%).

The Bank requires collateral to support credit-related financial instruments when it is deemed necessary. The Bank typically requires collateral support unless it is determined to be not necessary through review of the credit risk of the borrower or analysis of other deposit accounts held by the Bank. Collateral held varies, but may include deposits held in the banks, government securities and other assets.

Provision represents other credit loss expenses against letters of credit and guarantees issued.

Deferred liabilities for capital expenditures

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank had commitments for capital expenditures in respect of construction in progress amounted to KZT 3,386 million, of which KZT 2,995 million relate to the construction of the Bank's administrative building in Astana (31 December 2024 – KZT 24,398 million, KZT 19,288 million, respectively).

Operating lease commitments

There were no material operating lease commitments under irrevocable operating leases outstanding as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

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22. Net interest income

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
Interest income:		
Loans to customers	2,023,909	1,656,020
- Retail business	875,586	683,656
- Corporate business	820,653	705,810
- SME business	327,670	266,554
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	200,038	187,672
Cash and cash equivalents and amounts due from credit institutions	256,484	171,271
Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowances for expected credit losses	72,763	52,650
Other financial assets	1,934	2,142
Total interest income calculated using the effective interest method	2,555,128	2,069,755
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9,045	3,186
Other interest income	9,045	3,186
Total interest income	2,564,173	2,072,941
Interest expense:		
Amounts due to customers	(1,236,800)	(931,121)
- Individuals	(625,400)	(487,760)
- Legal entities	(611,400)	(443,361)
Amounts due to credit institutions	(65,228)	(50,019)
Debt securities issued	(57,103)	(43,921)
Deposit insurance	(22,709)	(14,544)
Other interest expense	(969)	(1,075)
Total interest expense	(1,382,809)	(1,040,680)
Net interest income before credit loss expense	1,181,364	1,032,261

Other interest include loss on initial recognition of long-term financial receivables.

The total interest income calculated using the EIR method for financial assets measured at amortised cost is KZT 2,355,090 million for the year ended 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: KZT 1,882,084 million).

23. Fees and commissions

Fee and commission income was derived from the following sources:

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
Transaction income of individuals	158,167	142,336
Transaction income of legal entities	46,479	39,214
Letters of credit and guarantees issued	29,389	26,864
Other	9,699	10,964
Loyalty program expenses	(14,181)	(11,380)
Total fee and commission income	229,553	207,998

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Fee and commission expense comprised the following:

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
Transactional expense of individuals	(88,514)	(79,401)
Transactional expense of legal entities	(5,416)	(3,676)
Other	(6,133)	(4,771)
Total fee and commission expense	(100,063)	(87,848)

Transactional income of individuals and legal entities includes fee and commission income derived from bank transfers on settlements and salary projects, maintenance of customer accounts and plastic card operations, cash operations and servicing customers' pension payments.

Transactional expense of individuals and legal entities includes fee and commission expense derived from payment cards, bank transfers and cash operations.

24. Net gain from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Net gain from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss comprises:

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
Net gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:		
Net gain on trading operations	5,432	46,004
Realized net gain on derivative operations	52,855	37,067
Unrealized net gain on derivative operations	12,158	7,121
Total net gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	70,445	90,192

25. Net foreign exchange gain

Net foreign exchange gain comprises:

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
Dealing, net	135,050	131,266
Translation differences, net	3,257	(37,970)
Total net foreign exchange gain	138,307	93,296

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26. Operating expenses

Operating expenses comprised:

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
Salaries and bonuses	149,668	127,370
Depreciation and amortization expenses	17,045	14,919
Security	13,261	12,922
Taxes other than income tax	13,040	12,420
Information services	10,450	7,051
Communication	7,892	7,953
Advertisement	6,171	4,491
Repair and maintenance	5,961	5,360
Charity	5,300	5,518
Utilities	4,925	4,483
Lease	4,103	3,618
Stationery and office supplies	1,879	2,494
Professional services	1,878	2,837
Business trip expenses	970	808
Transportation	237	247
Other	14,721	9,908
Total operating expenses	257,501	222,399

Salaries and bonuses include the costs of the long-term incentive program. In December 2024, the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders decided to pay remuneration to members of the Board of Directors and incentives to employees with the Bank's shares without the right of pre-emption, in the amount of up to 1% of the total number of outstanding (net of repurchased) shares of the Bank as of the date of the decision.

27. Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net income for the year attributable to equity holders of the Bank by the weighted average number of participating shares outstanding during the year.

According to Kazakhstan legislation on Joint Stock Companies, dividend payments per common share cannot exceed the dividends per share on preferred shares for the same period. Therefore, net income for the period is allocated to the ordinary shares and the preferred shares in accordance with their legal and contractual dividend rights to participate in retained earnings.

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The following table presents basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Year ended 31 December 2025	Year ended 31 December 2024
Basic and diluted earnings per share		
Net income for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent	976,896	844,816
Earnings attributable to common shareholders	976,896	844,816
Weighted average number of common shares for the purposes of basic and diluted earnings per share	10,892,195,926	10,901,016,173
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Kazakhstani Tenge)	89.69	77.50

As required by KASE rules for listed companies the book value of one share per each class of shares as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, is disclosed as follows:

Class of shares	31 December 2025		
	Outstanding shares	Equity (as calculated per KASE rules)	Book value of one share, in KZT
Common	10,899,559,145	3,512,320	322.24
		3,512,320	

Class of shares	31 December 2024		
	Outstanding shares	Equity (as calculated per KASE rules)	Book value of one share, in KZT
Common	10,885,188,172	3,060,275	281.14
		3,060,275	

Equity attributable to common shares is calculated as the difference between total equity and total net book value of intangible assets.

The management of the Bank believes that it fully complies with the requirement of KASE as at the reporting date.

28. Financial risk management

Risk management is fundamental to the Bank's financial activities. The main risks inherent in the Bank's operations are those related to:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Operational risk; and
- Market risk.

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The Bank recognises that it is essential to have efficient and effective risk management processes in place. To enable this, the Bank has established a risk management framework, whose main purpose is to protect the Bank from risk and allow it to achieve its performance objectives. Through the risk management framework, the Bank manages the following risks:

Risk appetite management

Risk appetite is the aggregate level and types of risks that the Bank is ready to accept when achieving strategic objectives and business plan.

In order to build an effective system for managing the Bank's risk appetite, the risk appetite strategy of JSC Halyk Bank was developed and approved.

The risk appetite strategy defines clear boundaries of the volume of accepted significant risks in which the Bank operates as part of the implementation of the overall development strategy of Halyk Group, and also determines the risk profile of the Bank's activities in order to prevent the risks or minimize their negative impact on the financial position of the Bank.

As part of the development and implementation of the risk appetite strategy for each significant level of risk, the Board of Directors approved the levels of risk appetite (for credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk), taking into account the adopted business model, scale of activities, types and complexity of the Bank's operations.

Internal process for assessing capital adequacy

In accordance with the requirements of the rules for the formation of a risk management and internal control system for second-tier banks, the Bank developed and implemented an internal process for assessing capital adequacy, which was approved by the Board of Directors. The internal capital adequacy assessment process (the "ICAAP") is a set of processes for managing significant risks, taking into account the volume of assets, the nature and level of complexity of the activity, the organizational structure, strategic plans, risk profile, regulatory framework, assessment and aggregation of such risks in order to determine target level of the Bank's capital adequacy to maintain a stable financial position and solvency.

The purpose of the ICAAP development is to identify, assess, aggregate and control significant types of risks inherent in the Bank's activities in order to determine the required level of capital sufficient to cover them, including: credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and operational risk. The Bank assesses the adequacy of its equity capital, taking into account the current level of risk appetite and development strategy, based on the approved budget. Equity capital adequacy is assessed taking into account the results of stress testing of the Bank's risks. The internal process for assessing capital adequacy is subject to continuous review of both quantitative and qualitative indicators, including the application of its results, approaches to stress testing, risk identification and information collection process, validation of risk assessment models.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the likelihood that the Bank will incur losses due to the borrower's/counterparty's non-fulfillment, untimely or incomplete fulfillment of its financial obligations to the Bank in accordance with the terms of the bank loan agreement.

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The risk management department plays an important role in managing and controlling the credit risk. This department is responsible for credit risk identification, evaluation and implementation of control and monitoring measures. As part of the credit risk management system, the Bank maintains a sufficient level of allowances for expected credit losses, controls the credit risk assessment process, takes the necessary measures to ensure the completeness and reliability of information in order to make decisions, adhere to internal policies and procedures, and maintains a credit assessment procedures independent of the business units risks.

The risk management department is directly involved in the process of making credit decisions, agreeing on lending rules and programs, providing independent recommendations on taking measures to minimize credit risk, controlling limits, monitoring credit risks, the level of risk appetite for credit risk, reporting, as well as ensuring compliance with both external and internal legislative regulatory requirements and procedures.

The Bank structures the level of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower/counterparty, or groups of borrowers, and to industry (and geographical) segments. Limits on the level of credit risk concentration by industry sector are approved and controlled by the Commercial Directorate (the "CD"). The Bank sets the levels of risk appetite for the concentration of the loan portfolio by types of lending: corporate business, small and medium business, retail business to the Bank's loan portfolio, portfolio concentration by 10 large borrowers of the Bank, the concentration of the portfolio on foreign currency loans, the concentration of the loan portfolio by the acceptable rating level, PD level and NPL level in small and retail business in the loan portfolio by lending segment. Limits on credit risk exposure with respect to credit programs (SME and retail) are approved by the Management Board. The exposure to any one borrower, including banks and brokers, covers on and off-balance sheet exposures, which are reviewed by the Credit Committees and Assets and Liabilities Management Committee (the "ALMC"). Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily.

The risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations is restricted by the limits covering on and off-balance sheet exposure.

Off-balance sheet credit liabilities represent unused portions of credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. The credit risk for off-balance sheet financial instruments is defined as a probability of losses due to the inability of a counterparty to comply with the contractual terms and conditions. In relation to the credit risk associated with off-balance sheet financial instruments, the Bank potentially incurs a loss equal to the total amount of undrawn credit lines. However, the likely amount of the loss is less than the total unused commitments since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon counterparties maintaining specific creditworthiness standards. The Bank applies the same credit policy to the contingent liabilities as it does to the financial instruments recorded in the separate statement of financial position (i.e. the policy based on the procedures for approving the grant of loans, using limits to mitigate the risk, and current monitoring). The Bank controls the maturity of loans, as long-term liabilities carry a higher credit risk compared to short-term liabilities.

Structure and authorities of credit committees

Credit committees, the ALMC, the Management Board, Risk Committee and the Board of Directors are credit authorities responsible for the implementation of the Bank's Credit Policy and credit decision making process.

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Commercial Directorate

A collegial body of the Bank, the main task of which is to implement the Bank's internal credit policy on credit operations and credit applications of corporate clients.

Branch Credit Committee and Branch Network Credit Committee ("BCC", "BNCC")

The primary goal of the BCC and the BNCC is the implementation of the Bank's Credit Policy in terms of granting financial instruments via branches to SME customers.

Delegated credit authority limits for the BCC and the BNCC are established by the Management Board. The BCC makes credit decisions within its limits. If the loan application exceeds the relevant credit limit or the authorities of the BCC, the final decision has to be taken by the BNCC. The procedure of the decision-making by the BNCC involves consideration of a package of documents, including complex analysis and assessments of the potential borrowers conducted by the Bank's experts.

Retail Branch Credit Committee of the Head Office ("RCCHO") and Decision Making Center ("DMC")

The primary goal of the RCCHO and the DMC is the implementation of the Bank's Credit Policy in terms of granting retail financial instruments via branches.

The DMC is comprised of credit underwriters with delegated credit authorities based on a four eyes principle. The DMC makes credit decisions within their authorities and limits established by the Management Board and the RCCHO, respectively. The RCCHO is authorised to consider loan applications that exceed relevant credit limits or the authorities of the DMC, as well as other matters within the authorities established by the Management Board.

Along with the functioning of the DMC and RCCHO, there is an automated approach for making decisions when lending to individuals. Automation of decision making is based on a risk-based approach, including Risk Based Pricing and the use of additional parameters when assessing customer solvency. Based on the results of consideration of applications, loan proposals are formed both according to the requested conditions and by offering alternative solutions for all segments of applicants for individuals (participants/non-participants of the salary project, pensioners, etc.). This approach takes into account the risk profile of the potential borrower and allows minimising the credit risk exposure in the decision making process.

Decision Making Center for Small Business ("DMC for SB")

The main task of DMC for SB is to consider loan applications in the small business sector in an amount not exceeding KZT 400 million.

The DMC for SB consists of credit underwriters with delegated decision-making powers based on the four eye principle. The Decision Making Center for Small Business takes decisions within the framework of the authority approved by the Board of the Bank and the limits approved by the BNCC, respectively.

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Problem loans committee of the Head Office, branches

Collegial bodies of the Bank, the main task of which is to implement the Bank's internal credit policy in terms of organizing and controlling the activities of the Bank and its branches in managing, servicing and ensuring the repayment of funds on problem loans.

Authorised credit authorities of the Bank's subsidiaries

Consideration and approval of loan applications of subsidiaries is carried out by the authorized/collegial body of the subsidiary in accordance with the internal documents of the subsidiary. Excess and above-limit loan applications are approved by the Board of Directors of the subsidiary during preliminary consideration by the relevant Credit Committee of the Parent Bank in the manner prescribed by the internal regulatory documents of the Bank.

ALMC

The primary goal of the ALMC is profit maximisation and to limit the risks of banking activities related to raising and allocating funds and the establishment of a medium-term policy for the management of assets and liabilities. The main tasks of the ALMC are liquidity management, market risk management, ensuring effective control over the activities of the Bank's executive bodies on financial risk management and determining priority areas for minimizing the Bank's risks.

The ALMC is also responsible for establishing country and counterparty-bank limits. The ALMC reports to the Board of Directors.

The Management Board

For loan applications exceeding the authorities of the Head Office Credit Committee, the BNCC and the RCCHO, or exceeding the relevant limits of the BNCC and the RCCHO, have to be considered by the Management Board.

Risk Committee

The Committee is a collegial body under the Board of Directors and assists in the implementation of functions related to the formation of an effective risk management and internal control system in the Bank, ensuring its functioning and informing the Board of Directors about the level of risks assumed by the Bank.

The Board of Directors

If the loan application exceeds 5% of the Bank's equity capital or the potential borrower is a related party, such applications have to be considered by the Board of Directors.

Maximum Exposure

The Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk varies significantly and is dependent on both individual risks and general market risks.

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The following table presents the maximum exposure to credit risk of financial assets and contingent liabilities. For financial assets in the statement of financial position, the maximum exposure equals the carrying value of those assets prior to any offset or collateral. For financial guarantees and other contingent liabilities, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount the Bank would have to pay if the guarantee was called on, or in the case of commitments, if the loan amount was called on (Note 21). The collateral pledged is represented by the carrying amount of a financial instrument for which the collateral was received as security.

	31 December 2025	
	Maximum exposure and net exposure after offset	Collateral pledged
Cash equivalents*	1,325,208	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	155,773	-
Amounts due from credit institutions	384,987	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (less equity securities)	2,200,473	-
Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowance for expected credit losses	1,129,264	-
Loans to customers	12,735,794	10,491,000
Other financial assets	90,194	-
Commitments and contingencies	1,059,287	38,539

	31 December 2024	
	Maximum exposure and net exposure after offset	Collateral pledged
Cash equivalents*	1,076,558	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	194,830	-
Amounts due from credit institutions	347,850	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (less equity securities)	2,831,533	-
Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowance for expected credit losses	742,730	-
Loans to customers	11,216,710	9,501,725
Other financial assets	36,135	-
Commitments and contingencies	1,140,600	37,606

*Amount represents the short-term loans and deposits with original maturities of not more than 90 days, which are included within cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, there is no any difference between maximum exposure and net exposure after offset.

Significant increase in credit risk

As explained in Note 4, the Bank monitors all financial assets that are subject to impairment requirements to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Bank will measure the loss allowance based on lifetime rather than 12-month ECL.

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The Bank uses credit risk grades as a primary input into the determination of the term structure of the PD for exposures. The Bank collects performance and default information about its credit risk exposures analyzed by jurisdiction or region and by type of product and borrower as well as by credit risk grading. The information used is both internal and external depending on the portfolio assessed. The Bank uses different criteria to determine whether credit risk has increased significantly per portfolio of assets. The criteria used are both quantitative changes in PDs as well as qualitative.

For treasury operations (interbank transactions, securities, reverse repurchase agreements), a significant increase in credit risk is determined individually for each financial asset on the basis of quantitative indicators (rating downgrades by 3 or more steps since initial recognition, overdue by 1 day or more since initial recognition) and qualitative indicators (negative information relating to the issuer/counterparty, including deterioration of financial condition, change of shareholders, the realization of the risk of loss of reputation, the systematic violation of prudential standards) since initial recognition.

For bank loans assessed on a collective basis, a significant increase in credit risk is determined on the basis of increase in lifetime probability of default since initial recognition over defined thresholds for segmented homogeneous portfolios and for loans with an overdue more than 30 days since initial recognition, for loans assessed on an individual basis - additionally in case of the decrease of internal credit rating and increase in lifetime PD on 10 percentage points in accordance with the internal rating model (the presence of restructuring during deterioration of the financial position for classification to Stage 3), expert opinions of the Bank's specialists based on the changes in the qualitative and quantitative indicators of the borrower, a significant deterioration of collateral and other objective evidence of significant financial difficulties since initial recognition.

Stage 3 is determined for loans that are assessed on a collective basis with an overdue of over 60 - 90 days, for loans assessed on an individual basis - over 60 days past due, restructuring related to the deterioration of financial condition, deterioration of the internal credit rating and expert opinion of the Bank's specialists.

The Bank considers that certain financial instruments with low credit risk at the reporting date, have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk. The Bank applies this policy to financial instruments issued to sovereign and financial institutions only. The Bank considers a financial instrument to have low credit risk when their external credit risk rating is equivalent to definition of 'investment grade' by international rating agencies.

The Bank has monitoring procedures in place to make sure that the criteria used to identify significant increases in credit are effective, meaning that significant increase in credit risk is identified before the exposure is defaulted or when the asset becomes 30 days past due.

Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Bank uses forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort in its assessment of significant increase in credit risk as well as in its measurement of ECL.

The incorporation of forward-looking elements reflects the expectations of the Bank and involves the creation of two scenarios ("base case" and "downside" scenarios), including an assessment of the probability for each scenario. The purpose of using multiple scenarios is to model the non-linear impact of assumptions about macroeconomic factors on the expected credit losses. The "base case" scenario enters with a probability of 75% and the "downside" scenario with a probability of 25%.

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Development of forecasting was carried out by JSC Halyk Finance using internal and external information for creating “base case” and “downside” scenarios of future forecasting of relevant economic variables along with a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios. The external information used includes economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies and monetary authorities.

The Bank applies probabilities to the forecast scenarios identified. The base case scenario is the single most-likely outcome and consists of information used by the Bank for strategic planning and budgeting. The Bank has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using a statistical analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

When applying these stress factors, the results of stress testing performed at the end of 2024 show a slight decrease in certain financial indicators of the Bank (growth in allowance for expected credit losses, decrease in net profit and outflow of customer accounts).

At the same time, given that, the Bank has a sufficient amount of equity and liquid assets, significant deterioration in the financial position of the Bank and violation of regulatory requirements and norms are not predicted.

In general, a worsening of forecasted macroeconomic variables for each scenario or an increase in the probability of the “downside” scenario occurring will both increase the number of loans migrating from Stage 1 to Stage 2 and increase the estimated allowances for expected credit losses. In contrast, an improvement in the outlook on forecasted macroeconomic variables or an increase in the probability of the “base case” scenario occurring will have a positive impact. It is not possible to meaningfully isolate the impact of changes in the various macroeconomic variables for a particular scenario due to the interrelationship between the variables as well as the interrelationship between the level of pessimism inherent in a particular scenario and its probability of occurring.

The table below summarizes the principal macroeconomic indicators included in economic scenarios as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 for Kazakhstan, which is the country where the Bank operates and therefore is the country that has a material impact in ECLs.

List of macro variables used	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Definition	Range	Definition	Range
GDP growth	% change	Between 0% and 4.5%	% change	Between 3.8% and 4.8%
Inflation	Inflation %	Between 10.0% and 18.0%	Inflation %	Between 8.3% and 9.5%
Oil price	Price per barrel	Between USD 44 and USD 64	Price per barrel	Between USD 70 and USD 80

Financial assets are graded according to the current credit rating that have been issued by an international rating agency or in accordance with the Bank’s internal rating system. The highest possible rating is AAA. Investment grade financial assets have ratings from AAA to BBB. Financial assets which have ratings lower than BBB are classified as speculative grade.

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The following table details the credit ratings of financial assets held by the Bank (except for loans to customers, which are disclosed in details below), before any allowances for expected credit losses:

	AA	AA-	A	BBB	<BBB	Not rated	31 December 2025 Total
Cash and cash equivalents*	-	551,859	70,475	656,212	858	45,830	1,325,234
Obligatory reserves	-	-	-	856,484	-	-	856,484
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	62,341	14,183	71,429	5	135	7,680	155,773
Amounts due from credit institutions	460	74,862	13,310	21,734	269,126	5,983	385,475
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	37,884	75,374	76,445	1,987,062	12,610	11,098	2,200,473
Debt securities at amortised cost	11,159	110,574	-	993,154	10,037	5,083	1,130,007
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	90,194	90,194
Commitments and contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	1,142,646	1,142,646

	AA	AA-	A	BBB	<BBB	Not rated	31 December 2024 Total
Cash and cash equivalents*	105	215,592	58,463	781,611	7,605	13,205	1,076,581
Obligatory reserves	-	-	-	294,421	-	-	294,421
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	517	34,185	16,516	143,376	-	236	194,830
Amounts due from credit institutions	-	31,064	45,385	163,661	102,800	5,365	348,275
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	63,980	113,427	146,451	2,472,622	35,053	-	2,831,533
Debt securities at amortised cost	-	-	-	525,317	-	217,987	743,304
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	36,135	36,135
Commitments and contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	1,151,531	1,151,531

*Amount represents the short-term loans and deposits with original maturities of not more than 90 days, which are included within cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

The banking industry is generally exposed to credit risk through its financial assets and contingent liabilities. Credit risk exposure of the Bank is concentrated within the Republic of Kazakhstan. The exposure is monitored on a regular basis to ensure that the credit limits and creditworthiness guidelines established by the Bank's risk management policy are not breached.

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The following table details the carrying value of financial assets that are impaired and for those that are past due but not impaired:

	Financial assets that have been individually assessed for impairment				Financial assets that have been collectively assessed for impairment		31 December 2025 Total
	Unimpaired financial assets		Impaired financial assets				
	Gross carrying amount of assets	Amount of allowances for expected credit losses	Gross carrying amount of assets	Amount of allowances for expected credit losses	Gross carrying amount of assets	Amount of allowances for expected credit losses	
Amounts due from credit institutions	385,475	(488)	-	-	-	-	384,987
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,202,053	(1,580)	-	-	-	-	2,200,473
Debt securities at amortized cost	1,130,007	(743)	-	-	-	-	1,129,264
Loans to customers	7,422,296	(38,310)	505,445	(203,331)	5,399,053	(349,359)	12,735,794
Other financial assets	68,723	(349)	42,731	(20,911)	-	-	90,194
	Financial assets that have been individually assessed for impairment				Financial assets that have been collectively assessed for impairment		31 December 2024 Total
	Unimpaired financial assets		Impaired financial assets				
	Gross carrying amount of assets	Amount of allowances for expected credit losses	Gross carrying amount of assets	Amount of allowances for expected credit losses	Gross carrying amount of assets	Amount of allowances for expected credit losses	
Amounts due from credit institutions	348,275	(425)	-	-	-	-	347,850
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,835,810	(4,277)	-	-	-	-	2,831,533
Debt securities at amortized cost	743,304	(574)	-	-	-	-	742,730
Loans to customers	6,465,542	(35,408)	456,222	(226,387)	4,854,731	(297,990)	11,216,710
Other financial assets	3,739	(1)	14,779	(5,835)	35,747	(12,294)	36,135

As at 31 December 2025, the carrying amount of unimpaired overdue loans was KZT 76,527 million (31 December 2024 – KZT 90,801 million). The overdue period for these loans is no more than 90 days.

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Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the likelihood of financial losses arising from the Bank's failure to ensure that there are sufficient cash to meet its obligations over time without significant losses. The Bank's liquidity risk arises from the mismatch (mismatch) of the maturity of claims on active transactions with the maturity of liabilities.

In accordance with the requirements of the Rules for the formation of a risk management and internal control system for second-tier banks, the Bank has developed and implemented an internal process for assessing liquidity adequacy ("IPALA"), which was approved by the Board of Directors. IPALA is a set of liquidity risk management processes in order to maintain an adequate level of liquidity and implement an appropriate liquidity risk management system at different time intervals depending on the type of activity, currency. IPALA was developed in accordance with the risk appetite strategy, taking into account the current market and economic situation, the risk profile and the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in terms of the formation of a risk management and internal control system for second-tier banks, as well as the internal needs of the Bank in determining the main approaches and principles of the process assessing the adequacy of liquidity. In order to determine the risk appetite, the Board of Directors approves the levels of risk appetite for liquidity risk, and also uses a quantitative internal indicator of liquidity adequacy within the IPALA, which limits the risks of current, short-term, medium-term and long-term liquidity. In order to identify weaknesses, the IPALA is subject to continuous review at least once a year, which is submitted for approval by the Board of Directors.

As part of the risk management system, liquidity risk is measured and controlled through the following tools:

- monitoring compliance with regulatory (prudential) liquidity ratios;
- setting and regular monitoring of internal limits and triggers for liquidity risk: risk appetite level, IPALA ratio, limit on GAP, liability concentration limits, early warning indicators of liquidity risk;
- analysis of contractual maturities (GAP-analysis) and cash flow forecasting, including: planned transactions, projected rollover of attracted customer funds (taking into account the calculation of the stable part of funding);
- analysis of the concentration of funding sources (by largest depositors, by currency, by funding maturity, by funding source);
- indicators of early warning about liquidity risk, allowing to monitor and control liquidity risk;
- analysis of the volume of assets that can be used as collateral to raise liquidity;
- development and regular testing of a contingency financing plan in unforeseen circumstances with a description of the process of eliminating liquidity shortage in emergency situations;
- stress testing of the impact of changes in various macroeconomic and other factors and parameters on liquidity.

Short-term liquidity needs are managed by the Bank's Treasury function collecting daily cash inflow/outflow forecasts. Long-term liquidity management is performed by the ALMC by analyzing longer term liquidity positions and making decisions on managing significant gaps through various available means.

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In order to manage liquidity risk, the Bank analyses and evaluates cash inflows and outflows to determine the potential shortage of liquid assets in the future. The Bank measures and forecasts estimated cash flows for assets and liabilities, including off-balance sheet claims and liabilities, which analyzes the structure of gaps between cash flows for financial assets and financial liabilities (GAP analysis). In a GAP analysis, cash flows are grouped into time buckets based on the following principles:

- assets and liabilities are allocated into economically homogeneous and significant items;
- securities at fair value through profit or loss are classified in the column “Less than 1 month” because they are available to meet the Bank’s short-term liquidity needs;
- part of long-term loans provided to customers are classified in the column “From 3 months to 1 year”, because for them, the Bank has the right to unilaterally withdraw within ten months after due notice issued by the Bank;
- loans to customers, amounts due from credit institutions, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, debt securities at amortized cost, other financial assets, amounts due to customers, amounts due to credit institutions, debt securities issued, other financial liabilities included in analysis of the liquidity position based on expected contractual maturities;
- assets and liabilities other than those listed above are generally classified according to the payment schedule and the remaining period from the reporting date to the earliest contractual payment date or available maturity date.

For the purposes of effective control, the Bank divides liquidity management into:

- management of current (intraday)/short-term liquidity – management of assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than 3 months;
- management of mid-term/long-term liquidity – management of assets and liabilities with maturity from 3 months to 1 year and more than 1 year.

Liquidity risk management is generally carried out by ALMC, whose main tasks are to control the implementation of the asset and liability management policy and the liquidity management policy, and to determine the need for liquid funds. The treasury department directly manages the Bank’s cash flows and short-term liquidity within the established level of risk appetite for liquidity risk and the limits established by ALMC. The treasury department develops and implements measures for operational liquidity management. The risk management division is responsible for the implementation of the liquidity risk management process, for identifying, measuring, monitoring, controlling and analyzing liquidity risk as part of periodic management reporting on the current state of liquidity risk with related analysis, and, if necessary, provides its recommendations for minimizing risks. The risk management division also conducts stress testing of the impact of changes in various macroeconomic and other factors and parameters on liquidity, including taking into account the scenario of the outflow of customer funds.

Liquidity risk management (identification, measurement, monitoring, control and analysis of liquidity risk) is carried out in accordance with the IPALA and the liquidity risk management policy, as well as regulatory requirements.

The following tables provide an analysis of financial assets and liabilities grouped based on the above principles.

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	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	31 December 2025 Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS:						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,577,653	-	-	-	-	1,577,653
Obligatory reserves	433,282	128,151	198,050	67,323	29,678	856,484
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	92,604	-	-	63,169	-	155,773
Amounts due from credit institutions	84,944	5,198	41,173	214,956	38,716	384,987
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	44,331	74,876	317,733	959,787	803,746	2,200,473
Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowances for expected credit losses	30,467	55,231	321,307	621,521	100,738	1,129,264
Loans to customers*	363,816	823,469	7,078,030	3,866,415	604,064	12,735,794
Other financial assets	82,324	540	1,696	5,356	278	90,194
	2,709,421	1,087,465	7,957,989	5,798,527	1,577,220	19,130,622
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:						
Amounts due to customers	7,591,440	2,408,654	3,774,618	218,826	147,281	14,140,819
Amounts due to credit institutions	676,543	37,503	6,797	285,524	222,763	1,229,130
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	5,696	920	421	611	-	7,648
Debt securities issued	-	-	-	780,587	196,659	977,246
Other financial liabilities	158,510	207	618	1,267	55	160,657
	8,432,189	2,447,284	3,782,454	1,286,815	566,758	16,515,500
Net position	(5,722,768)	(1,359,819)	4,175,535	4,511,712	1,010,462	2,615,122
Accumulated gap	(5,722,768)	(7,082,587)	(2,907,052)	1,604,660	2,615,122	

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	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	31 December 2024 Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS:						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,327,703	-	-	-	-	1,327,703
Obligatory reserves	143,661	36,546	87,087	17,927	9,200	294,421
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	168,127	-	-	26,703	-	194,830
Amounts due from credit institutions	106,939	196	23,068	217,328	319	347,850
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	81,023	58,855	792,900	1,174,712	724,043	2,831,533
Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowances for expected credit losses	-	2	27,455	715,273	-	742,730
Loans to customers*	398,561	905,483	5,831,665	3,586,251	494,750	11,216,710
Other financial assets	33,801	714	925	148	547	36,135
	2,259,815	1,001,796	6,763,100	5,738,342	1,228,859	16,991,912
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:						
Amounts due to customers	6,740,578	1,618,209	3,578,568	686,219	154,514	12,778,088
Amounts due to credit institutions	304,878	43,168	120,228	174,613	157,731	800,618
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	5,625	-	-	510	-	6,135
Debt securities issued	11,546	135,268	582,554	19,966	140,131	889,465
Other financial liabilities	210,186	172	243	-	374	210,975
	7,272,813	1,796,817	4,281,593	881,308	452,750	14,685,281
Net position	(5,012,998)	(795,021)	2,481,507	4,857,034	776,109	2,306,631
Accumulated gap	(5,012,998)	(5,808,019)	(3,326,512)	1,530,522	2,306,631	

* Loans to customers "3 months to 1 year" include loans with non-standard repayment schedule.

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The change in liquidity gaps during the reporting period is associated with a change in the volume and/or structure of liquid assets, a change in the maturity structure of the Bank's assets and liabilities, including due to a change in the maturity of assets (reduction/increase in the maturity of the portfolio of securities, funds of amounts due to credit institutions, for debt securities issued).

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 the Bank complies with main liquidity ratios and regulatory liquidity requirements.

The analysis of liabilities by maturity does not reflect the historical stability of customer current account balances, which have traditionally been repaid over a longer period than indicated in the tables above. In this regard, Management believes that although a substantial portion of current accounts and customer deposits are on demand and mature in less than one month, diversification of these deposits by number and type of depositors, and the past experience of the Bank, indicate that these deposits provide a long-term and stable source of funding for the Bank. Therefore, an essential part of the Bank's current accounts is considered to be stable resources for the purposes of liquidity analysis and management. Additionally, the accumulated gap can be sufficiently covered by refinancing with the repurchase agreements and sale of liquid government and other high-quality rated securities or attracting long-term debt funding on capital markets when necessary.

Changes in liquidity gaps during the reporting period may be associated with changes in the volume and/or structure of liquid assets, changes in the maturity structure of the Bank's assets and liabilities, including due to changes in the maturity of assets (reduction/increase in the maturity of securities, loans to customers) and liabilities (reduction/increase in terms of funding for customer accounts, for funds of amounts due to credit institutions, for debt securities issued).

A further analysis of the liquidity risk is presented in the following tables in accordance with IFRS 7. The amounts disclosed in these tables do not correspond to the amounts recorded on the statement of financial position as the presentation below includes a maturity analysis for financial liabilities and contingent liabilities based on the remaining contractual payments (including interest payments).

						31 December
FINANCIAL AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	Up to	1 to	3 months	1 to	Over	2025
	1 month	3 months	to 1 year	5 years	5 years	Total
Amounts due to customers	7,626,095	2,431,539	3,835,012	225,410	220,956	14,339,012
Amounts due to credit institutions	700,714	42,577	11,123	292,973	222,811	1,270,198
Debt securities issued	2,454	-	8,788	773,439	196,660	981,341
Other financial liabilities	161,372	1,582	3,094	1,996	146	168,190
Guarantees issued	993,048	-	-	-	-	993,048
Commercial letters of credit	102,839	-	-	-	-	102,839
Commitments to extend credit	84,500	-	-	-	-	84,500
	9,671,022	2,475,698	3,858,017	1,293,818	640,573	17,939,128
Derivative financial assets	1,614,811	46,015	108,410	22,380	-	1,791,616
Derivative financial liabilities	1,596,371	45,284	101,300	21,150	-	1,764,105

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	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	31 December 2024 Total
FINANCIAL AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES						
Amounts due to customers	6,814,882	1,642,242	3,685,850	795,611	230,222	13,168,807
Amounts due to credit institutions	311,122	43,262	123,989	199,192	167,721	845,286
Debt securities issued	11,547	120,276	610,631	20,920	140,130	903,504
Other financial liabilities	210,534	1,610	9,398	569	343	222,454
Guarantees issued	984,144	-	-	-	-	984,144
Commercial letters of credit	113,993	-	-	-	-	113,993
Commitments to extend credit	109,307	-	-	-	-	109,307
	8,555,529	1,807,390	4,429,868	1,016,292	538,416	16,347,495
Derivative financial assets	486,472	-	3,846	64,718	-	555,036
Derivative financial liabilities	489,908	-	3,783	46,968	-	540,659

Transactions with government agencies and government-controlled companies

In the course of its operations, the Bank enters into transactions with the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan represented by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan and government agencies, as well as with government-controlled companies (with an equity stake of 50% or more). The Bank provides these customers with banking services, including, but not limited to: placing deposits, providing loans, transactions for the sale and purchase of securities, accepting funds for deposits, etc.

The balances of transactions with government agencies and government-controlled companies that were significant in terms of their carrying value (TOP 10) as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

Counterparty/Issuer	Cash and cash equivalents	Loans to customers	Securities	Amounts due to customers/due to credit institutions	31 December 2025 Total
NBRK	1,530,353	-	997	240	1,531,590
Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	-	-	2,266,945	69,296	2,336,241
Other government agencies and government-controlled companies	-	224,297	474,535	1,347,425	2,046,257
Including: <i>funds of state programs</i>	-	-	-	91,615	91,615
	1,530,353	224,297	2,742,477	1,508,576	6,005,703

Counterparty/Issuer	Cash and cash equivalents	Loans to customers	Securities	Amounts due to customers/due to credit institutions	31 December 2024 Total
NBRK	813,286	-	16,143	122	829,551
Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	-	12,852	2,500,257	35,678	2,548,787
Other government agencies and government-controlled companies	-	741,401	562,285	862,730	2,166,416
Including: <i>funds of state programs</i>	-	-	-	96,235	96,235
	813,286	754,253	3,078,685	994,765	5,640,989

Cash and cash equivalents include balances on nostro accounts and term deposits with the NBRK in national and foreign currencies.

Loans to customers represent transactions for the financing of government-controlled companies, concluded on the terms of payment, urgency, repayment.

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Securities are represented by debt and equity financial instruments denominated in national and foreign currencies, evaluated at fair value or amortized cost, depending on the purpose of acquisition.

Amounts due to credit institutions / due to customers represent liabilities to government-controlled companies in the form of current account balances, term deposits, funds placed under state financing programs small and medium-sized businesses, as well as conditional deposits placed by quasi-state companies as part of subsoil use operations.

In order to manage liquidity risk, including monitoring the concentration of assets and liabilities, the Bank sets concentration limits for certain groups of customers, both in terms of claims to customers and liabilities to them (by the largest depositors / borrowers, by currency baskets, by source of funding); on a regular basis monitors the fulfillment of the specified limits, analyzes the dynamics of changes in indicators, and, if necessary, develops action plans to reduce the risk of concentration.

Additionally, on a regular basis, the Bank conducts stress testing on the impact of potential changes in various macroeconomic and other indicators on the financial stability of the Bank. One of the scenarios that must be considered and analyzed is a stressful outflow of customer funds (withdrawals from current accounts, early termination of term deposits), as well as the conversion of customer funds into foreign currency (from tenge to foreign currency), based on the results of a stress test, if necessary preventive measures are being developed to prevent a negative impact on the Bank's operations.

The results of monitoring limits on the concentration of assets and liabilities and the results of stress testing are mandatory submitted for consideration by the authorised collegial bodies to get acquainted with the current level of the main types of risk inherent in the Bank's activities and take corrective measures to minimize the risk, if necessary.

Market risk

Market risk is the probability of financial losses on the Bank's balance sheet and off-balance sheet items due to adverse changes in the market situation, expressed in changes in market interest rates, foreign exchange rates, market value of financial instruments and commodities.

The Bank is exposed to market risks which include the following components:

- Risk of changes in interest rates (interest rate risk);
- Risk of changes in foreign exchange rates (currency risk);
- Risk of changes in securities prices (price risk).

The objective of market risk management is to optimize risk/return, minimize losses in case of adverse events and decrease deviation of factual financial results from expected financial results.

Market risk management includes security portfolio management and control of open positions on currencies, interest rates and derivatives. For these purposes, the ALMC fixes limits on security portfolios, open positions, stop-loss limits and other limitations. Market risk limits are subject to review at least on an annual basis and should be monitored continuously.

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Interest rate risk

The Bank is exposed to the risk of changes in interest rates. Interest rate risk is defined as the probability of a decrease in interest income, an increase in interest expenses or a negative impact on capital as a result of adverse changes in market interest rates.

The Bank determines two types of interest rate risk:

- Interest rate risk related to changes in fair values of securities portfolios, which are reflected through other comprehensive income;
- Interest rate risk resulting from assets and liabilities maturity dates (dates of interest rate repricing) mismatch that are sensitive to interest rate changes (risk of interest rate changes).

The ALMC manages interest rate risks and market risks through the management of the Bank's position on interest rates to reach positive interest margins.

The Bank manages interest rates by determining the Bank's exposure to the interest rate risk using the approach described by the Basel Committee on the principles for the management and supervision of interest rate risk. This approach identifies the Bank's exposure to the interest rate risk by testing the impact of a parallel movement in interest rates on assets and liabilities.

Sensitivity analysis of interest rate risk

The following table presents a sensitivity analysis of interest rate risk, which has been determined based on "reasonably possible changes in the risk variable". The Bank assesses the reasonably possible changes in interest rates in tenge and foreign currencies separately, in which financial assets and liabilities are denominated due to the different volatility of interest rates. Particularly, a scenario of interest rate changes in tenge takes into account the dynamics of market interest rates (loans/deposits, NBRK base rate etc.).

The impact on profit before tax is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the net interest income for one year, based on the floating rate financial assets and liabilities held as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, and the effect of revaluing instruments with fixed rates accounted for at fair value. The management of the Bank believes income tax not to have a substantial effect for the purpose of interest rate risk management.

The impact on profit before tax based on assets and liabilities values as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, which would have corresponding effect on equity, is as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Interest rate KZT +3.75% CCY +2%	Interest rate KZT -3.75% CCY -2%	Interest rate KZT +3.75% CCY +2%	Interest rate KZT -3.75% CCY -2%
FINANCIAL ASSETS:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(9,445)	9,445	214	(214)
<i>KZT</i>	(3,845)	3,845	-	-
<i>Foreign currency</i>	(5,600)	5,600	214	(214)
Amounts due from credit institutions	168	(168)	1,191	(1,191)
<i>Foreign currency</i>	168	(168)	1,191	(1,191)
Loans to customers	43,987	(43,987)	7,206	(7,206)
<i>KZT</i>	30,193	(30,193)	1,940	(1,940)
<i>Foreign currency</i>	13,794	(13,794)	5,266	(5,266)
Net impact on profit before tax	34,710	(34,710)	8,611	(8,611)

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The impact on equity from the assumed changes in interest rates due to the effect of revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Interest rate KZT +3.75% CCY +2%	Interest rate KZT -3.75% CCY -2%	Interest rate KZT +3.75% CCY +2%	Interest rate KZT -3.75% CCY -2%
FINANCIAL ASSETS:				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(200,700)	200,700	(201,524)	201,524
<i>KZT</i>	(68,486)	68,486	(98,560)	98,560
<i>Foreign currency</i>	(132,214)	132,214	(102,964)	102,964
Net impact on equity	(200,700)	200,700	(192,913)	192,913

Currency Risk

The Bank is exposed to currency risk. Currency risk arises from open positions in foreign currencies and adverse movements of market exchange rates that may have a negative impact on the financial performance of the Bank.

The ALMC monitors currency risk by management of the open currency position based on the estimations of KZT devaluation and other macroeconomic indicators, which gives the Bank an opportunity to minimize losses from significant currency rate fluctuations of national and foreign currencies.

The treasury department performs daily monitoring of the Bank's open currency positions, with the aim to comply with the requirements of the regulatory authority.

The Bank is exposed to the effects of fluctuation in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates (primarily USD) on its financial positions, results of operations and cash flows, which are monitored daily. The ALMC sets limits on the level of exposure by currencies within the authority approved by the Board of Directors. These limits also comply with the minimum requirements of the regulator authority.

The Bank's principal cash flows are generated in KZT and USD. As a result, potential movements in the exchange rate between KZT and USD will affect the carrying value of the Bank's USD denominated monetary assets and liabilities. Currency risk is assessed in relation to the statement of financial position and off-balance sheet positions. Currently, the Bank's sensitivity to fluctuations in exchange rates is acceptable, due to the fact that the off-balance sheet items significantly neutralize the statement of financial position.

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The Bank's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk is as follows:

31 December 2025

	USD	EUR	RUB	Other foreign currencies	Total foreign currencies	KZT	TOTAL
FINANCIAL ASSETS:							
Cash and cash equivalents	500,792	48,748	30,640	47,901	628,081	949,572	1,577,653
Obligatory reserves	126,407	12,122	6,015	12,877	157,421	699,063	856,484
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	66,218	-	-	-	66,218	89,555	155,773
Amounts due from credit institutions	290,138	39,957	5,983	27,130	363,208	21,779	384,987
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	842,771	258,499	2,700	-	1,103,970	1,096,503	2,200,473
Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowances for expected credit losses	491,701	-	-	-	491,701	637,563	1,129,264
Loans to customers	2,677,155	128,279	69	114,683	2,920,186	9,815,608	12,735,794
Other financial assets	18,504	253	5,094	10,178	34,029	56,165	90,194
	5,013,686	487,858	50,501	212,769	5,764,814	13,365,808	19,130,622
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:							
Amounts due to customers	3,494,903	320,419	47,427	56,472	3,919,221	10,221,598	14,140,819
Amounts due to credit institutions	384,906	16,565	128,755	116,558	646,784	582,346	1,229,130
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	478	-	156	-	634	7,014	7,648
Debt securities issued	760,344	-	-	-	760,344	216,902	977,246
Other financial liabilities	12,537	1,033	1,895	953	16,418	144,239	160,657
	4,653,168	338,017	178,233	173,983	5,343,401	11,172,099	16,515,500
Net balance sheet position	360,518	149,841	(127,732)	38,786	421,413	2,193,709	2,615,122
Net off balance sheet position	(350,809)	(146,461)	114,009	(36,836)	(420,097)	447,181	27,084
Net position	9,709	3,380	(13,723)	1,950	1,316	2,640,890	2,642,206

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31 December 2024

	USD	EUR	RUB	Other foreign currencies	Total foreign currencies	KZT	TOTAL
FINANCIAL ASSETS:							
Cash and cash equivalents	251,266	68,246	26,288	41,698	387,498	940,205	1,327,703
Obligatory reserves	37,863	7,379	3,190	3,394	51,826	242,595	294,421
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	144,395	-	-	-	144,395	50,435	194,830
Amounts due from credit institutions	272,284	41,844	2,081	15,427	331,636	16,214	347,850
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,387,601	239,007	7,664	-	1,634,272	1,197,261	2,831,533
Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowances for expected credit losses	220,923	-	-	-	220,923	521,807	742,730
Loans to customers	1,990,504	128,510	6,280	9,432	2,134,726	9,081,984	11,216,710
Other financial assets	1,189	179	201	7	1,576	34,559	36,135
	4,306,025	485,165	45,704	69,958	4,906,852	12,085,060	16,991,912
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:							
Amounts due to customers	3,518,685	245,408	42,525	32,026	3,838,644	8,939,444	12,778,088
Amounts due to credit institutions	434,567	24,751	11,063	15,167	485,548	315,070	800,618
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	510	-	510	5,625	6,135
Debt securities issued	483,333	-	-	-	483,333	406,132	889,465
Other financial liabilities	170	868	-	543	1,581	209,394	210,975
	4,436,755	271,027	54,098	47,736	4,809,616	9,875,665	14,685,281
Net balance sheet position	(130,730)	214,138	(8,394)	22,222	97,236	2,209,395	2,306,631
Net off balance sheet position	119,881	(212,682)	9,348	(18,105)	(101,558)	117,062	15,504
Net position	(10,849)	1,456	954	4,117	(4,322)	2,326,457	2,322,135

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Sensitivity analysis of currency risk

The table below indicates the currencies in which the Bank had significant exposure at 31 December 2025 and 2024, and its forecasted cash flows. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonable possible movement of the currency rate with all other variables held constant on the statement of profit or loss. A negative amount in the table reflects a potential net reduction in the statement of profit or loss, while a positive amount reflects a net potential increase. Sensitivity of currency risk is assessed based on balance sheet and off-balance sheet open currency positions. The management of the Bank believes income tax not to have substantial effect for the purpose of currency risk management.

The impact on profit before tax and equity, based on asset values was calculated using the currency rate fluctuation analysis.

The impact on profit before tax and equity, based on assets and liabilities values as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, was calculated using the annual analysis of the exchange rates volatility based on historical data of the exchange rates dynamics over the last two years:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	+30% KZT/USD	-30% KZT/USD	+30% KZT/USD	-30% KZT/USD
Impact on financial result/equity	2,913	(2,913)	(3,255)	3,255

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	+30% KZT/EUR	-30% KZT/EUR	+30% KZT/EUR	-30% KZT/EUR
Impact on financial result/equity	1,014	(1,014)	437	(437)

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	+30% KZT/RUB	-30% KZT/RUB	+30% KZT/RUB	-30% KZT/RUB
Impact on financial result/equity	(4,117)	4,117	286	(286)

Limitations of sensitivity analysis

The above tables demonstrate the effect of a change in a key assumption while other assumptions remain unchanged. In reality, there is a correlation between the assumptions and other factors. It should also be noted that these sensitivities are non-linear, and larger or smaller impacts should not be interpolated or extrapolated from these results.

The sensitivity analyses do not take into consideration that the Bank's assets and liabilities are actively managed. Additionally, the financial position of the Bank may vary at the time that any actual market movement occurs. For example, the Bank's financial risk management strategy aims to manage the exposure to market fluctuations. As investment markets move past various trigger levels, management actions could include selling investments, changing investment portfolio allocation and taking other protective action. Consequently, the actual impact of a change in the assumptions may not have any impact on the liabilities, whereas assets are held at market value on the statement of financial position. In these circumstances, the different measurement bases for liabilities and assets may lead to volatility in equity.

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Other limitations in the above sensitivity analyses include the use of hypothetical market movements to demonstrate potential risk that only represent the Bank's view of possible near-term market changes that cannot be predicted with any certainty.

Price risk

Price risk is the probability of financial losses as a result of changes in the market prices of financial instruments, regardless of whether these changes are caused by factors specific to an individual security or its issuer, or by factors affecting all securities traded on the market. The Bank is exposed to price risk due to the impact of general or specific market changes on its products.

To limit price risk the Bank determines limits for maximum losses (stop-loss) on each security from trade portfolio to minimize potential losses of trade portfolio.

Price risk assessment is also performed on the basis of the Value At Risk ("VaR") method, through the establishment of Expected Shortfall ("ES") limits on the level of expected losses, which the Bank is able to undertake within one day in a situation when factual losses may exceed the level of VaR.

Calculation of VaR is based on the following parameters:

- Reporting period – 252 working days;
- Confidence interval – 99%;
- The method of measurement – historical simulation.

The Bank estimates the price risk at 31 December 2025 and 2024 to be not material and therefore quantitative information is not disclosed.

29. Capital risk management

The Bank's objectives when managing capital, which are a broader concept than the "equity" on the face of the statement of financial position, are as follows:

- To comply with the capital requirements set by the NBRK;
- To safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

The required level of capital is determined during the annual budgeting process, taking into account the above objectives, and is approved by the Management Board and the Board of Directors. As of the current date, the capital adequacy of the Bank is calculated according to prudential norms set for banks by the Kazakhstan regulatory authority, applying Basel Committee principles and methods.

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Currently, regulatory capital is represented by:

- Tier 1 capital, which is required to maintain the normal operating activity of the Bank and absorb losses, as they arise. It consists of Common Equity Tier 1 capital ("CET 1 capital") and Additional Tier 1 capital, which includes common shares issued by the Bank, share premium, retained earnings, other accrued comprehensive income and disclosed reserves and regulatory adjustments (deductions);
- Tier 2 capital, which is required to absorb losses in case of the Bank's liquidation. This part of capital consists of instruments issued by the Bank and deductions.

Risk-weighted assets are split into five different groups, based on the risk level of the investment and its possible impairment, and weighted according to the nature of and reflecting an estimate of credit, market and other risks associated with each asset and counterparty, taking into account any eligible collateral or guarantees. A similar treatment is adopted for off-balance sheet exposure, with some adjustments made to reflect the more contingent nature of the potential losses.

The below table summarizes the regulatory capital composition and capital adequacy ratios of the Bank for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024. During these two years, the Bank complied with all of the externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject to.

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Risk weighted assets	18,513,604	15,804,715
CET 1 capital adequacy ratio	18.9%	19.3%
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	18.9%	19.3%
Total capital adequacy ratio	18.9%	19.4%

Starting from 1 January 2017, prudential norms on the NBRK, which apply certain principles and methods prescribed by Basel III committee, set minimum CET 1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital and total capital adequacy ratios at 9.5%, 10.5% and 12.0%, respectively.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank had complied with NBRK's capital requirements.

30. Segment analysis

The Bank is managed and reported on the basis of four main operating segments – corporate banking, SME banking, retail banking and investment banking. These segments are strategic business units that offer different products and services and are managed separately.

Retail banking represents private banking services to individuals, including private customer current accounts, deposits, investment savings products, custody, credit and debit cards, consumer loans and mortgages, cash and foreign currency related services to individuals.

Corporate banking represents banking services to corporate clients and financial organizations, including current accounts and correspondent accounts, deposits, custody, overdrafts, loans and other credit facilities, documentary operations, including guarantees and letters of credit, interbank operations, as well as cash services and foreign exchange transactions.

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SME banking represents banking services to SME clients and individual entrepreneurs, including current accounts, deposits, overdrafts, loans and other credit facilities, documentary operations and guarantees, foreign exchange transactions and trade finance products.

Investment banking represents services on sale and purchase of securities on the market.

Unallocated amounts are account balances and classes of transactions, which are not allocated to particular segment, not initiated by any business function and relate to the current activity of the Bank. Unallocated assets include fixed assets, intangible assets, non-current assets held for sale, cash on hand and other unallocated assets. Unallocated liabilities include deferred tax liabilities and other unallocated liabilities. Unallocated income includes other income from main and non-operating activities. Unallocated expenses include allowance for expected credit losses on accounts receivable, operating overhead expenses, insurance expenses and income tax.

The segment information below is based on financial information used for performance evaluation by the Bank's Chairperson of the Management Board, the Bank's chief operating decision maker, in accordance with IFRS 8. The Bank's Management reviews discrete financial information for each segment, including evaluation of operating segment results, assets and liabilities. Segment result is the measure reported to the Bank's chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

Segment information for the main reportable business segments of the Bank for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, is set out below:

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	Retail banking	Corporate banking	SME banking	Investment banking	Unallocated	Total
As at 31 December 2025 and for the year then ended						
External revenues	1,046,264	1,263,147	409,596	281,845	105,720	3,106,572
Total revenues	1,046,264	1,263,147	409,596	281,845	105,720	3,106,572
Total revenues comprise:						
- Interest income	875,586	1,079,015	327,670	281,845	57	2,564,173
- Fee and commission income, including:	153,611	33,256	42,686	-	-	229,553
<i>Transactional income of individuals</i>	158,167	-	-	-	-	158,167
<i>Transactional income of legal entities</i>	-	11,347	35,132	-	-	46,479
<i>Letters of credit and guarantees issued</i>	-	21,047	8,342	-	-	29,389
<i>Other</i>	7,728	862	1,109	-	-	9,699
<i>Loyalty program expenses</i>	(12,284)	-	(1,897)	-	-	(14,181)
- Net gain from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	70,445	-	-	-	70,445
- Foreign exchange gain	17,067	80,431	39,240	-	1,569	138,307
- Share in profit of associate	-	-	-	-	16,000	16,000
- Dividends received from subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	76,618	76,618
- Impairment loss on assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	4,923	4,923
- Other income from non-banking activities	-	-	-	-	6,553	6,553
Total revenues	1,046,264	1,263,147	409,596	281,845	105,720	3,106,572
- Interest expense	(648,109)	(485,966)	(191,121)	(57,103)	(510)	(1,382,809)
- (Credit loss expense)/recovery of credit loss expense	(123,178)	(8,527)	(38,706)	3,121	(4,245)	(171,535)
- Net loss from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(254)	-	(254)
- Fee and commission expense	(92,830)	(1,838)	(3,867)	(1,528)	-	(100,063)
- Operating expenses	(161,221)	(20,868)	(54,931)	(3,479)	(17,002)	(257,501)
- Reversal of previous impairment losses on non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Total expenses	(1,025,338)	(517,199)	(288,625)	(59,243)	(21,758)	(1,912,163)
Segment result	20,926	745,948	120,971	222,602	83,962	1,194,409
Income before income tax expense	20,926	745,948	120,971	222,602	83,962	1,194,409
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-	(217,513)	(217,513)
Net income	20,926	745,948	120,971	222,602	(133,551)	976,896
Total segment assets	4,157,797	9,802,357	2,019,389	3,459,423	716,845	20,155,811
Total segment liabilities	7,543,572	5,137,507	2,626,736	977,246	343,200	16,628,261
Other segment items:						
Capital expenditures						(60,637)
Depreciation and amortization						(17,045)
Investment in associate						70,327

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	Retail banking	Corporate banking	SME banking	Investment banking	Unallocated	Total
As at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended						
External revenues	846,635	1,058,789	342,101	243,508	32,669	2,523,702
Total revenues	846,635	1,058,789	342,101	243,508	32,669	2,523,702
Total revenues comprise:						
- Interest income	689,897	872,982	266,554	243,508	-	2,072,941
- Fee and commission income, including:	139,672	30,187	38,139	-	-	207,998
<i>Transactional income of individuals</i>	142,336	-	-	-	-	142,336
<i>Transactional income of legal entities</i>	-	9,817	29,398	-	-	39,215
<i>Letters of credit and guarantees issued</i>	-	19,983	6,881	-	-	26,864
<i>Other</i>	8,512	591	1,860	-	-	10,963
<i>Loyalty program expenses</i>	(11,176)	(204)	-	-	-	(11,380)
- Net gain from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	90,192	-	-	-	90,192
- Foreign exchange gain	17,066	77,858	36,770	-	-	131,694
- Share in profit of associate	-	-	-	-	15,526	15,526
- Dividends received from subsidiaries	-	53,485	-	-	-	53,485
- Reversal of previous impairment losses on non-financial assets	-	199	638	-	-	837
- Impairment loss on assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	513	513
- Other (expense)/income from non-banking activities	-	(66,114)	-	-	16,630	(49,484)
Total revenues	846,635	1,058,789	342,101	243,508	32,669	2,523,702
- Interest expense	(487,760)	(340,839)	(153,216)	(43,920)	(14,945)	(1,040,680)
- (Credit loss expense)/recovery of credit loss expense	(95,555)	6,741	(30,980)	(2,042)	(4,446)	(126,282)
- Net gain from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	2,883	-	2,883
- Fee and commission expense	(82,798)	(1,324)	(2,907)	(819)	-	(87,848)
- Foreign exchange loss	-	-	-	-	(38,398)	(38,398)
- Operating expenses	(144,764)	(13,630)	(30,447)	(2,629)	(30,929)	(222,399)
Total expenses	(810,877)	(349,052)	(217,550)	(46,527)	(88,718)	(1,512,724)
Segment result	35,758	709,737	124,551	196,981	(56,049)	1,010,978
Income before income tax expense	35,758	709,737	124,551	196,981	(56,049)	1,010,978
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-	(166,162)	(166,162)
Net income	35,758	709,737	124,551	196,981	(222,211)	844,816
Total segment assets	3,887,688	7,959,939	1,659,837	3,739,450	624,001	17,870,915
Total segment liabilities	6,831,943	4,276,475	2,396,996	889,465	406,062	14,800,941
Other segment items:						
Capital expenditures						(52,189)
Depreciation and amortization						(14,919)
Investment in associate						59,227

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Geographical information

Information for the main geographical areas of the Bank is set out below as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, and for the years then ended.

	Kazakhstan	OECD	Non-OECD	Total
31 December 2025				
Total assets	18,872,400	1,037,032	246,379	20,155,811
External revenues	3,008,008	54,971	43,593	3,106,572
Capital expenditure	(60,637)	-	-	(60,637)
31 December 2024				
Total assets	16,751,952	710,951	408,012	17,870,915
External revenues	2,433,697	53,942	36,063	2,523,702
Capital expenditure	(52,189)	-	-	(52,189)

External revenues, assets and credit related commitments have generally been allocated based on domicile of the counterparty. Cash on hand, property and equipment and capital expenditure have been allocated in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

31. Fair values of financial instruments

IFRS Accounting Standards defines fair value as 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.

Fair value of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Some of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (in particular, the valuation technique(s) and inputs used).

Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurements. Management assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurements requires judgment, and may affect the valuation of the assets and liabilities being measured and their placement within the fair value hierarchy.

The Bank considers that the accounting estimate related to valuation of financial instruments where quoted markets prices are not available is a key source of estimation uncertainty because: (i) it is highly susceptible to change from period to period because it requires management to make assumptions about interest rates, volatility, exchange rates, the credit rating of the counterparty, valuation adjustments and specific feature of the transactions and (ii) the impact that recognising a change in the valuations would have on the assets reported on its statement of financial position as well as its profit/(loss) could be material.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments measured after initial recognition at fair value by level in the fair value hierarchy. Levels 1 and 3 correspond to the ability to directly determine fair value based on market data. Financial assets and liabilities of the Bank at fair value as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 before provisions for expected credit losses.

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The table below summarises the Bank's financial assets and liabilities held at fair value by valuation methodology at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

Financial Assets/Liabilities	Fair value as at		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)	Significant unobservable input(s)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024				
Non-derivative financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, excluding options (Note 7)	63,951	131,764	Level 1	Quoted prices in an active market	Not applicable	Not applicable
Non-derivative financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, excluding options (Note 7)	60,714	33,422	Level 2	Quoted prices in a market that is not sufficiently active.	Not applicable	Not applicable
Non-derivative financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 7)	5,021	-	Level 3	Valuation model based on internal rating model. Discounted cash flows. Future cash flows are estimated based on forward exchange rates (from observable forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period).	Percentage discount	The higher the discount, the lower the fair value
Derivative financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 7)	26,087	29,644	Level 2		Not applicable	Not applicable
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	155,773	194,830				
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss excluding options (Note 7)	7,648	6,135	Level 2	Discounted cash flows. Future cash flows are estimated based on forward exchange rates (from observable forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period).	Not applicable	Not applicable
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7,648	6,135				
Non-derivative financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 9)	549,576	730,682	Level 1	Quoted prices in an active market	Not applicable	Not applicable
Non-derivative financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 9)	1,613,117	2,057,721	Level 2	Quoted prices in a market that is not active.	Not applicable	Not applicable
Non-derivative financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 9)	37,780	43,130	Level 3	Unlisted securities	Percentage discount	The higher the discount, the lower the fair value
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,200,473	2,831,533				

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There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2, during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.

During the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, there was a transfer between Levels 2 and 3 due to the lack of up-to-date information on market prices due to the lack of an active market for transactions.

	Non-derivative financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Level 3)	Non-derivative financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – unquoted equity securities (Level 3)
31 December 2023	132,672	-
Settlements*	(132,672)	-
Purchase	-	25,546
Transfer from Level 2	-	18,584
Expense recognised in profit or loss	-	(1,000)
31 December 2024	-	43,130
Settlements*	-	(4,965)
Purchase	5,021	-
Transfer from Level 2	-	1,654
Expense recognised in profit or loss	-	(2,039)
31 December 2025	5,021	37,780

*As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the settlements include written-off bonds of Kazakhstani corporations.

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosures are required).

The following methods and assumptions are used by the Bank to estimate the fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value.

Amounts due from and to credit institutions

For assets and liabilities maturing within one month, the carrying amount approximates fair value due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments. For the assets and liabilities maturing in over one month, the fair value was estimated as the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the appropriate year-end market rates.

Loans to customers

The estimate was made by discounting the scheduled future cash flows of the individual loans through the estimated maturity using prevailing market rates as at the respective year-end.

Amounts due to customers

Interest rates charged to customers closely approximate market interest rates and accordingly, the carrying amounts approximate fair values.

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Debt securities issued

Market values have been used to determine the fair value of debt securities traded on an active market. For other debt securities, the fair value was estimated as the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the year-end market rates.

The following table sets out the carrying amount and fair values of financial assets and liabilities not carried at their fair values:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Amounts due from credit institutions	384,987	392,971	347,850	368,576
Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowances for expected credit losses	1,129,264	1,100,617	742,730	721,087
Loans to customers	12,735,794	12,557,720	11,216,710	11,325,960
Financial liabilities				
Amounts due to customers	14,140,819	14,129,719	12,778,088	12,860,873
Amounts due to credit institutions	1,229,130	1,248,129	800,618	821,195
Debt securities issued	977,246	974,813	889,465	875,021

	31 December 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Amounts due from credit institutions	-	392,971	-	392,971
Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowance for expected credit losses	203,610	664,959	232,048	1,100,617
Loans to customers	-	-	12,557,720	12,557,720
Financial liabilities				
Amounts due to customers	-	14,129,719	-	14,129,719
Amounts due to credit institutions	-	1,248,129	-	1,248,129
Debt securities issued	-	974,813	-	974,813

	31 December 2024		
	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets			
Amounts due from credit institutions	368,576	-	368,576
Debt securities at amortised cost, net of allowance for expected credit losses	717,988	3,099	721,087
Loans to customers	-	11,325,960	11,325,960
Financial liabilities			
Amounts due to customers	12,860,873	-	12,860,873
Amounts due to credit institutions	821,195	-	821,195
Debt securities issued	875,021	-	875,021

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, obligatory reserves, other financial assets and other financial liabilities approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of such financial instruments.

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32. Related party transactions

Related parties or transactions with related parties are assessed in accordance with IAS 24 “Related Party Disclosures”. Related parties may enter into transactions which unrelated parties might not. Terms, conditions and amounts of related party transactions are usually same as those between unrelated parties.

Considering each possible related party not only their legal status is taken into account but also the substance of the relationship between these parties.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank had the following transactions outstanding with related parties:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Related party balances	Total category as per separate financial statements caption	Related party balances	Total category as per separate financial statements caption
Cash and cash equivalents	195	1,577,653	35	1,327,703
- subsidiaries	195		35	
Amounts due from credit institutions	218,041	384,987	195,616	347,850
- subsidiaries	218,041		195,616	
Investments in subsidiaries	628,790	628,790	542,621	542,621
- subsidiaries	628,790		542,621	
Loans to customers before allowances for expected credit losses	76,085	13,326,794	111,848	11,776,495
- entities with joint control or significant influence over the Bank	30,486		11,923	
- key management personnel of the Bank or its parent	192		259	
- subsidiaries	45,392		99,651	
- other related parties	15		15	
Allowances for expected credit losses	(153)	(591,000)	(49)	(559,785)
- entities with joint control or significant influence over the Bank	(139)		(33)	
- subsidiaries	(11)		(12)	
- key management personnel of the Bank or its parent	(2)		(3)	
- other related parties	(1)		(1)	
Other assets	27,106	194,987	1,370	137,510
- subsidiaries	27,106		1,370	
Amounts due to customers	213,436	14,140,819	287,971	12,778,088
- the parent	98,411		207,429	
- entities with joint control or significant influence over the Bank	54,693		47,450	
- key management personnel of the Bank or its parent	3,338		2,978	
- subsidiaries	41,422		24,917	
- other related parties	15,572		5,197	

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	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Related party	Total category	Related party	Total category
	balances	as per	balances	as per
		separate		separate
		financial		financial
		statements		statements
		caption		caption
Amounts due to credit institutions	4,033	1,229,130	5,661	800,618
- subsidiaries	2,486		3,732	
- investments in associate	1,547		1,929	
Debt securities issued	593,057	977,246	346,796	889,465
- the parent	583,473		338,604	
- key management personnel of the Bank or its parent	2,029		1,055	
- subsidiaries	7,148		7,137	
- other related parties	407		-	
Other liabilities	1,075	228,127	1,252	271,185
- subsidiaries	1,075		1,252	

Included in the statements of profit or loss for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, are the following amounts which arose due to transactions with related parties:

	Year ended		Year ended	
	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Related	Total category	Related	Total category
	party	as per	party	as per
	transactions	separate	transactions	separate
		financial		financial
		statements		statements
		caption		caption
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	24,952	2,555,128	28,255	2,069,755
- entities with joint control or significant influence over the Bank	1,933		1,291	
- subsidiaries	17		26,942	
- associates	23,001		-	
- other related parties	1		22	
Interest expense	(10,526)	(1,382,809)	(15,812)	(1,040,680)
- the parent	(2,420)		(10,288)	
- entities with joint control or significant influence over the Bank	(4,258)		(2,243)	
- key management personnel of the Bank or its parent	(136)		(140)	
- subsidiaries	(3,482)		(2,868)	
- other related parties	(230)		(273)	
Fee and commission income	8,007	229,553	9,609	207,998
- subsidiaries	7,983		9,609	
- associates	24		-	
Fee and commission expense	(5,611)	(100,063)	(5,084)	(87,848)
- subsidiaries	(5,611)		(5,084)	
Net (loss)/gain from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(41)	70,445	-	90,192
- subsidiaries	(41)		-	

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	Year ended 31 December 2025		Year ended 31 December 2024	
	Related party transactions	Total category as per separate financial statements caption	Related party transactions	Total category as per separate financial statements caption
Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain	(916)	138,307	2,430	93,296
- subsidiaries	(916)		2,430	
Dividends received from subsidiaries	76,618	76,618	53,485	53,485
- subsidiaries	76,618		53,485	
Share in profit of associate	16,000	16,000	15,526	15,526
Operating expenses	(22,212)	(257,501)	(15,792)	(222,399)
- entities with joint control or significant influence over the Bank	(2,000)		-	
- subsidiaries	(20,212)		(15,792)	
Other income/(expenses)	1,435	5,162	1,342	(58,697)
- subsidiaries	1,435		1,342	
	Year ended 31 December 2025		Year ended 31 December 2024	
	Related party transactions	Total category as per separate financial statements caption	Related party transactions	Total category as per separate financial statements caption
Key management personnel compensation:	(6,491)	(149,668)	(4,776)	(127,370)
- salaries and other employee benefits	(6,491)		(4,776)	

33. Subsequent events

On 21 January 2026 the General Meeting of Shareholders of Open Travel Networks Ltd resolved to proceed with voluntary liquidation.