

**NATIONAL BANK
OF THE REPUBLIC OF
KAZAKHSTAN**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

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NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that present the consolidated financial position of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan (the “NBK” or the “National Bank”) and its subsidiaries (the NBK and its subsidiaries together – the “Group”) as at 31 December 2025, and the results of the Group’s operations, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended, in accordance with the Basis of Preparation of the consolidated financial statements described in the Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements (the “Basis of Preparation”).

In preparing the consolidated 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;
- preparing consolidated financial statements based on the assumption that the Group will continue to operate for the foreseeable future.

Management is also responsible for:

- designing, implementing and maintaining an effective and reliable system of internal controls, throughout the National Bank;
- maintaining an accounting system that allows at the required date, with a sufficient degree of accuracy, to prepare information on the consolidated financial position of the National Bank and ensure compliance of the consolidated financial statements of the National Bank with the requirements of the basic principles for the preparation of consolidated financial statements;
- maintaining statutory accounting records in compliance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- taking such steps as are reasonably available to them to safeguard the assets of the National Bank; and
- detecting and preventing and detecting fraud, errors and other irregularities.

These consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 were authorised by Management Board on 3 April 2026.

On behalf of the Management Board of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

Suleimenov T.M.
Governor

3 April 2026
Astana, Kazakhstan

Taishibayeva D.A.
Chief Accountant

3 April 2026
Astana, Kazakhstan



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Management Board of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter the “National Bank”) and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as the “Group”) for the year ended 31 December 2025 have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements (“the principles of preparation of the consolidated financial statements”).

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2025;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of financial position as at that date;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 consolidated financial statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



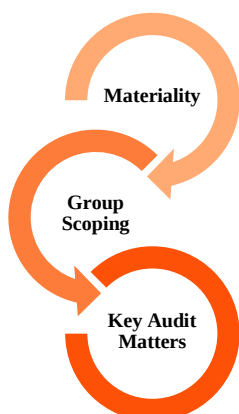
Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Law on Audit Activity that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the IESBA Code.

Our audit approach

Overview



- The amount of total assets was taken as the basis for calculating the level of materiality as a whole.
- We audited the financial statements of the National Bank, performed specified audit procedures on a number of subsidiaries and instructed component auditors to audit or perform specified audit procedures on certain subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group.
- Accounting for the currency in circulation and fair value measurement of investments in alternative instruments accounted for at fair value through profit or loss.

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls including, among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.



Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall Group materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, if any, both individually and in aggregate on the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

As stated in Article 7 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the main goal of the National Bank is to ensure price stability in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Law also directly states that the National Bank, when performing its tasks, should not be guided by the goal of making a profit. Consequently, we have determined the amount of total assets as the basis for calculating the level of materiality.

Key audit matters

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



Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Accounting for the currency in circulation We considered the accounting for currency in circulation as a key audit matter due to the materiality of the balance in the amount of KZT 5,248,470,355 thousand as of 31 December 2025, and the importance of the business process for the activities of the National Bank. In addition, due to the specific nature of currency in circulation, determining its completeness and accuracy is dependent upon on controls and processes around the production of banknotes, physical control over banknotes stored in the National Bank's own vaults and around the destruction of banknotes taken out of circulation. Note 20, Currency in Circulation and Note 31, Risk Management provide detailed information on the balance of currency in circulation.	To confirm the completeness and accuracy of currency in circulation, we performed the following audit procedures: • We assessed the process of accounting for currency in circulation in accordance with the policies and internal regulations of the National Bank; • We gained an understanding and assessed the design of selected key controls over the processes relating to currency in circulation. This included transfers to and from various divisions of the National Bank and its banknote production subsidiary, transfers to/from commercial banks/other financial institutions, destruction of damaged/old banknotes, and the inventory of banknotes stored at the National Bank. We also gained an understanding of and assessed the design of selected key controls at the National Bank's banknote production subsidiary related to access restriction and production of banknotes. We tested the operational effectiveness of key controls, using a rotational approach for some of those, based on the results of testing from the previous year; • We reconciled the movement of banknote paper for the reporting period and performed substantive procedures for each component of this movement, including the receipt of banknote paper, the production of banknotes, the destruction of technical waste during production. In particular, on a sample basis, we tested contracts with third-party suppliers of banknote paper, traced the actual volume of banknotes produced to the approved Annual production schedule, including additions to that, tested the acts on the destruction of technical waste during production, and reconciled the balance of banknote paper as of 31 December 2025.



Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
	• We carried out a reconciliation of the year end balance of currency in circulation compared to the prior year end - preparing the schedule of movement of currency in circulation and undertook substantive audit procedures on each of the different components of this schedule; • On a sample basis we tested the receiving of new banknotes from the National Bank's banknote production subsidiary; • On a sample basis we tested the transfer of banknotes to and receipt of banknotes from commercial banks/other financial institutions, including old/damaged banknotes; • On a sample basis we tested documents on destruction of old/damaged banknotes; • We participated in the year end stock count of banknotes in the vault of the National Bank; • We have reviewed the accuracy and completeness of the disclosures regarding currency in circulation in the Group's consolidated financial statements.



Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Fair value measurement of investments in alternative instruments accounted for at fair value through profit or loss As disclosed in Note 16, the Group invests in alternative instruments accounted at fair value through profit or loss, which include investments in hedge funds, private equity funds and real estate funds. As the fair value of these investments is recorded in the consolidated financial statements based on the information received from the external fund managers and due to the significant balance of these investments - KZT 1,654,878,434 thousand at 31 December 2025, this matter was identified as a key audit matter. See Note 2, Material Accounting Policies And Critical Estimates And Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies, Note 16, Financial Instruments at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, Note 31, Risk Management, and Note 36, Financial Assets and Liabilities: Fair Values and Accounting Classifications provides detailed information on determining fair value and accounting for these investments.	We have gained an understanding of, assessed the design of and tested the operational effectiveness of selected key controls over the process of monitoring and overseeing the alternative instruments accounted at fair value through profit or loss. This includes the Group's process for the selection of fund managers and subsequent monitoring of fund managers. We also checked that systems and organisational controls of the fund managers are annually assessed by reputable external auditors and we reviewed these assessments. We performed, amongst other procedures, the following audit procedures to confirm the accuracy of fair value measurements of investments in alternative instruments accounted at fair value through profit or loss: • We reviewed the Group's due diligence regarding the assessment of potential external investment managers for hedge funds, private equity funds and real estate funds, as well as the assessment of the funds in which the fund managers have invested; • We studied the terms and conditions of the trust investment management agreement, the investment strategy for managing a portfolio of alternative instruments, partnership agreements of special purpose vehicles for a portfolio of alternative instruments, investment management agreements concluded with external managers and additional agreements thereto, including the frequency and method of the fund managers providing valuations of the investments; • We obtained an understanding of the reputation, experience and independence of the external fund managers in relation to the Group, and the reputation and experience of the external auditors of the consolidated hedge funds, private equity funds and real estate funds; • We verified that the Group accounts for investments in hedge funds, private equity funds and real estate funds at the Group's consolidated financial statements level in accordance with the Group's accounting policies;



Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
	• We received confirmation letters containing the owner of the investments and fair value amounts for investments in hedge funds, private equity funds and real estate funds from the independent external fund managers and compared them to those presented in the consolidated financial statements; • On a sample basis we tested 2025 cash-flow movements of investments related to investments in funds and funds returned as a result of exit from funds; • We compared the fair value amounts of investments in hedge funds, private equity funds and real estate funds presented in the Group's prior year consolidated financial statements with those presented in the audited financial statements of hedge funds, private equity funds and real estate funds at 31 December 2024 to gain comfort that the unaudited valuations provided in prior periods do not differ significantly from the final 31 December valuations included in the funds' own audited financial statements; • We inspected the Group's internal quarterly reports on alternative investments markets to ensure that any major market fluctuations/events have been taken into consideration that would materially affect recorded fair value; • We reviewed the accuracy and completeness of the disclosures for alternative investments in the Group's consolidated financial statements, including the determination of the level of the fair value hierarchy.



Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

How we tailored our Group audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

The Group includes the National Bank and its 11 subsidiaries. Accounting is maintained by each subsidiary independently, while group reporting forms for consolidation purposes are uploaded by subsidiaries into a special platform of the National Bank, and then the Group's consolidated group reporting forms are generated automatically.

We audited the financial statements of the National Bank and the significant balances and transactions of subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group not included in any of the below referred to components.

Subsidiaries represent approximately 16% of the Group's total assets as at 31 December 2025. Of these, two subsidiaries were determined by us to be significant components of the Group due to their size and/or risk of material misstatement. For these subsidiaries and for two subsidiaries that we did not determine to be significant components of the Group but for which we performed specified audit procedures, we determined the level of component materiality and ensured that the below audit procedures were undertaken.

A component auditor carried out full scope work on the audit of the financial statements of one subsidiary and we reviewed their audit working papers. We performed ourselves specified audit procedures over two other components. Further, we instructed another component auditor to perform specified audit procedures over one other component and obtained responses on the procedures performed in accordance with our issued group instructions and we reviewed the relevant working papers of the component auditor.



Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Other information

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

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

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

When we read 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 consolidated financial statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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



Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern;
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.



Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's 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.

**Independent Auditor's Report (continued)**

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Aigul Akhmetova.

On behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Approved by:

Signed by:

Azamat Konratbayev
Managing Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
(General State License of the Ministry of
Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan
№00000005 dated 21 October 1999)

Aigul Akhmetova
Partner, Auditor in charge
(Qualified Auditor's Certificate
№00000083 dated 27 August 2012)

3 April 2026
Almaty, Kazakhstan

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Interest income calculated using effective interest rate method	4	820,137,308	741,425,007
Interest expense	4	(1,463,370,904)	(1,173,504,243)
Net interest expense		(643,233,596)	(432,079,236)
Fee and commission income		55,625,790	64,181,689
Fee and commission expense		(17,846,031)	(10,140,442)
Net fee and commission income		37,779,759	54,041,247
Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	5	108,220,498	135,966,811
Net gain on investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income and dividends received		96,838,652	10,050,547
Share of profit and other changes in associates		(348,886)	8,356,870
Income/(Expense) on rehabilitation of the banking sector and economy	6	188,023,055	(92,137,550)
Other operating income	7	129,856,418	224,953,837
Other operating expense	8	(97,949,504)	(77,191,831)
Recovery/(Charge) of allowance for credit losses	13,15,17,18,19	53,223,888	(49,607,063)
Banknotes and coins production expenses	9	(20,094,475)	(20,073,264)
Personnel expenses	10	(59,349,664)	(54,176,589)
Expenses on financing the Agency for Regulation and Development of the Financial Market		(17,542,694)	(8,659,488)

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Depreciation and amortisation		(11,020,490)	(8,315,832)
Other general and administrative expenses	11	(25,605,034)	(24,760,490)
Loss before income tax		(261,202,073)	(333,632,031)
Income tax expense	12	(42,891,901)	(20,950,413)
Loss for the year		(304,093,974)	(354,582,444)
Loss/profit attributable to:			
- Equity holders of the National Bank		(304,573,206)	(354,967,136)
- Non-controlling interests		479,232	384,692
Loss for the year		(304,093,974)	(354,582,444)

On behalf of the Management Board of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

Suleimenov T. M.
Governor

3 April 2026
Astana, Kazakhstan

Taishibayeva D. A.
Chief Accountant

3 April 2026
Astana, Kazakhstan

The notes on pages 27-186 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Loss for the year	(304,093,974)	(354,582,444)
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax		
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>		
Movement in fair value reserve (debt instruments):		
- Net change in fair value	(145,664,596)	27,473,996
- Net change in fair value transferred to profit or loss	69,712,286	18,675,519
<i>Total of items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>	<i>(75,952,310)</i>	<i>46,149,515</i>
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>		
Movement in fair value reserve (equity instruments)	395,059,627	183,834,316
Foreign currency revaluation reserve	(135,209,955)	1,061,001,000
Gold revaluation reserve (Note 14)	8,012,927,534	4,177,682,313
Revaluation reserve of property, plant and equipment	(13,185)	1,141,352
<i>Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>	<i>8,272,764,021</i>	<i>5,423,658,981</i>
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	8,196,811,711	5,469,808,496
Total comprehensive income for the year	7,892,717,737	5,115,226,052
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
- Equity holders of the National Bank	7,892,242,542	5,114,840,530
- Non-controlling interests	475,195	385,522
Total comprehensive income for the year	7,892,717,737	5,115,226,052

On behalf of the Management Board of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

Suleimenov T. M.
Governor

3 April 2026
Astana, Kazakhstan

Taishibayeva D. A.
Chief Accountant

3 April 2026
Astana, Kazakhstan

The notes on pages 27-186 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,838,303,325	3,610,356,268
Gold	14	24,122,988,131	12,594,851,287
Loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions	15	2,133,163,459	2,312,238,657
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	16	1,686,260,144	1,506,120,456
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	17	9,595,594,371	9,748,803,661
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	18	323,588,022	319,159,712
Investments in associates		18,428,262	20,724,353
Property, plant and equipment		159,478,311	105,980,464
Intangible assets		31,296,171	11,683,445
Current tax asset		8,689,749	9,904,387
Deferred tax assets	12	258,416,372	293,263,689
Other assets	19	1,162,168,541	1,198,389,199
Total assets		41,338,374,858	31,731,475,578
LIABILITIES			
Currency in circulation	20	5,248,470,355	4,733,663,281
Digital tenge in circulation	21	23,225,458	129,109,492
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	22	12,375,000,964	10,726,283,685
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	16	1,312,361	3,639,965
Current accounts of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan	23	128,127,150	191,867,517
Current accounts of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	24	1,954,020,146	2,236,600,133
Customer accounts	25	339,259,936	469,362,161

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

		31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Debt securities issued	26	1,584,377,388	1,602,796,299
Provisions	27	58,371,016	55,921,437
Current tax liability		2,918,208	18,654
Deferred tax liabilities	12	3,294,454	2,943,966
Other liabilities	28	977,730,136	829,730,629
Total liabilities		22,696,107,572	20,981,937,219
EQUITY			
Charter capital	29	20,000,000	20,000,000
Special guarantee reserve	29	1,573,318,083	1,160,135,134
Other reserves		3,977,154	3,977,154
Revaluation reserve for property and equipment		28,917,525	29,038,630
Reserve for changes in fair value of financial assets		304,986,823	(14,120,494)
Revaluation reserve for foreign currency, foreign currency derivatives and gold		22,618,137,630	14,740,416,014
Accumulated losses		(5,910,202,303)	(5,192,565,258)
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the National Bank		18,639,134,912	10,746,881,180
Non-controlling interests	29	3,132,374	2,657,179
Total equity		18,642,267,286	10,749,538,359
Total liabilities and equity		41,338,374,858	31,731,475,578

On behalf of the Management Board of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

Suleimenov T. M.
Governor

3 April 2026
Astana, Kazakhstan

Taishibayeva D. A.
Chief Accountant

3 April 2026
Astana, Kazakhstan

The notes on pages 27-186 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before income tax	(261,202,073)	(333,632,031)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation and amortisation	11,020,490	8,315,832
Charge/(Recovery) of allowance for credit losses	(53,223,888)	49,607,063
Provisions	-	(415,903)
Compensation for individuals' deposits	(60,180)	-
(Gain)/Loss from disposal of property, plant and equipment	164,437	(40,360)
Loss from revaluation of property, plant and equipment	-	30,882
Interest expense	1,463,370,904	1,173,504,243
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method	(820,137,308)	(741,425,007)
Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(105,191,718)	(137,869,915)
Net gain on investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income and dividends received	(96,838,652)	(10,050,547)
Share of profit and other changes in associates	348,886	(8,356,870)
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets		
Gold	(3,514,410,112)	556,036,123
Loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions	244,878,450	69,364,537

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(124,917,160)	(36,171,144)
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	571,766,659	(2,823,996,658)
Other assets	36,070,006	18,865,377
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities		
Currency in circulation	514,807,074	623,302,208
Digital tenge in circulation	(105,884,034)	129,104,866
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	1,654,161,254	2,256,492,263
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(2,279,008)	711,244
Repurchase agreements	-	(6,286,908)
Current accounts of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan	(63,740,367)	58,721,471
Current accounts of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	(308,499,412)	312,199,754
Customer accounts	(129,673,884)	95,908,579
Provisions	2,449,578	(415,903)
Other liabilities	152,997,934	112,268,475
Interest received	683,371,798	553,112,816
Interest paid, excluding interest paid on issued debt securities	(1,235,462,418)	(941,822,499)
Dividends received	28,726,066	28,726,066
Income tax paid	(3,579,903)	(2,865,431)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	(1,460,966,581)	1,002,922,623

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of investment securities measured at amortised cost	(45,867,175)	(39,861,083)
Repayment of investment securities measured at amortised cost	41,639,762	31,579,013
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(84,295,500)	(36,725,983)
Net cash used in investing activities	(88,522,913)	(45,008,053)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issue of debt securities (Note 26)	6,879,951,012	7,215,923,797
Repayment of debt securities issued (Note 26)	(6,910,110,773)	(8,035,924,520)
Interest paid on debt securities issued	(221,154,368)	(222,127,064)
Net cash used in financing activities	(251,314,129)	(1,042,127,787)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,800,803,623)	(84,213,217)
Effect of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(18,153,121)	150,768,916
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year, gross	3,664,250,266	3,597,694,567
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year, gross (Note 13)	1,845,293,522	3,664,250,266

On behalf of the Management Board of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

Suleimenov T. M.
Governor

3 April 2026
Astana, Kazakhstan

Taishibayeva D. A.
Chief Accountant

3 April 2026
Astana, Kazakhstan

The notes on pages 27-186 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Equity attributable to equity holders of the National Bank									
	Charter capital	Special guarantee reserve	Other reserves	Revaluation reserve for property and equipment	Reserve for changes in fair value of financial assets	Revaluation reserve for foreign currency, foreign currency derivatives and gold	Accumulated losses	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
KZT'000										
Balance 1 January 2025	20,000,000	1,160,135,134	3,977,154	29,038,630	(14,120,494)	14,740,416,014	(5,192,565,258)	10,746,881,180	2,657,179	10,749,538,359
Total comprehensive income										
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(304,573,206)	(304,573,206)	479,232	(304,093,974)
Other comprehensive income										
Movement in fair value reserve (debt instruments):										
Net change in fair value	-	-	-	-	(145,664,596)	-	-	(145,664,596)	-	(145,664,596)
Net amount transferred to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	69,712,286	-	-	69,712,286	-	69,712,286
Movement in fair value reserve (equity instruments):										
Net change in fair value	-	-	-	-	395,059,627	-	-	395,059,627	-	395,059,627
Foreign currency and foreign currency derivative financial instruments revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(135,205,918)	-	(135,205,918)	(4,037)	(135,209,955)
Gold revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	-	8,012,927,534	-	8,012,927,534	-	8,012,927,534
Revaluation reserve for property and equipment	-	-	-	(13,185)	-	-	-	(13,185)	-	(13,185)
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(13,185)	319,107,317	7,877,721,616	-	8,196,815,748	(4,037)	8,196,811,711
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(13,185)	319,107,317	7,877,721,616	(304,573,206)	7,892,242,542	475,195	7,892,717,737
Transfer of revaluation reserve resulting from depreciation and disposals	-	-	-	(107,920)	-	-	119,374	11,454	-	11,454
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity:										
Formation and redistribution of special guarantee reserve	-	413,182,949	-	-	-	-	(413,182,949)	-	-	-
Other movements in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	(264)	(264)	-	(264)
Total transactions with owners	-	413,182,949	-	-	-	-	(413,183,213)	(264)	-	(264)
Balance at 31 December 2025	20,000,000	1,573,318,083	3,977,154	28,917,525	304,986,823	22,618,137,630	(5,910,202,303)	18,639,134,912	3,132,374	18,642,267,286

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Equity attributable to equity holders of the National Bank									
		Special guarantee reserve	Other reserves	Revaluation reserve for property and equipment	Reserve for changes in fair value of financial assets	Revaluation reserve for foreign currency, foreign currency derivatives and gold	Accumulated losses	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
KZT'000	Charter capital									
Balance 1 January 2024	20,000,000	970,240,870	3,977,154	27,941,288	(244,026,916)	9,501,735,080	(4,648,568,329)	5,631,299,147	2,271,657	5,633,570,804
Total comprehensive income										
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(354,967,136)	(354,967,136)	384,692	(354,582,444)
Other comprehensive income										
Movement in fair value reserve (debt instruments):										
Net change in fair value	-	-	-	-	27,473,996	-	-	27,473,996	-	27,473,996
Net amount transferred to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	18,675,519	-	-	18,675,519	-	18,675,519
Movement in fair value reserve (equity instruments):										
Net change in fair value	-	-	-	-	183,756,907	-	77,409	183,834,316	-	183,834,316
Foreign currency and foreign currency derivative financial instruments revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	-	1,060,998,621	-	1,060,998,621	2,379	1,061,001,000
Gold revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	-	4,177,682,313	-	4,177,682,313	-	4,177,682,313
Revaluation reserve for property and equipment	-	-	-	1,142,901	-	-	-	1,142,901	(1,549)	1,141,352
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	-	1,142,901	229,906,422	5,238,680,934	77,409	5,469,807,666	830	5,469,808,496
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1,142,901	229,906,422	5,238,680,934	(354,889,727)	5,114,840,530	385,522	5,115,226,052
Transfer of revaluation reserve resulting from depreciation and disposals	-	-	-	(21,203)	-	-	13,076	(8,127)	-	(8,127)
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity:										
Formation and redistribution of special guarantee reserve	-	189,894,264	-	-	-	-	(189,894,264)	-	-	-
Other movements in equity	-	-	-	(24,356)	-	-	773,986	749,630	-	749,630
Total transactions with owners	-	189,894,264	-	(24,356)	-	-	(189,120,278)	749,630	-	749,630
Balance at 31 December 2024	20,000,000	1,160,135,134	3,977,154	29,038,630	(14,120,494)	14,740,416,014	(5,192,565,258)	10,746,881,180	2,657,179	10,749,538,359

On behalf of the Management Board of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

Suleimenov T. M.
Governor

3 April 2026
Astana, Kazakhstan

Taishibayeva D. A.
Chief Accountant

3 April 2026
Astana, Kazakhstan

The notes on pages 27-186 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1. INTRODUCTION

(a) Organisational structure and operations

The consolidated financial statements presented include the financial statements of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter - the “NBK”) and its subsidiaries (hereinafter - the “Group”).

The NBK was established in accordance with the Resolution of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan No.2134-XII dated 13 April 1993. Pursuant to this Resolution the State Bank of Kazakh SSR was renamed as the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The main goal of the NBK is to ensure price stability in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The NBK maintains the following tasks:

- develops and implements the monetary policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan; ensures the functioning of payment systems;
- exercises currency regulation and currency control in the Republic of Kazakhstan; promotes the stability of the financial system;
- carries the implementation of statistical activities in the field of monetary statistics, financial market statistics and external sector statistics;
- exercises other functions and performs other duties as provided by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan and Edicts of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Group, in accordance with the tasks assigned to it, performs the following main functions:

- develops and implements the state monetary policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- acts as a sole issuer of banknotes and coins of the Republic of Kazakhstan and manages currency in circulation on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- exercises currency regulation and currency control in the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- ensures management of the foreign currency assets and precious metals;
- carries out trust management of the National Fund the Republic of Kazakhstan (“National Fund”) on a basis of the trust management agreement concluded between the NBK and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1. INTRODUCTION, CONTINUED

(a) Organisation and operations, continued

- carries out trust management of the pension assets of “Unified Accumulative Pension Fund” JSC (“UAPF”) on the basis of the trust management agreement concluded between the NBK and UAPF;

- carries out other functions and powers stipulated by the Law "On the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan", other laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan and acts of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The NBK’s head office is registered at 64, Mangilik El avenue, Astana, Z05T8F6, Republic of Kazakhstan. As of 31 December 2025, the NBK operates 21 branches, 1 representative office in Almaty and has 11 subsidiaries in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In 2025, the Head Office of the NBK was moved to a new building located at the following address: Astana, Mangilik El Avenue, 64.

Below is the list of all NBK direct subsidiaries:

Name	Year of establishment	Principal activity	Ownership interest, %	
			2025	2024
RSE “Kazakhstan Mint of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan”	1994	Coins manufacturing	100.00	100.00
JSC "National Payment Corporation of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan"	1995	Electronic money transfers	100.00	100.00
JSC "Digital Development Center of the National Bank of Kazakhstan"	1996	Software development and maintenance	100.00	100.00
JSC “Kazakhstan Deposit Insurance Fund” (the “KDIF”)	1999	Individual deposit guaranteeing	100.00	100.00
RSE “Banknote Factory of National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan”	2004	Banknote manufacturing	100.00	100.00

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1. INTRODUCTION, CONTINUED

(a) Organisation and operations, continued

Name	Year of establishment	Principal activity	Ownership interest, %	
			2025	2024
JSC “Center of Activities’ Maintenance of the National Bank of Kazakhstan”	2011	Transportation services, carrying out business activities for property management	100.00	100.00
JSC “National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan” (the “NIC NBK” JSC)	2012	Management of assets of the National Fund, gold and foreign exchange assets of the NBK, pension assets	100.00	100.00
JSC “State Credit Bureau”	2012	Generation of credit histories and issue of credit reports	100.00	100.00
NICK Master Fund Ltd	2015	Management of gold and foreign currency assets of the NBK	100.00	100.00
JSC “Kazakhstan Sustainability Fund” (the “KSF” JSC)	2017	Ensuring financial stability of the banking sector through financial support of second-tier banks and economy	100.00	100.00
JSC “Central Securities Depository”	1996	Depository activity	63.24	63.24

Since 2019, investments in “Kazakhstan Stock Exchange” JSC (hereinafter – the “KASE” JSC) have been classified as investments in an associated organisation.

In 2025, in accordance with the decision of the Sole Shareholder, the Joint-Stock Company “Banking Service Bureau of the National Bank of Kazakhstan” was renamed into the Joint-Stock Company “Digital Development Center of the National Bank of Kazakhstan”.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

1. INTRODUCTION, CONTINUED**(b) Environment of carrying out economic activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan**

The Group's operations are primarily located in Kazakhstan. Consequently, the National Bank is exposed to the economic and financial risks in the market of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which exhibit characteristics inherent in developing markets. The regulatory framework and tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan are in the process of constant improvement. At the same time, the need to adapt to changing economic conditions is taken into account. In some cases, different approaches to their interpretation are possible, as well as periodic changes, which requires business entities to take a careful approach to issues of legal and tax regulation.

In 2025, Kazakhstan's real GDP increased by 6.5% YoY, indicating an expansion in business activity. The economic dynamics were shaped by both the expansion of the oil sector and the sustainable development of non-resource industries. The manufacturing industry, construction, transport and trade provided a significant contribution to the growth. The growth of business activity in 2025 was facilitated by high investment activity, the implementation of infrastructure projects and the maintenance of sustainable consumer demand.

On the part of the external sector, increased volatility was noted, primarily due to increased geopolitical risks and uncertainty. The increase in oil supply on the world market led to a decrease in oil prices from \$80 per barrel in 2024 to \$69.1 per barrel on average in 2025.

The dynamics of inflation in Kazakhstan in 2025 was characterized by acceleration until September 2025, reaching 12.9% in annual terms.

The high level of inflation was supported by pro-inflationary pressures from external and internal factors. External factors include an increase in world prices for certain types of food, a high increase in consumer prices in Russia, as well as the strengthening of the ruble against the tenge.

Among the internal factors, it is worth highlighting stable consumer demand, supported by the growth of consumer lending and fiscal stimulus measures, increased and volatile inflation expectations. In addition, prices for manufacturers' products in the manufacturing industry and certain types of agricultural products are rising against the background of rising production costs.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

1. INTRODUCTION, CONTINUED**(b) Environment of carrying out economic activities in the Republic of
Kazakhstan, continued**

In October 2025, the government announced a moratorium on price increases for AI-92 gasoline, diesel fuel, and tariffs for regulated housing and communal services.

In turn, the NBK continued to take measures to ensure price stability. This primarily involves pursuing a monetary policy aimed at achieving the medium-term inflation target of 5%. Starting in 2025, amid accelerating inflation and elevated inflation expectations, the base rate was increased by a cumulative 275 basis points from 15.25% to 18%. The NBK estimates that the base rate will be maintained at the set level until the end of the first half of 2026.

These measures, together with the NBK's monetary policy measures, raising minimum reserve requirements for banks, mirroring gold purchases, and macro- and microprudential measures to regulate consumer lending, helped slow inflation to 12.3% by the end of 2025.

As of December 31, 2025, the market rate was 505.53 tenge per 1 US dollar (December 31, 2024: 525.11 tenge per 1 US dollar).

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES**(a) Applicable standards**

The presented consolidated financial statements reflect management's assessment of the possible impact of the current operating conditions on the Group's results of operations and financial position. The actual impact of future business conditions may differ from management's estimates.

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan No.2155 dated 30 March 1995 “On the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan” the NBK determines its accounting policies taking into account IFRS Accounting standards (“IFRS”). However, NBK is not obliged to follow IFRS in full.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared to present the consolidated financial position of the Group and the results of its operations in accordance with the accounting policies of the NBK, which were approved by the Board of Directors of the National Bank on 27 June 2013 with the latest changes and addendums dated 26 December 2023 and which the Group considers to be appropriate given the nature of central bank activity. The NBK's accounting policies are based on IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC), with the principal modifications described below:

- gold and gold deposits are revalued based on the market value of gold; gains from the revaluation of gold and translation of all monetary assets and liabilities, derivatives denominated in foreign currencies to Kazakhstani tenge are recorded as other comprehensive income in equity (revaluation accounts). Losses from the revaluation of gold and translation of all monetary assets and liabilities, derivatives denominated in foreign currencies to Kazakhstani tenge are recorded as other comprehensive income in equity (revaluation accounts) to the extent that those do not exceed prior periods' net unrealized/realised gains accumulated in equity (revaluation accounts), and excess over net unrealised/realised gains is directly recognised as losses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. This accounting treatment applies to the currency position entirely.

- the NBK classified a portfolio of investment securities under external management into the category “measured at fair value through other comprehensive income”, even though this portfolio has characteristics of a different business model.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED**(b) Functional and presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements**

The functional currency of the NBK and its subsidiaries is the Kazakhstani tenge, which, being the national currency of the Republic of Kazakhstan, best reflects the economic essence of most transactions carried out by the NBK and the related circumstances affecting its activities. The Kazakhstani tenge is also the presentation currency of these consolidated financial statements.

All consolidated financial statements data have been rounded to the nearest thousand tenge.

(c) Principles for assessing financial performance

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis, except for gold, financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income and buildings, structures, land and motor vehicles recorded at revalued values.

(i) *Subsidiaries*

Subsidiaries are investees that are under the control of the Group. The Group controls an investee if the Group is exposed to the risk associated with variable returns from its involvement with the investee or has rights to receive such returns, and can influence those returns through the use of its power over the investee. In particular, the Group consolidates the financial statements of the investment properties that it essentially controls. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control is effectively established until the date that control effectively ceases.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED**(c) Principles for assessing financial performance, continued****(ii) *Fund management***

The NBK manages the assets of companies for the benefit of investors. The financial statements of these companies are not included in the Group's consolidated financial statements unless the Group controls such company (Note 34).

(iii) *Associated organisations*

Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profits and losses of associates, calculated using the equity method, from the date that significant influence effectively commences until the date that significant influence effectively ceases. Where the Group's share of losses in an associate exceeds the Group's interest (including long-term loans) in the associate, that interest is reduced to zero and subsequent losses are no longer recognised unless the Group has obligations in respect of the associate organisations.

(iv) *Transactions eliminated during consolidation*

Intra-group assets and liabilities, capital, income, expenses, and cash flows associated with transactions between subsidiaries and between NBK and subsidiaries are completely eliminated in the process of preparing consolidated financial statements.

(v) *Non-controlling interests*

Non-controlling interests represent equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to NBK.

Non-controlling interests are reflected in equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from capital attributable to owners of NBK.

Non-controlling interests in profit or loss and total comprehensive income are shown as a separate line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED**(c) Principles for assessing financial performance, continued****(v) *Interests of non-controlling shareholders, continued***

In accordance with the decision of the Board of the NBK, in 2023, a transaction was carried out to sell 50 percent of the shares of special purpose vehicles of a portfolio of alternative instruments of gold and foreign exchange assets of the NBK, investing in private capital funds, real estate and hedge funds, to the National Fund (Note 28). The NBK received compensation from the National Fund for the share sold to it in the form of a portfolio of assets, which were subsequently included in the investment portfolio of gold and foreign exchange assets of the NBK.

After this transaction, the NBK did not lose its control over the companies and/or special purpose partnerships, since it is the investment manager of the National Fund. A 50% share in companies and/or special purpose partnerships created for investment purposes is recognised as a liability due to the limited life of the companies and/or special purpose partnerships created for the purpose of investing or repurchasing shares at the request of the shareholder (Note 28).

(d) Foreign currency

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Foreign exchange gains resulting from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities into foreign currencies are recognised in other comprehensive income. Losses arising on the revaluation of monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss unless a previous revaluation increase recognised in other comprehensive income is written off directly in equity. In this case, they are reflected in other comprehensive income. Foreign currency revaluations are not transferred to profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currency at exchange rates prevailing on the dates when fair value is determined.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED**(d) Foreign currency, continued**

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and recorded at cost are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

(e) Interest income and expenses***Effective interest rate***

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The “effective interest rate” is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to exactly:

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

When calculating the effective interest rate on financial instruments that are not acquired or originated credit-impaired assets, the NBK estimates future cash flows taking into account all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but excluding expected credit losses. For acquired or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate adjusted for credit risk is calculated using the amount of expected future cash flows, including expected credit losses.

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

Amortised cost and gross book value

The “amortised cost” of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition, minus payments of principal, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the amount payable at maturity. maturity calculated using the effective interest method and, for financial assets, adjusted to consider the loss allowance.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

(e) Interest income and expenses, continued

Amortised cost and gross book value, continued

The “gross carrying amount of a financial asset” measured at amortised cost is the amortised cost of the financial asset before adjustment for the loss allowance.

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

However, for financial assets that become credit-impaired after initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is calculated again based on the gross carrying amount.

For financial assets that were credit-impaired at initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. Interest income on such assets is not calculated based on gross carrying amount, even if their credit risk subsequently decreases.

Presentation of information

Interest income calculated using the effective interest method and presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss includes:

- interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- interest income on debt investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Interest expense presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss includes interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Interest income on non-derivative debt financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is included in “Net gains from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss” in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED**(f) Financial instruments****(i) *Classification of financial instruments******Financial assets***

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as being measured at either amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, or fair value through profit or loss.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not classified at the discretion of the NBK as measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- the asset is held within the framework of a business model, the purpose of which is to hold assets to collect the required cash flow agreement; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset provide for the occurrence, on specified dates, of cash flows that represent solely the payment of the principal amount and interest accrued on the outstanding portion of the principal amount.

A debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated by the NBK as at fair value through profit or loss, except for the modification of accounting policies described in Note 2(a):

- the asset is held within the framework of a business model, the purpose of which is achieved both through the collection of contractual cash flows and through the sale of financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest accrued on the principal amount outstanding.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED**(f) Financial instruments, continued*****(i) Classification of financial instruments, continued******Financial assets, continued***

Upon initial recognition of non-trading equity investments, the National Bank may elect, irrevocably, to present subsequent changes in the fair value of the investment in other comprehensive income. This choice is made for each investment separately.

All other financial assets are classified as at fair value through profit or loss.

Assessment of business models

The NBK assesses the purpose of the business model within which the asset is held at the portfolio level as this best reflects the way the business is managed and the way information is presented to management. The NBK analyses the following information:

- policies and objectives established for portfolio management, as well as the implementation of these policies in practice. In particular, whether the management strategy is focused on collecting contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate structure, ensuring that the maturities of financial assets match the maturities of the financial liabilities used to finance those assets, or realising cash flows through the sale of assets;

- how the performance of the portfolio is assessed and how this information is communicated to management of NBK;

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

(f) Financial instruments, continued

(i) Classification of financial instruments, continued

Assessment of business models, continued

- the risks affecting the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how the managers responsible for managing the portfolio are remunerated (for example, does this remuneration depend on the fair value of the specified assets or on the contractual cash flows received on the assets);
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in past periods, the reasons for such sales, as well as expectations regarding future sales levels. However, information on sales levels is not considered in isolation, but as part of a single holistic analysis of how the NBK's stated goal of managing financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

However, a portfolio of externally managed investment securities is classified as “measured at fair value through other comprehensive income” even though the portfolio exhibits the characteristics of a different business model.

Assessing whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, “principal amount” is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. “Interest” is defined as consideration for the time value of money, for credit risk on the principal amount remaining outstanding for a specified period of time, and for other fundamental risks and costs associated with lending (for example, liquidity risk and administrative costs), and include profit margin.

In assessing whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (“SPPI test”), the NBK analyses the contractual terms of the financial instrument. This involves assessing whether the contractual terms of the financial asset contain any term that could change the timing or amount of the contractual cash flows so that the financial asset does not satisfy the requirement being analysed. When making an assessment, the NBK takes into account:

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

(f) Financial instruments, continued

(i) Classification of financial instruments, continued

Assessing whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, continued

- contingent events that may change the timing or amount of cash flows;
- conditions that have a lever effect (leverage);
- conditions for early repayment and extension of validity;
- conditions that limit the NBK's claims to cash flows from specified assets (for example, non-recourse financial assets); and
- conditions that result in changes in consideration for the time value of money, such as repricing of interest rates on a periodic basis.

Reclassification

The classification of financial assets does not change after initial recognition except in the period following the NBK changing its business model for managing financial assets.

Financial liabilities

The classification of financial liabilities cannot be changed after their initial recognition.

(ii) Derecognition

Financial assets

The NBK derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from that asset expire or when it transfers the rights to receive the cash flows from that asset in a transaction in which substantially all of the risk and risk are transferred to another party, benefits associated with ownership of the financial asset, or in which the NBK neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the financial asset and does not retain control of the financial asset.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED**(f) Financial instruments, continued*****(ii) Derecognition, continued*****Financial assets, continued**

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the part of the asset that is derecognised) and the amount of (i) the consideration received (including the amount of the new asset received less the amount of the new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that was recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

Any cumulative gain/loss recognised in other comprehensive income on equity investment securities designated at the discretion of the NBK as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is not subject to reclassification to profit or loss upon derecognition of such securities. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition created or retained by the NBK is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The NBK enters transactions under which it transfers assets recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position, but either retains all or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred assets, or a portion thereof. In such cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised. Examples of such transactions are securities lending and repo transactions.

Financial liabilities

The NBK derecognises a financial liability when the contractual obligations under it are fulfilled, cancelled or terminated.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

(f) Financial instruments, continued

(iii) *Modification of terms of financial assets and financial liabilities*

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset change, the NBK assesses whether the cash flows of the modified asset are significantly different. If the cash flows are significantly different (“significant modification”), the rights to the contractual cash flows of the original financial asset are considered to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised, and the new financial asset is recognised at fair value plus related transaction costs. Commission fees received as part of the modification are recognised as follows:

- amounts of commission fees that are taken into account when determining the fair value of a new asset, as well as amounts of commission fees that represent reimbursement of relevant transaction costs, are included in the initial valuation of this asset; and
- other commission amounts are recognised in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on derecognition.

Changes in the amount of cash flows on existing financial assets or financial liabilities are not considered modifications of terms if they result from the current terms of the contract.

The NBK makes a quantitative and qualitative assessment of whether the modification of terms is significant, that is, whether the cash flows of the original financial asset and the cash flows of the modified or replacement financial asset are significantly different. The NBK conducts a quantitative and qualitative assessment of the significance of the modification of conditions, analysing qualitative factors, quantitative factors and the combined effect of qualitative and quantitative factors.

If the cash flows are significantly different, the rights to the contractual cash flows of the original financial asset are considered to have expired. When carrying out this assessment, the NBK is guided by instructions regarding the derecognition of financial liabilities by analogy.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

(f) Financial instruments, continued

(iii) Modification of terms of financial assets and financial liabilities, continued

Financial assets, continued

The NBK concludes that the modification of the terms is significant based on the following qualitative factors:

- change in the currency of the financial asset;
- changing the type of collateral or other means of improving the quality of the asset;
- change of counterparty;
- change in regulatory norms;
- change in terms and procedure for making of payments;
- change in the economic essence of the transaction;
- a change in the terms of a financial asset resulting in non-compliance with the SPPI criterion (for example, the addition of a conversion condition).

If the modification is due to the financial difficulties of the counterparty/issuer, then the purpose of such a modification, as a rule, is to reimburse the maximum possible amount of the cost of the asset according to the original terms of the contract, and not to create (issue) a new asset on terms significantly different from the original ones.

If the NBK plans to modify a financial asset in a manner that would result in forgiveness of a portion of the contractual cash flows, it should consider whether a portion of the asset should be written off prior to the modification (see write-off policy below). This approach has an impact on the outcome of the measurement and results in the criteria for derecognition of the relevant financial asset generally not being met in such cases. The NBK also makes a qualitative assessment of whether the modification of terms is significant.

If a modification to the terms of a financial asset measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income does not result in the financial asset being derecognised, the NBK recalculates the gross carrying amount of the asset using the asset's original effective interest rate and recognises the difference as gain or loss on modification in profit or loss. For floating rate financial assets, the original effective interest rate used in calculating the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market conditions at the time the modification is made.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

(f) Financial instruments, continued

(iii) *Modification of terms of financial assets and financial liabilities, continued*

Financial assets, continued

Costs incurred or fees paid, and fees received arising as part of such modification adjust the gross carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining life of the modified financial asset.

If such a modification is due to financial difficulties of the counterparty/issuer, the corresponding gain or loss is presented as an impairment loss. Otherwise, the related gain or loss is presented as interest income calculated using the effective interest method (see Note 2(e)).

Financial liabilities

The NBK derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified in such a way that the amount of cash flows on the modified liability changes significantly. In this case, the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised at fair value.

The difference between the carrying amount of the previous financial liability and the amount of the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss. The consideration paid includes non-financial assets transferred, if any, and liabilities assumed, including a new modified financial liability.

The NBK conducts a quantitative and qualitative assessment of the significance of the modification of conditions, analysing qualitative factors, quantitative factors and the combined effect of qualitative and quantitative factors.

The NBK concludes that the modification of the terms is significant based on the following qualitative factors:

- change in the currency of the financial liability;
- adding a conversion condition.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

(f) Financial instruments, continued

(iii) *Modification of terms of financial assets and financial liabilities, continued*

Financial liabilities, continued

For measurement purposes, terms are significantly different if the present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including commission payments less fees received, discounted at the original effective interest rate, differs by at least 10% from the discounted present value. the remaining cash flows on the original financial liability.

If a modification to the terms of a financial liability does not cause it to be derecognised, the amortised cost of the liability is restated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate and the resulting difference is recognised as a gain or loss on the modification in profit or loss. For variable rate financial obligations, the original effective interest rate used in calculating the gain or loss on the modification is adjusted to reflect current market conditions at the time the modification is made.

Costs incurred or fees paid as part of the modification are recognised as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining life of the modified financial liability by restating the instrument's effective interest rate.

(iv) *Impairment*

See also Note 3.

The NBK recognises an allowance for expected credit losses for the following financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- financial assets that are debt instruments;
- issued financial guarantee agreements.

No impairment loss is recognised for investments in equity instruments accounted for at fair value, and changes in their value are reflected in other comprehensive income.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED**(f) Financial instruments, continued****(iv) *Impairment, continued***

The NBK estimates provisions for losses in an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (“ECL”), except for the following instruments, for which the amount of the provision recognised will be equal to 12-month expected credit losses:

- debt investment securities that have low credit risk as of the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments for which the credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition (see Note 3).

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses due to events of default on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. Financial instruments for which 12-month expected credit losses are recognised are classified as Stage 1 financial instruments.

Lifetime expected credit losses (“lifetime ECL”) are defined as the ECL resulting from all possible events of default for a financial instrument over its entire expected life.

Financial instruments for which lifetime ECL are recognised are classified as Stage 2 financial instruments (if the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition, but the financial instrument is not credit-impaired) and Stage 3 financial instruments (if the financial instrument is credit-impaired).

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

(f) Financial instruments, continued

(iv) *Impairment, continued*

Restructured financial assets

When the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated by agreement, or the terms of a financial asset are modified, or an existing financial asset is replaced by a new one due to financial difficulties of the counterparty/issuer, the financial asset is assessed to determine whether the financial asset should be derecognised and expected credit losses are assessed as follows:

- if the expected restructuring does not result in the derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows on the modified financial asset are included in the calculation of the cash shortfall on the existing asset (see Note 3);

- if the expected restructuring will result in the derecognition of an existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the terminal cash flow of the existing asset at the time it is derecognised. This amount is included in the calculation of the cash shortfall on the existing financial asset, which is discounted over the period from the expected derecognition date to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the NBK assesses financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income to assess whether they are credit-impaired. A financial asset is “credit-impaired” when one or more events occur that have an adverse effect on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

(f) Financial instruments, continued

(iv) *Impairment, continued*

Credit-impaired financial assets, continued

Evidence of credit impairment of a financial asset includes, in particular, the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulties of the counterparty or issuer;
- violation of the terms of the contract, such as default or late payment;
- restructuring by the NBK of a loan or advance payment on terms that the NBK would not otherwise consider;
- the possibility of bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation of the counterparty; or
- the disappearance of an active market for the security because of financial difficulties.

A loan whose terms have been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's financial condition is generally considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of non-collection of contractual cash flows has decreased significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. In addition, loans that are past due by 90 days or more are considered credit-impaired.

When assessing for credit impairment an investment in government bonds (other financial assets) for which the state is the debtor, the NBK considers the following factors:

- market assessment of creditworthiness, reflected in bond yields;
- creditworthiness assessments performed by rating agencies;
- the country's ability to access capital markets to issue new debt;
- the likelihood of debt restructuring, leading to holders incurring losses because of voluntary or forced debt forgiveness;

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

(f) Financial instruments, continued

(iv) Impairment, continued

Credit-impaired financial assets, continued

- the presence of mechanisms for providing international support that allow such a country to provide the necessary support as a “creditor of last resort”, as well as the intention of government bodies and departments expressed in public statements to use these mechanisms. This includes assessing whether the mechanisms are effective and whether they are able to meet the required criteria, regardless of political intent.

Presentation of the allowance for expected credit losses in the consolidated statement of financial position

The amounts of the allowance for expected credit losses are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a reduction from the gross carrying amount of those assets;
- debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: a loss allowance is not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the amount of the loss allowance is disclosed and recognised as part of the fair value reserve.

Write-offs

Loans and debt securities are subject to write-off (partially or in full) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery of all or part of the financial asset. Typically, this is the case where the NBK determines that the counterparty does not have assets or sources of income that can generate sufficient cash flows to repay the debt amounts to be written off. This assessment is performed for each asset separately.

With respect to written-off financial assets, the NBK may continue to carry out debt collection activities in accordance with the policy for the recovery of amounts due.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

(f) Financial instruments, continued

(iv) Impairment, continued

Financial guarantee contracts that are not an integral part of the financial asset

An agreement for a second-tier bank to join the mandatory deposit guarantee system is recognised as a financial guarantee agreement in accordance with IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” and falls within the scope of IAS 32 “Financial Instruments: Presentation of Information”.

A financial guarantee contract is a contract under which the issuer is obligated to make specified payments to a counterparty specified in the debtor's contract to reimburse the debtor for a loss incurred by the debtor because the debtor fails to make payments when due under the original or revised terms of the debt instrument. Thus, the contingent obligation to pay the amount of guarantee compensation to the depositors of the participating bank as a result of its default is a financial guarantee agreement.

After initial recognition, the financial guarantee contract is subsequently measured at the higher of:

- 1) the amount of the loss allowance; and,
- 2) the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the total amount of revenue recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”.

Payments of guarantee compensation are made exclusively upon the occurrence of a default of the participating bank in accordance with the terms of the adhesion agreement under which the guarantee is provided.

Expected credit losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position in the appropriate liability accounts. Any adjustments thereafter are recognised in profit or loss.

In the event of a default of a participating bank, the amount of accrued reserves to cover financial guarantees for the liquidated bank, if sufficient, is reclassified to the account of obligations to pay guarantee compensation. In case of insufficiency, it is additionally credited to the reserve account to cover the financial guarantee, then reclassified to the liability account for payment of guarantee compensation.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED***(iv) Repos and reverse repos***

Securities sold under agreements to sell with an obligation to repurchase (hereinafter referred to as “repos”) are recorded as financing transactions secured by the pledge of securities, and the securities continue to be recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position, and obligations to counterparties are reflected as repurchase agreements as a separate line item in the consolidated statement of financial position. The difference between the sale price and the repurchase price represents interest expense and is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the repurchase agreement using the effective interest method.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell (“reverse repos”) are recorded as reverse repos on a separate line item in the consolidated statement of financial position. The difference between the purchase price and the resale price represents interest income and is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the reverse repurchase agreement using the effective interest method.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED**(f) Financial instruments, continued****(v) *Derivatives***

Derivatives include swaps, forwards and futures and options on interest rates, foreign currencies, precious metals and securities, and any combination of the foregoing.

Derivative instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the trade date and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. All derivative instruments are recorded as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative.

Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments are recognised immediately in profit or loss, except for changes in the fair value of derivative instruments whose underlying assets are foreign currencies, which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Gains from revaluation of derivative instruments whose underlying assets are foreign currencies are recognised directly in other comprehensive income. Losses on revaluation of these derivative instruments are recognised in profit or loss to the extent they exceed prior periods' net unrealized gains, otherwise they are reduced directly to other comprehensive income in equity. Revaluations of derivative instruments whose underlying assets are foreign currencies are not recognised in profit or loss.

Despite the fact that the NBK carries out trading transactions with derivative instruments for the purpose of hedging risks, these transactions do not meet the criteria for applying the rules for accounting for hedge transactions.

(vi) *Offsetting of assets and liabilities*

Financial assets and liabilities of the NBK are offset and shown on a net basis in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a legal basis for this and the intention of the parties to settle the debt by offsetting or to realise the asset and satisfy the liability simultaneously.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

(g) Loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions

The item “Loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions” of the consolidated statement of financial position includes:

- loans issued to banks, accounts and deposits with banks measured at amortised cost (see Note 2(f)(i)); they are initially measured at fair value plus additional direct transaction costs and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest method;
- loans to banks that are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss because they do not meet the SPPI criterion (see Note 2(f)(i)) are measured at fair value, changes in which are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(h) Investment securities

Investment securities presented in the articles “Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss”, “Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income”, “Investment securities at amortised cost” in the consolidated statement of financial position represent:

- debt investment securities measured at amortised cost (see Note 2(f)(i)); they are initially measured at fair value plus additional direct transaction costs and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest method;
- debt and equity investment securities that are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss or classified at the discretion of the NBK into this category (see Notes 2(f)(i) and (g)(v)); they are measured at fair value, changes in which are recognised immediately in profit or loss;
- debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (see Note 2(f)(i)); and
- equity investment securities classified at the discretion of the NBK into the category measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (see Note 2(f)(i)).

(i) Deposits from banks and other financial institutions, debt securities issued

Deposits from banks and other financial institutions, debt securities issued are initially measured at fair value less related transaction costs and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Issued debt securities are recognised in accounting records on the transaction date.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

(j) Special guarantee reserve

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On mandatory guarantee of deposits placed in second-tier banks of the Republic of Kazakhstan” (the “Law”), the subsidiary organisation of the NBK, the “KDIF” JSC is obliged to reimburse depositors of participating banks amounts up to a certain level in the event of forced liquidation of a participating bank. The NBK creates a special guarantee reserve for the purpose of accumulating contributions from banks participating in the deposit guarantee plan.

This mechanism means that the formation of the reserve of “KDIF” JSC is carried out on a cumulative basis at the expense of:

- contributions of participating banks;
- penalties applied to participating banks for failure to fulfil or improper fulfillment of obligations under the accession agreement;
- money received in order to satisfy the claims of “KDIF” JSC for the amounts of paid (payable) guarantee compensation by a forcibly liquidated participating bank;
- income from the placement of assets of the special reserve of “KDIF” JSC;
- income from the placement of own assets, reduced by the amount of expenses and deductions in the manner prescribed by the charter of “KDIF” JSC;
- money received from a participating bank in the event of cancellation of the decision of the authorized body to revoke its license to conduct all banking operations, in the amount of the guarantee compensation paid by “KDIF” JSC;
- money received from the UAPF in the event of the return of the unclaimed amount of guarantee compensation from an individual pension account for recording voluntary pension contributions opened in the name of the depositor in the manner prescribed by the Social Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article 21-1 of the Law.

In case of insufficient special reserve, “KDIF” JSC has the right to use its own assets within 70% of the authorized capital or another amount as decided by the shareholder of “KDIF” JSC in accordance with Article 22 of the Law. In case of insufficient funds in the special reserve and “KDIF” JSC’s own assets, the deficit is covered by additional contributions from participating banks.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED**(k) Assets under management**

The NBK provides asset management and custodial services whereby it holds assets on behalf of third parties. These assets and income on them are not included in the consolidated financial statements, since these assets do not belong to the NBK. Commissions received from this type of activity are presented as commission income in profit or loss.

(l) Contingent liabilities

In the course of its current business activities, the NBK assumes credit contingencies, including letters of credit and guarantees.

Financial guarantees are contracts that obligate the NBK to make specified payments to compensate the holder of the financial guarantee for losses incurred as a result of a specified debtor's failure to make payment when due under the terms of the debt instrument.

(m) Taxation

In accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the NBK is exempt from paying income tax and value added tax.

The NBK's subsidiaries and associated organisations are payers of all types of taxes.

The amount of income tax includes the amount of current tax and the amount of deferred tax. Income taxes are recognised in full in profit or loss except for amounts attributable to transactions recognised in other comprehensive income or transactions with owners recognised directly in equity, which are respectively recognised in other comprehensive income or directly as part of equity capital.

Current income tax is calculated based on the estimated amount of taxable profit for the year, taking into account the income tax rates in effect as of the reporting date, as well as the amount of liabilities arising as a result of adjusting the income tax amounts for previous reporting years.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED**(m) Taxation, continued**

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are recorded for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for the purposes of their recognition in the consolidated financial statements and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for the following temporary differences: differences related to the recognition of goodwill in the consolidated financial statements that do not reduce the taxable base, differences related to assets and liabilities, the fact of initial recognition of which does not affect either the accounting or on taxable income; as well as temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, in the case where the parent company has the ability to control the timing of the realisation of these differences and there is confidence that these temporary differences will not be realised in the foreseeable future.

The calculation of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities reflects the tax consequences that depend on the manner in which the NBK plans to recover or settle the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are determined based on the tax rates that will apply in the future when the temporary differences reverse, based on laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available to offset the temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

(n) Provisions

Provisions recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position in the provision account when the NBK has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of an event, and it is probable that funds will be required to be diverted to satisfy that obligation. When recognising a provision, the amount of the provision is included in other operating expenses.

A provision is an obligation with an undefined period of fulfilment or an obligation of uncertain magnitude.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED**(o) Use of Estimates and Judgments**

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

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a regular basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised in the accounting period in which the estimates are revised and in any subsequent periods that are affected.

The judgments and estimates used in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements are disclosed below:

Classification of financial assets: assessing the business model within which financial assets are held**Assessment of business models**

The assessment of business models is carried out for part of gold and foreign exchange assets (hereinafter – “GFA”), which are financial assets, and for assets in national currency (domestic portfolio). The business model used to manage the NBK's financial assets is determined based on the characteristics of the relevant portfolios and sub-portfolios of assets.

The strategic goals and restrictions associated with the management of the financial assets are determined by the Investment Strategy for the management of the financial assets of the NBK, according to which the GFA consist of a liquidity portfolio, an investment portfolio, a strategic portfolio, a portfolio of emerging markets and a portfolio of alternative instruments.

Each of these portfolios has its own objectives, which determine how performance is measured, the return on financial assets, the risks that affect performance, and how managers are rewarded.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

Classification of financial assets: assessing the business model within which financial assets are held, continued

Assessment of business models, continued

The internal portfolio consists of the assets of the NBK in national currency, transactions with which are carried out within the framework of decisions of the governing bodies of the NBK and (or) as part of the execution of the terms of agreements with various financial organisations, including international financial organisations.

The objectives of the GFA and internal portfolios are set out in the table below.

Portfolio	Goal
GFA portfolio	
Liquidity portfolio	Conducting operations in order to implement monetary policy, maintain a high level of liquidity and safety, meet short-term demand for currency and service external government debt. Obtaining excess returns is not the goal of managing liquidity portfolio assets.
Investment portfolio	Preservation and increase in return on assets in the short and medium term.
Strategic portfolio	Ensuring high level of return on assets in the medium and long term and diversifying GFA.
Emerging markets portfolio	Conducting transactions with central banks of foreign countries for the purchase/sale (exchange) of their local currency and the Kazakhstani tenge in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements.
Alternative instruments portfolio	Ensuring the return on assets in the long term and diversifying GFA.
Internal portfolio	
Internal portfolio	Operations in national currency to implement monetary policy and conduct monetary operations. At the same time, obtaining profitability is not the goal of the NBK's internal portfolio.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED**Classification of financial assets: assessing the business model within which financial assets are held, continued****Assessment of business models, continued**

The Group's portfolio also includes portfolios of subsidiaries - a portfolio of securities (bonds) of "KSF" JSC, a portfolio of deposits 1 and 2 of "KSF" JSC, rights of claim of "KSF" JSC, subordinated bonds of "KSF" JSC, a portfolio of securities (bonds) of "KDIF" JSC.

Considering the strategic objectives of the liquidity portfolio, investment portfolio, alternatives portfolio (excluding investments in private equity funds, real estate funds, hedge funds and other funds) and the internal portfolio, as well as the likelihood of frequent and large sales, for these portfolios (sub-portfolios) a business model is applied, the goal of which is achieved by receiving contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

Given the strategic objectives of the emerging markets portfolio and the low frequency and volume of sales for this portfolio, this portfolio uses a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows.

Considering that for the securities portfolio (bonds), the deposit portfolio 1 of "KSF" JSC, the rights of claim on loans, the main task is the targeted placement of money within the framework of the implementation of government programs, the absence of additional remuneration for achieving profitability/excess profitability, as well as low expectations of future sales, these portfolios employ a business model whose goal is to hold assets to receive contractual cash flows.

Financial assets of the deposit portfolio 2 and the subordinated bond portfolio of "KSF" JSC are assessed at fair value through profit or loss. Such investments do not qualify for SPPI (solely payment of principal and interest).

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED**Classification of financial assets: assessing the business model within which financial assets are held, continued****Assessment of business models, continued**

Additional remuneration for achieving profitability/excess profitability on the above portfolios is either absent or is not a significant factor.

Also, within the above portfolios, the Group has cash and cash equivalents, loans and deposits from banks and other financial institutions, reverse repurchase agreements and other financial assets, which the Group attributes to a business model whose purpose is to hold assets to receive contractual amounts of cash flows, unless otherwise stated above.

Determining the fair value of alternative instruments

Investments in private equity funds and real estate funds generally relate to instruments that cannot be valued based on observable data. The Group's estimate of the fair value of a portfolio of alternative instruments is not made independently but is provided by the managers of these funds at the reporting date and is based on their estimate of the fair value of the net assets of the underlying investments. In turn, fund managers use various methods to evaluate these investments. The methodology may include, but is not limited to, discounted cash flows, multiple analysis, comparable asset analysis, third party valuation, third party pricing, application of spreads to swaps or other applicable indices, etc. Specific characteristics of each investment, including, but not limited to, credit ratings, number of remaining years to maturity, credit margins, swap rates, seniority in the credit structure, etc. are the inputs used in these methodologies.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED**Segment reporting**

The Group's activities constitute one operating segment for the purposes of IFRS 8 “Operating Segments”. An operating segment is a component of the Group that is engaged in business activities from which the Group generates revenues or incurs expenses (including revenues and expenses in respect of transactions with other components of the Group), the results of which are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker when making distributions resources between segments and in assessing their financial performance and for which financial information is available.

Transition to new or revised standards and clarifications

A number of new standards and amendments to standards became effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2025, with earlier adoption possible. The Group prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with the accounting policies of the NBK that are based on IFRS Accounting standards with the principal modifications as described in Note 2(a). The NBK did not implement early adoption of new and amended standards in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 21 Restricted Exchange Features (issued on 15 August 2023 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025).

Unless otherwise stated above, the above amendments did not have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CRITICAL ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED**New accounting provisions**

A number of new standards and interpretations have been published that are mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January:

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (Issued on 9 April 2024 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027). The Group is currently evaluating the impact of the new standard on its consolidated financial statements. An analysis is being conducted by distributing the Group's activities into operational, investment, and financial categories for the classification of income, expenses, and cash flows. Based on the results of the analysis, changes to the forms of consolidated financial statements are planned in 2026, with the approval of the relevant acts.

- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement Requirements for Financial Instruments—Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (issued on 30 May 2024 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026);

- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (Issued on 9 May 2024 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027).

- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (issued on 11 September 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined by the IASB).

- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards (issued in July 2024 and effective from 1 January 2026).

Unless otherwise stated above, the new standards and interpretations are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

3. CREDIT RISK ANALYSIS

This note provides information about the Group's exposure to financial risks. Information on the Group's financial risk management policies is presented in Note 31.

Credit risk – the amount of expected credit losses

Inputs, assumptions and methods used to assess impairment

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of a financial instrument since its initial recognition, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. The assessment includes both quantitative and qualitative information, as well as analysis based on the Group's historical experience, expert assessment of credit quality and forward-looking information.

The purpose of the assessment is to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk in relation to the exposure to credit risk by comparing:

- the probability of default for the remainder of the life as at the reporting date; and
- the probability of default for the remainder of the entire term, calculated with respect to a given point in time, determined at the initial recognition of the position exposed to credit risk.

Assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of a financial instrument requires determining the date of initial recognition of the instrument.

The Group uses criteria for a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (quantitative and qualitative):

- For financial assets with a rating of BBB or Baa2 or higher upon initial assessment, a significant increase in credit risk is recognized when a decrease in the rating of the financial asset or counterparty or issuer of securities by two notches or more.
- For financial assets with a rating below BBB or Baa2 upon initial assessment, a significant increase in credit risk is recognized when a decrease in the rating of the financial asset or counterparty or issuer of securities by one notch.
- Identification of facts of violation of the terms of the agreement and (or) the presence of overdue payments.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

3. CREDIT RISK ANALYSIS, CONTINUED

Credit risk – the amount of expected credit losses, continued

Gradation levels (ratings) of credit risk

The Group allocates each exposure to credit risk among credit risk levels based on various inputs that are determined to predict default risk and by applying expert credit judgment. The Group will use these credit risk levels to identify significant increases in credit risk in accordance with IFRS 9. Credit risk levels are determined using qualitative and quantitative factors that indicate the risk of default. These factors may vary depending on the nature of the position exposed to credit risk and the type of counterparty.

Credit risk ratings are determined and calibrated such that the risk of default increases exponentially as credit risk worsens—for example, the difference between credit risk ratings 1 and 2 is less than the difference between credit risk ratings 2 and 3.

Each position exposed to credit risk is assigned a certain level of credit risk at the date of initial recognition based on available information and the assigned external rating from international rating agencies. Positions exposed to credit risk are subject to ongoing monitoring, which may result in the assignment of a rating to the position that is different from the credit risk rating at initial recognition. Monitoring usually involves the analysis of the following data:

- data from credit rating agencies, publications in the press, information on changes in external credit ratings;
- information obtained as a result of the analysis on a periodic basis of information about counterparties - for example, audited financial statements, management reporting, budgets, forecasts and plans;
- information on payments, including information on the status of overdue debts;
- quotes of bonds and credit default swaps of issuers, if this information is available;
- current and projected changes in financial, economic conditions and business conditions;
- actual and expected significant changes in the political, regulatory and technological environment of the counterparty's activities or its business activities.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

3. CREDIT RISK ANALYSIS, CONTINUED

Credit risk – the amount of expected credit losses, continued

Creating a term structure of the probability of default

Credit risk ratings are the main inputs in creating a term structure of probability of default for positions exposed to credit risk. The Group collects information on debt service quality and default rates for positions exposed to credit risk, analysed by region, counterparty type, and credit risk rating. The Group primarily uses information obtained from external credit rating agencies.

Definition of “default”

A financial asset is classified by the Group as financial assets for which an event of default has occurred in the following cases:

- it is unlikely that the credit obligations of the counterparty/issuer to the NBK will be repaid in full without the NBK taking such actions as selling collateral (if any);
- the counterparty's debt under any of the Group's significant credit obligations is overdue by more than 90 days.

When assessing the occurrence of an event of default on the obligations of the counterparty/issuer, the Group takes into account the following factors:

- qualitative – for example, violation of restrictive terms of the agreement (“covenants”);
- quantitative – for example, the status of overdue debt and non-payment of other obligations to the Group by the same issuer; as well as
- other information obtained from our own and external sources.

The inputs in assessing the occurrence of an event of default on a financial instrument and their significance may change over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

3. CREDIT RISK ANALYSIS, CONTINUED**Including forward-looking information**

To estimate expected credit losses on financial assets, the National Bank uses data from the Moody's rating agency. In financial statements, credit quality is disclosed using Standard & Poor's ratings.

The Group includes forecast information both in the assessment of an increase in credit risk since the initial recognition of a financial instrument and in the assessment of expected credit losses.

The Group determines a list of main factors influencing the assessment of credit risk and credit losses, the forecast of international rating agencies (Rating Outlook) when calculating the adjustment to the forecast value of PD based on the current rating of the counterparty/issuer of securities.

Factors influencing the assessment of credit risk and credit losses are based on the use of information for each individual counterparty/issuer of securities. When calculating the probability of default (PD), calibration is carried out for a more accurate calculation. Credit risk assessments include Early Warning Signal and climate risk adjusted factors.

PDs are automatically determined by Moody's Analytics UK Limited's EDF-X software for individual counterparties/issuers.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

3. CREDIT RISK ANALYSIS, CONTINUED**Credit risk – the amount of expected credit losses, continued****Modified financial assets**

The contractual terms of a loan may be modified for a number of reasons, including changes in market conditions and other factors not caused by a current or potential deterioration in the creditworthiness of the counterparty. An existing loan whose terms have been modified may be derecognised and a new loan with modified terms may be recognised at fair value in accordance with accounting policies.

If the terms of a financial asset change and the modification of terms does not result in the financial asset being derecognised, determining whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of the financial asset is made by comparing:

- the probability of default for the remainder of the life at the reporting date based on the modified terms of the contract; and
- the probability of default for the remainder of the entire life, calculated in relation to that point in time at initial recognition of the financial asset based on the original terms of the contract.

When a modification to the terms of a loan results in it being derecognised, the newly recognised loan is classified as Stage 1 (provided it is not credit-impaired at the date of recognition).

Estimation of expected credit losses

The main input data when assessing expected credit losses is the term structure of the following variables:

- probability of default (PD);
- loss in case of default (LGD); and
- amount at risk in case of default (EAD).

Probability of default (PD) estimates are estimates at a given date that are calculated based on information from Moody's rating agency.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

3. CREDIT RISK ANALYSIS, CONTINUED

Estimation of expected credit losses, continued

The Moody's Analytics UK Limited PD is generated using the RiskCalc and CreditEdge models in EDF-X. If a counterparty or exposure migrates between rating levels, this will change the estimate of the corresponding PD. The PD for sovereigns is generated using the CreditEdge model, while the PD for other issuers is generated using the RiskCalc model.

Loss Given Default (LGD) takes into account both static and dynamic recovery factors. The LGD is calibrated to take into account new phenomena that have emerged during the financial crisis. The model provides users with a systematic approach to assessing recovery for a given issue. This PD is also generated using the RiskCalc and CreditEdge models in EDF-X.

LGD is the amount of probable loss in the event of default. The Group estimates LGD using Bloomberg data and the expected loss given default model purchased from Moody's Analytics UK Limited.

Moody's conservative rating agency estimate is used for the purpose of calculating the allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets. Expected credit losses on financial assets are determined based on forward-looking expected credit loss models.

Exposure at Default (EAD) is the positive carrying amount of exposures outstanding at the default calculation date.

This indicator is calculated by the Group based on the current EAD and any changes thereto permitted by the contract. For a financial asset, EAD is the gross carrying amount at default.

PD indicators for financial assets in Stage 1 are calculated for 12 months.

For the purpose of assessing the PD and LGD indicators for financial assets classified in the stage 2, the PD value for the entire term of the financial asset is used.

PD indicators for financial assets in the third stage are equal to 100%.

Credit quality analysis

Notes 13, 15, 17, 18 and 19 provide information about the credit quality of cash, loans and deposits from banks and other financial institutions, investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, investment securities measured at amortised cost and claims on repurchased loans as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024. Unless otherwise stated, for financial assets, amounts in the notes reflect gross carrying amounts.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

4. NET INTEREST EXPENSE

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Interest income calculated using the effective rate method		
Interest income on financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
- Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	508,497,023	389,142,024
Interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost:		
- Loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions	230,335,422	250,251,300
- Requirements for repurchased loans	45,824,413	47,691,962
- Investment securities measured at amortised cost	19,903,980	41,660,043
- Reverse repo transactions	15,576,470	12,679,678
Total interest income calculated using the effective rate method	820,137,308	741,425,007
Interest expenses		
Interest expense on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost:		
- Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	(1,223,699,191)	(938,027,586)
- Debt securities issued	(233,717,633)	(229,621,230)
- Deposit accounts of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	(5,954,080)	(5,850,354)
- Repurchase agreements	-	(5,073)
Total interest expense on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	(1,463,370,904)	(1,173,504,243)
Net interest expense	(643,233,596)	(432,079,236)

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

5. NET GAIN ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Assets under external management	130,112,643	79,041,645
Loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions measured at fair value through profit or loss - other interest income	16,339,240	40,936,322
Loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions measured at fair value through profit or loss - change in fair value	(43,337,377)	13,348,701
Other derivative financial instruments	5,105,992	2,640,143
Total net gain	108,220,498	135,966,811

Other interest income from loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions as at 31 December 2025 amounted to KZT 16,339,240 thousand and mainly consisted of interest income on bonds measured at fair value (Note 15) (for 2024 other interest income from loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions amounted to KZT 40,936,322 thousand and mainly consisted of interest income on bonds measured at fair value). Other interest income on loans and deposits in banks and other financial institutions is calculated using the nominal interest rate of return.

The change in fair value of loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions as at 31 December 2025 amounted to KZT 43,337,377 thousand and consisted of loss from change in bonds measured at fair value in the amount of KZT 48,690,081 thousand and gain from deposits with banks measured at fair value in the amount of KZT 5,352,704 thousand (Note 15) (for 2024 the change in fair value of loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions amounted to KZT 13,348,701 thousand and consisted of gain from change in bonds measured at fair value in the amount of KZT 17,105,384 thousand and loss from deposits with banks measured at fair value in the amount of KZT 3,756,683 thousand). The calculation of the change in the fair value of loans and deposits in banks and other financial institutions is made on the basis of calculated market rates. In this case, market spreads between the rates of return of the American stock market, as well as the parameters of the yield curve of government securities of the Republic of Kazakhstan are used.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

6. INCOME/(EXPENSES) ON REHABILITATION OF THE BANKING SECTOR AND ECONOMY

In 2025, five second-tier banks redeemed subordinated coupon bonds ahead of schedule for a total of KZT 318,597,092 thousand, as a result of which KZT 188,023,055 thousand was recognized as income from early derecognition of a long-term asset acquired at a discount recognized at the time of initial recognition under the item of banking sector and economy rehabilitation in profit or loss.

In 2024, two second-tier banks redeemed subordinated coupon bonds ahead of schedule for a total of KZT 36,662,762 thousand, as a result of which KZT 17,136,675 thousand was recognized as income from early derecognition of a long-term asset acquired at a discount recognized at the time of initial recognition under the item of banking sector and economy rehabilitation in profit or loss.

During 2024, as part of the implementation of government programs, “KSF” JSC acquired quasi-public sector coupon bonds with interest rates from 4% to 8.74% with maturities of 6-12 years. The NBK recognised these bonds at fair value upon initial recognition (Note 15), calculated using market interest rates from 13.56% to 14.12%. The difference between the par value and the fair value at the date of initial recognition in the amount of KZT 108,159,071 thousand was recognised in 2024 as expenses on the rehabilitation of the banking sector in profit or loss.

Also in 2024, within the framework of the Mortgage Housing Loans (mortgage loans) Refinancing Program, “KSF” JSC acquired coupon bonds of one quasi-public sector organisation in the total amount of KZT 1,153,662 thousand, with an interest rate of 0.10% per annum and maturity of 30 years. The NBK recognised these bonds at fair value upon initial recognition (Note 15), calculated using the estimated market interest rate of 12.42%. The difference between the par value and the fair value at the date of initial recognition in the amount of KZT 1,115,154 thousand was recognised as expenses on the rehabilitation of the banking sector and the economy in profit or loss.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

7. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Contributions from banks participating in the deposit guarantee system	91,335,697	56,890,214
Sales of printed products	10,115,091	8,766,617
Sales of collectible coins and redemption of bullion bars	5,333,437	3,314,588
Sales of medals, badges and jewellery	5,158,985	6,080,427
Partial withdrawal of the deposit under the Mortgage Loan Refinancing Program	-	133,519,699
Other income	17,913,208	16,382,292
Total other operating income	129,856,418	224,953,837

During 2024, a partial early repayment of the deposit with “Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan” JSC under the Financial Stability Improvement Program in the amount of KZT 181,594,986 thousand was made, as a result of which KZT 133,519,699 thousand was recognised as income from early derecognition of a long-term asset (maturity date 1 July 2037) issued at a discount recognised at the time of initial recognition.

Mandatory calendar contributions of banks-participants of the deposit insurance system are part of the mechanism for protecting depositors in case of bankruptcy of a bank in Kazakhstan. With the help of contributions, a special reserve is formed for future payments of compensation on deposits to depositors in case of revocation of the license of a bank-participant of the deposit insurance system.

Contributions are paid by banks to a special reserve quarterly, starting from the moment the bank joins the deposit insurance system.

When collecting contributions, “KDIF” JSC uses a system of differentiated rates, according to which the participating banks are classified into categories and assigned ratings depend on the degree of risk and financial stability. Participating banks pay contributions in accordance with their classification groups and contribution rates determined on the basis of the model of “KDIF” JSC for assessing the financial condition of the participating banks. Participating banks with a low rating transfer contributions in a larger amount, since they have a higher level of risk. High rating participating banks transfer smaller contributions accordingly.

Contributions of participating banks to the guarantee system, include income of “KDIF” JSC from contributions of participating banks, penalties and proceeds from the liquidation commission of a forcibly liquidated.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

8. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Revaluation of liabilities to the National Fund	61,631,391	39,605,336
Losses on initial recognition of deposits under the Mortgage Loan Refinancing Program	7,307,546	12,425,778
Cost of printed products sold	7,041,263	5,373,483
Cost of sold medals, badges and jewellery	4,323,274	5,470,213
Other expenses	17,646,030	14,317,021
Total other operating expenses	97,949,504	77,191,831

The revaluation of liabilities to the National Fund is calculated for investments in private equity funds, hedge funds and real estate funds (Note 28).

Losses on initial recognition of deposits under the Mortgage Loans Refinancing Program represent losses on new deposits recognized as a result of the difference between the nominal value and fair value of deposits at the date of their initial recognition, calculated using market interest rates from 8.07% to 18.59% per annum, in the amount of KZT 6,903,361 thousand (2024: from 11.89% to 18.59% per annum in the amount of KZT 11,898,739 thousand), as well as other expenses associated with refinancing of problematic foreign currency loans in the amount of KZT 404,184 thousand (2024: KZT 527,039 thousand).

As part of the Mortgage Loan Refinancing Program, targeted placement of deposits in commercial banks is provided with interest rates of 0.10% and 2.99% per annum for up to 30 years.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

9. BANKNOTES AND COINS PRODUCTION EXPENSES

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Banknotes production	10,167,753	12,594,788
Coins production	6,047,265	7,125,259
Other	3,879,457	353,217
Total banknotes and coins production expenses	20,094,475	20,073,264

The costs of issuing banknotes and coins include security, transportation, insurance and other expenses. Expenses for the issue of banknotes and coins are recognised as they are credited to reserve funds.

10. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

Personnel expenses in the amount of 59,349,664 thousand tenge (2024: 54,176,589 thousand tenge) consist of expenses on salaries, social tax, insurance, training and other personnel expenses.

During 2025, pension contributions in the amount of 7,396,662 thousand tenge (2024: 6,132,852 thousand tenge) were made and reflected in personnel expenses.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

11. OTHER GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Information and other services	8,528,913	7,392,986
Taxes other than income tax	3,903,218	3,177,922
Communication fees	2,185,449	2,546,491
Security	1,990,161	1,216,737
Repair and maintenance of property and equipment	1,663,394	2,509,982
Rent	1,439,553	1,270,830
Business trip expenses	1,381,175	1,047,490
Representation expenses	793,170	492,399
Property and equipment and inventories	677,815	602,178
Utilities	598,301	569,996
Transportation expenses	246,398	196,895
Fixed asset insurance	154,111	57,001
Advertising, announcements and presentations in mass media	58,934	69,727
Free assistance	32,083	11,776
Other	1,952,359	3,598,080
Total other general and administrative expenses	25,605,034	24,760,490

12. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

In accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the NBK is exempt from income tax. Subsidiaries and associate organisations of the NBK are subject to income tax.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

12. INCOME TAX EXPENSE, CONTINUED

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Current income tax expense	(7,727,171)	(1,581,156)
Change in deferred tax assets due to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(35,164,730)	(19,369,257)
Total income tax expense	(42,891,901)	(20,950,413)

In 2025 the applicable tax rate for income tax is 20% (2024: 20%).

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 15, 2025 No. 208-VIII, the Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter, the RoK TC) is supplemented by Section 26 "Transitional Provisions" with entry into force from January 1, 2025 retrospectively.

According to Article 783 of the RoK TC, the effects of Article 223, paragraph 1 of Article 302 and Article 313 of the RoK TC in the period from January 1, 2025 to January 1, 2026 shall be valid in the wording established by the transitional provisions, according to which the objects of CIT taxation for the Group are:

- 1) taxable income at a rate of 20%;
- 2) income determined as the sum of the following income for 2025 at a rate of 10% in the form of:
 - income from increase in value;
 - remuneration for repo transactions concluded for a period of up to one year;
 - remuneration on government securities;
 - remuneration on deposits placed in the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan for a period of up to one year.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

12. INCOME TAX EXPENSE, CONTINUED

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

	2025 KZT'000	%	2024 KZT'000	%
Loss before income tax	(261,202,073)		(333,632,031)	
Income tax calculated in accordance with the current income tax rate	52,240,415	(20.00)	66,726,406	(20.00)
Effect of tax-exempt transactions	(149,796,386)	57.35	(134,572,750)	40.34
Non-taxable income on securities	7,777,277	(2.98)	4,888,904	(1.47)
Income tax calculated in accordance with the transitional provisions for income tax*	(3,762,204)	1.44	-	-
Non-taxable income from special reserve assets and from receipts of participating banks and from the liquidation commission (tax effect)**	50,066,720	(19.17)	41,562,775	(12.46)
Other non-taxable income	582,277	(0.22)	444,252	(0.13)
	(42,891,901)	16.42	(20,950,413)	6.28

* according to the transitional provision, the tax rate is 10%.

** non-taxable income from special reserve assets reflects the tax effect calculated at a rate of 20% on investment income from special reserve assets of 31,801,080 thousand tenge (2024: 23,692,525 thousand tenge), as well as on income from contributions of participating banks and receipts from the liquidation commission of a forcibly liquidated bank of 18,265,640 thousand tenge (2024: 11,378,043 thousand tenge).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

12. INCOME TAX EXPENSE, CONTINUED

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Movements in temporary differences during the years 2025 and 2024 are presented as follows:

KZT'000	Balance at 1 January 2025	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised directly in equity	Balance at 31 December 2025
Loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions	292,758,506	(34,903,144)	-	257,855,362
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(3,693,105)	(315,454)	-	(4,008,559)
Other assets	630,372	(65,908)	-	564,464
Other liabilities	629,633	84,143	(264)	713,512
Revaluation reserve	(5,683)	-	2,822	(2,861)
Recognised deferred tax assets	290,319,723	(35,200,363)	2,558	255,121,918
Deferred tax assets	293,263,689	(34,847,053)	(264)	258,416,372
Deferred tax liabilities	(2,943,966)	(353,310)	2,822	(3,294,454)

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

12. INCOME TAX EXPENSE, CONTINUED

Deferred tax assets and liabilities, continued

KZT'000	Balance at 1 January 2024	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised directly in equity	Balance at 31 December 2024
Loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions	312,173,165	(19,414,659)	-	292,758,506
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(3,040,046)	(650,613)	(2,445)	(3,693,104)
Other assets	232,327	398,044	-	630,371
Other liabilities	547,367	82,266	-	629,633
Revaluation reserve	-	-	(5,683)	(5,683)
Recognised deferred tax assets	309,912,813	(19,584,962)	(8,128)	290,319,723
Deferred tax assets	312,609,362	(19,343,228)	(2,445)	293,263,689
Deferred tax liabilities	(2,696,549)	(241,734)	(5,683)	(2,943,966)

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

12. INCOME TAX EXPENSE, CONTINUED

Deferred tax assets and liabilities, continued

Temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes give rise to deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

As at 31 December 2025 deferred tax assets of KZT 257,855,362 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 292,758,506 thousand) were recognised by the subsidiary of NBK, “KSF” JSC. Management of “KSF” JSC assessed the recoverability of deferred tax assets and concluded that “KSF” JSC would have sufficient taxable income after taking into account deductible temporary differences and it is appropriate to recognise deferred tax assets. The recovery of the deferred tax asset will take place upon the amortisation of the discount on loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions (Note 15) through an adjustment to interest income. The carrying amount of the deferred tax asset is subject to the reassessment at the end of each reporting period. “KSF” JSC will reduce the carrying amount of the deferred tax asset, if necessary.

13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Nostro accounts in foreign banks	1,562,777,863	3,321,450,196
Cash on hand in foreign currency	147,224,035	152,490,251
Reverse repurchase agreements with original maturities of less than three months	108,517,144	99,433,907
Accounts receivable in foreign currency	9,960	65,805,770
Tenge denominated deposits with Kazakhstani banks with the original maturity of less than three months	23,375,211	21,830,988
Nostro accounts in Kazakhstani banks	3,264,334	2,772,445
Accounts with the Bank for International Settlements	124,975	466,709
Total cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows, gross	1,845,293,522	3,664,250,266
Total allowance for expected credit losses	(6,990,197)	(53,893,998)
Total cash and cash equivalents presented in the consolidated statement of cash flows, less the allowance for expected credit losses	1,838,303,325	3,610,356,268

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, CONTINUED

Cash and cash equivalents include cash banknotes and coins, unrestricted balances (nostro accounts) with other banks, as well as highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of less than three months that are not subject to a significant risk of changes in fair value and are used by the NBK for settlement of short-term obligations.

“Reverse repo” transactions that did not have an assigned credit rating were concluded on the auto repo market of “KASE” JSC.

As of 31 December 2025, financial assets accepted as collateral under reverse repurchase agreements were represented by debt securities of “KSF” JSC, bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan, bonds of the Eurasian Development Bank and bonds of the International Finance Corporation.

As at 31 December 2025, the fair value of these financial assets is KZT 136,535,353 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 100,893,971 thousand).

The change in the gross book value of cash and cash equivalents for 2025 and 2024 is presented as follows:

KZT'000	2025		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
Gross book value			
Balance 1 January	3,379,269,837	284,980,429	3,664,250,266
Transfer to Stage 1	64,763	(64,673)	-
Newly originated or purchased financial assets*	121,132,948	1,062,403	122,195,351
Derecognised financial assets	(1,601,651,838)	(252,951,013)	(1,854,602,851)
Change in foreign exchange rate and other changes	(91,757,848)	5,208,604	(86,549,244)
Balance at 31 December	1,807,057,862	38,235,660	1,845,293,522

KZT'000	2024		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
Gross book value			
Balance at 1 January	3,431,597,806	166,096,761	3,597,694,567
Transfer to Stage 2	(279,552,297)	279,552,297	-
Newly originated or purchased financial assets*	281,666,593	-	281,666,593
Derecognised financial assets	(292,066,744)	(153,668,506)	(445,735,250)
Change in foreign exchange rate and other changes	237,624,479	(7,000,123)	230,624,356
Balance at 31 December	3,379,269,837	284,980,429	3,664,250,266

* includes new financial assets created during the year, including transfers of these assets between stages.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, CONTINUED

The change in the loss allowance for cash and cash equivalents for 2025 and 2024 is presented as follows:

KZT'000	Stage 1	2025 Stage 2	Total
Allowance for expected credit losses			
Balance at 1 January	955,314	52,938,684	53,893,998
			-
Transfer to Stage 1	121	(121)	
Net change in allowance	(675,919)	(46,597,312)	(47,273,231)
Newly originated or purchased financial assets*	147,076	218,417	365,493
Derecognised financial assets	(9,933)	-	(9,933)
Change in foreign exchange rate and other changes	30,799	(16,929)	13,870
Balance at 31 December	447,458	6,542,739	6,990,197

KZT'000	Stage 1	2024 Stage 2	Total
Allowance for expected credit losses			
Balance at 1 January	36,064	467,519	503,583
Transfer to Stage 2	(51,922,495)	51,922,495	-
Net change in allowance	659,731	662,296	1,322,027
Newly originated or purchased financial assets*	52,217,951	-	52,217,951
Derecognised financial assets	(35,741)	(82,174)	(117,915)
Change in foreign exchange rate and other changes	(196)	(31,452)	(31,648)
Balance at 31 December	955,314	52,938,684	53,893,998

* includes new financial assets created during the year, including transfers of these assets between stages.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

14. GOLD

KZT'000	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Gold bullion in NBK depository	14,239,574,101	5,208,748,898
Gold deposits with foreign banks:		
- with a credit rating of AA-	152,531,033	-
- with a credit rating of A- to A+	632,791,079	1,858,446,522
- with a credit rating of BBB+	239,806,084	-
Total gold on deposits with foreign banks	1,025,128,196	1,858,446,522
Gold in accounts and vaults of foreign banks:		
- with a credit rating of AAA	1,963,637,212	1,236,163,387
- with a credit rating of A- to A+	6,894,648,622	4,291,492,480
Total gold in accounts and vaults of foreign banks	8,858,258,834	5,527,655,867
Total	24,122,988,131	12,594,851,287

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

14. GOLD, CONTINUED

Gold consists of gold on deposit, as well as in unallocated accounts in foreign banks and gold bullion in vaults. A deposit represents funds transferred to a bank for safekeeping and management for the purpose of generating income. An allocated account is a metal account for recording refined precious metals in physical form while retaining their individual characteristics. An unallocated account is a metal account for recording refined precious metals in an impersonal (non-physical) form without specifying their individual characteristics. Gold is recorded in the consolidated financial statements at market value on the reporting date. Gold is accounted for in the consolidated financial statements at its market value at the reporting date. The market value is established based on the morning fixing established by the London Bullion Market Association.

During the reporting period, the price of gold increased by KZT 11,528,136,844 thousand. This increase is mainly due to the increase in the price of gold, as well as the change in the exchange rate of the national currency to the US dollar. The London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) fixing rate on 31 December 2025 was USD 4,307.95 per troy ounce (31 December 2024: USD 2,610.85 per troy ounce).

As of December 31, 2025, the value of gold in the accounts of two counterparties exceeds 10% of equity (December 31, 2024: excess for two counterparties).

The table below shows the equity sensitivity analysis to changes in the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) fixing rate (+/- 50% of the value):

	2025	2024
	Equity	Equity
	KZT'000	KZT'000
50% increase in gold price	12,061,494,066	6,297,425,644
50% decrease in gold price	(12,061,494,066)	(6,297,425,644)

The credit ratings are presented in accordance with the standards of the rating agency Standard and Poor's or with similar standards of other international rating agencies.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

15. LOANS AND DEPOSITS WITH BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Placements and loans with banks and other financial institutions measured at amortised cost	2,037,013,033	2,032,789,015
Placements and loans with banks and other financial institutions measured at FVTPL	96,150,426	279,449,642
	2,133,163,459	2,312,238,657

KZT'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total 2025
ACCOUNTED AT AMORTISED COST				
Other accounts in foreign banks and financial institutions*				
- with a credit rating from A- to A+	65,401,780	-	-	65,401,780
NBK quota in the International Monetary Fund	802,701,696	-	-	802,701,696
Total other accounts in foreign banks and financial institutions	868,103,476	-	-	868,103,476
Allowance for expected credit losses	(1,531)	-	-	(1,531)
Total other accounts with foreign banks and financial institutions less allowance for expected credit losses	868,101,945	-	-	868,101,945
Loans and deposits from banks and receivables from Kazakhstan banks and other financial institutions				
Deposits in banks				
- with a credit rating BBB-	5,695,494	-	-	5,695,494
- with a credit rating from BB- to BB	10,684,463	-	-	10,684,463
- with a credit rating from B to B+	967,004	-	-	967,004
- do not have an assigned credit rating	-	522	676,742	677,264
Total deposits in banks	17,346,961	522	676,742	18,024,225
Allowance for expected credit losses	(57,489)	(225)	(676,742)	(734,456)
Total deposits in banks less provision for expected credit losses	17,289,472	297	-	17,289,769

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

15. LOANS AND DEPOSITS WITH BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, CONTINUED

KZT'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total 2025
Loans provided**				
- with a credit rating from BBB- to BBB	991,198,775	-	-	991,198,775
- with a credit rating from BB- to BB	156,947,969	-	-	156,947,969
- with a credit rating B	5,175,157	-	-	5,175,157
- do not have an assigned credit rating	-	-	10,228,092	10,228,092
Total loans provided	1,153,321,901	-	10,228,092	1,163,549,993
Allowance for expected credit losses	(1,700,582)	-	(10,228,092)	(11,928,674)
Total loans issued less provision for expected credit losses	1,151,621,319	-	-	1,151,621,319
Total loans and deposits in banks and receivables from Kazakhstan banks and other financial institutions	1,168,910,791	297	-	1,168,911,088
Total accounts, loans and deposits with banks carried at amortised cost, before allowance for expected credit losses	2,038,772,338	522	10,904,834	2,049,677,694
Total allowance for expected credit losses	(1,759,602)	(225)	(10,904,834)	(12,664,661)
Total accounts, loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions carried at amortised cost, less allowance for expected credit losses	2,037,012,736	297	-	2,037,013,033

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 202515. LOANS AND DEPOSITS WITH BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL
INSTITUTIONS, CONTINUED

KZT'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total 2024
ACCOUNTED AT AMORTISED COST				
Other accounts in foreign banks and financial institutions*				
- with a credit rating from A- to A+	83,739,062	-	-	83,739,062
NBK quota in the International Monetary Fund	793,283,904	-	-	793,283,904
Total other accounts in foreign banks and financial institutions	877,022,966	-	-	877,022,966
Allowance for expected credit losses	(15,401)	-	-	(15,401)
Total other accounts with foreign banks and financial institutions less allowance for expected credit losses	877,007,565	-	-	877,007,565
Loans and deposits from banks and receivables from Kazakhstan banks and other financial institutions				
Deposits in banks				
- with a credit rating BBB-	4,635,821	-	-	4,635,821
- with a credit rating from BB- to BB	10,421,057	-	-	10,421,057
- with a credit rating from B to B+	631,170	260,049	-	891,219
- do not have an assigned credit rating	-	566,173	28,249	594,422
Total deposits in banks	15,688,048	826,222	28,249	16,542,519
Allowance for expected credit losses	(54,763)	(211,245)	(28,249)	(294,257)
Total deposits in banks less provision for expected credit losses	15,633,285	614,977	-	16,248,262

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

15. LOANS AND DEPOSITS WITH BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, CONTINUED

KZT'000	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total 2024
Loans provided**				
- with a credit rating from BBB- to BBB	960,059,329	-	-	960,059,329
- with a credit rating from BB- to BB	176,340,221	-	-	176,340,221
- with a credit rating B	5,115,389	-	-	5,115,389
- do not have an assigned credit rating	-	-	13,555,382	13,555,382
Total loans provided	1,141,514,939	-	13,555,382	1,155,070,321
Allowance for expected credit losses	(1,981,751)	-	(13,555,382)	(15,537,133)
Total loans issued less provision for expected credit losses	1,139,533,188	-	-	1,139,533,188
Total loans and deposits in banks and receivables from Kazakhstan banks and other financial institutions	1,155,166,473	614,977	-	1,155,781,450
Total accounts, loans and deposits with banks carried at amortised cost, before allowance for expected credit losses	2,034,225,953	826,222	13,583,631	2,048,635,806
Total allowance for expected credit losses	(2,051,915)	(211,245)	(13,583,631)	(15,846,791)
Total accounts, loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions carried at amortised cost, less allowance for expected credit losses	2,032,174,038	614,977	-	2,032,789,015

* As at 31 December 2025, other accounts with foreign banks and financial institutions include uninvested cash under management of the Group, restricted in use, in the amount of KZT 63,319,282 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 76,112,765 thousand), which were not included in cash equivalents.

** Loans provided at amortised cost include coupon bonds of second-tier banks and quasi-public sector organisations.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

15. LOANS AND DEPOSITS WITH BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, CONTINUED

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS		
Placements with banks*		
- Rated from BBB-	2,294,624	3,670,271
- Rated from BB- to BB+	1,155,355	2,254,113
- Rated from B- to B+	38,216	75,696
Total placements with banks	3,488,195	6,000,080
Loans issued **		
- Rated from BBB- to BBB	172,122	312,650
- Rated from BB- to BB	75,421,060	251,500,992
- Rated from B- to B+	17,069,049	21,635,920
Total loans issued	92,662,231	273,449,562
Total placements and loans with banks and other financial institutions measured at fair value	96,150,426	279,449,642

* Deposits with banks measured at fair value through profit or loss include investments in bank deposits under the mortgage loan refinancing program. Such investments do not meet the SPPI criterion (solely payment of principal and interest), since the remuneration on bank deposits under the mortgage loan refinancing program is not fixed due to the fact that banks partially or fully withhold the remuneration to cover the costs of state duty and exchange rate differences individually for each mortgage loan refinanced under the specified program.

**The loans provided, measured at fair value through profit or loss, represent subordinated bonds of banks acquired as part of the financial support program for the banking sector. In accordance with IFRS 9, subordinated bonds were classified as mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss due to non-compliance with the SPPI criterion, due to the presence of a mechanism for exchanging subordinated debt for ordinary shares of the bank in the event of a deterioration in the financial position of banks and the identifying facts of asset withdrawal. Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss also include investments in securities of “Kazakhstan Housing Company” JSC.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

15. LOANS AND DEPOSITS WITH BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, CONTINUED

The change in the gross book value and loss allowance of deposits with banks and other financial institutions for 2025 and 2024 is presented as follows:

KZT'000	2025			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Gross book value of deposits in banks and other financial institutions				
Balance at 1 January	15,688,048	826,222	28,249	16,542,519
Transfer to Stage 1	260,049	(260,049)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	(565,705)	565,705	-
Newly originated or purchased financial assets	407,693	-	-	407,693
Derecognised financial assets	(1,284,413)	-	-	(1,284,413)
Other changes	2,275,584	54	82,788	2,358,426
Balance at 31 December	17,346,961	522	676,742	18,024,225

KZT'000	2025			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Reserves for expected credit losses on deposits in banks and other financial institutions				
Balance at 1 January	54,763	211,245	28,249	294,257
Transfer to Stage 1	39,932	(39,932)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	(171,113)	171,113	-
Net change in allowance*	(36,597)	25	477,380	440,808
Newly originated or purchased financial assets	234	-	-	234
Derecognised financial assets	(843)	-	-	(843)
Balance at 31 December	57,489	225	676,742	734,456

KZT'000	2024			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Gross book value of deposits in banks and other financial institutions				
Balance at 1 January	64,624,898	7,387	28,379	64,660,664
Transfer to Stage 1	6,967	(6,967)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(1,241,816)	1,241,816	-	-
Newly originated or purchased financial assets	78,267	-	-	78,267
Derecognised financial assets	(47,981,710)	-	-	(47,981,710)
Other changes	201,442	(416,014)	(130)	(214,702)
Balance at 31 December	15,688,048	826,222	28,249	16,542,519

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

15. LOANS AND DEPOSITS WITH BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, CONTINUED

KZT'000	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Reserves for expected credit losses on deposits in banks and other financial institutions				
Balance at 1 January	165,183	2,104	28,379	195,666
Transfer to Stage 1	1,925	(1,925)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(812)	812	-	-
Net change in allowance*	(23,376)	210,254	(130)	186,748
Newly originated or purchased financial assets	271	-	-	271
Derecognised financial assets	(88,428)	-	-	(88,428)
Balance at 31 December	54,763	211,245	28,249	294,257

* includes changes in reserves during the year, including transfers of these assets between stages.

The change in the gross book value and loss allowance of loans to banks and other financial institutions for 2025 and 2024 is presented as follows:

KZT'000	2025		
	Stage 1	Stage 3	Total
Loans to banks			
Balance at 1 January	1,141,514,939	13,555,382	1,155,070,321
Derecognised financial assets	(25,077,207)	-	(25,077,207)
Changes in accrued interest and discount amortisation	36,884,169	-	36,884,169
Partial repayment of overdue loans	-	(3,327,290)	(3,327,290)
Balance at 31 December	1,153,321,901	10,228,092	1,163,549,993

KZT'000	2025		
	Stage 1	Stage 3	Total
Allowance for credit losses			
Balance at 1 January	1,981,751	13,555,382	15,537,133
Net change in allowance	(210,483)	-	(210,483)
Derecognised financial assets	(84,556)	(3,327,290)	(3,411,846)
Balance at 31 December	1,686,712	10,228,092	11,914,804

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

15. LOANS AND DEPOSITS WITH BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, CONTINUED

KZT'000	Stage 1	2024 Stage 3	Total
Loans to banks			
Balance at 1 January	1,111,118,117	19,555,382	1,130,673,499
Newly originated or purchased financial assets	180,545,418	-	180,545,418
Derecognised financial assets	(177,262,872)	-	(177,262,872)
Changes in accrued interest and discount amortisation	27,114,276	-	27,114,276
Partial repayment of overdue loans	-	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)
Balance at 31 December	1,141,514,939	13,555,382	1,155,070,321

KZT'000	Stage 1	2024 Stage 3	Total
Allowance for credit losses			
Balance at 1 January	1,562,661	19,555,382	21,118,043
Net change in allowance	243,733	-	243,733
Newly originated or purchased financial assets	211,418	-	211,418
Derecognised financial assets	(36,061)	(6,000,000)	(6,036,061)
Balance at 31 December	1,981,751	13,555,382	15,537,133

As at 31 December 2025, loans in the amount of KZT 10,228,092 thousand were overdue for more than 90 days (31 December 2024: KZT 13,555,382 thousand) and were 100% provisioned.

As at 31 December 2025 and as at 31 December 2024, the Group does not have any accounts with a balance exceeding 10% of equity.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss consisted of the following at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Assets		
Assets under external management		
Investments in private equity funds	1,147,452,341	1,011,766,897
Investments in hedge funds	366,297,753	337,992,502
Investments in real estate funds	141,128,340	121,984,040
Total investments in alternative instruments	1,654,878,434	1,471,743,439
Investments in other funds	30,247,255	28,686,903
Futures	501,572	1,892,176
Forwards	632,883	473,073
Assets under own management		
Futures	-	3,324,865
Total financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,686,260,144	1,506,120,456
Liabilities		
Liabilities under external management		
Forwards	(612,514)	(792,922)
Futures	(699,847)	(850,437)
Liabilities under own management		
Futures	-	(1,996,606)
Total financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(1,312,361)	(3,639,965)

Investments in alternative instruments presented in this note comprised investments in hedge-funds, private equity funds and real estate funds in accordance with the strategy of gold and foreign exchange reserves and Investment Strategy for management of portfolio of alternative instruments of the NBK's gold and foreign currency reserves approved by the Resolution of the NBK dated 28 May 2018, No.100.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS, CONTINUED**Investments in hedge funds**

Investments in the hedge funds under management of Group (hereinafter, the “Portfolio of investments in hedge funds”) comprise investments, which are made through the structure of the fund of funds to different investment funds established to accumulate the investors’ funds to invest in accordance with certain investment strategies in various markets and in different types of financial instruments. As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the geographical distribution of the portfolio of investments in hedge funds falls mostly on North America and Europe. US Dollar is the investment currency in the hedge funds. Investment funds are established in the form of the companies or partnerships. In turn, these investment funds hold a significant part of their positions in the highly liquid securities and financial derivatives which are measured at the quoted market value, and in less liquid securities and financial derivatives which are measured at fair value (Note 36).

Investments in private equity funds

Investments in private equity funds managed by the Group represent investments in funds through a fund of funds structure and co-investments with funds made for the purpose of accumulating investor funds for investment in the equity capital or securities of investee companies. Investment funds can be organised as companies or partnerships. The private equity portfolio includes funds investing in various sectors and regions. As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the majority of the portfolio's holdings include direct investments in the information technology, consumer goods and services, healthcare, industrial and financial sectors. The bulk of investment in North America and Western Europe. The Funds' primary investment currency is the US dollar, with investments also available in euros, Australian dollar and pounds sterling (Note 36).

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YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH
PROFIT OR LOSS, CONTINUED****Investments in real estate funds**

Investments in real estate funds managed by the Group (hereinafter referred to as the “real estate portfolio”) are investments in funds through a fund of funds structure, made with the aim of generating rental income and/or growth in the value of real estate. Investment funds can be organised as companies or partnerships. The real estate investment portfolio includes funds that invest in different types of buildings in different regions. Real estate investing started in 2018. As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the largest portion of the portfolio consists of real estate properties in North America, Europe, and Asia. The primary currency for investments in real estate funds is the US dollar, with investments also made in euros and Japanese yen (Note 36).

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16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS, CONTINUED

The tables below summarises, by major currencies, the contractual amounts of the NBK's outstanding balances from derivative transactions, as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 with details of the contracted weighted average exchange rates and remaining periods to maturity.

	Contract amount/notional amount KZT'000				Weighted-average contracted futures prices/exchange rates	
	2025		2024		2025	2024
Forwards						
for a period less than						
3 months						
Buy USD for EUR	19,740,441	(19,877,396)	5,443,581	(5,357,227)	0.86	0.95
Buy USD for CAD	9,333,607	(9,391,991)	12,084,241	(11,773,856)	1.40	1.40
Buy CHF for USD	8,812,356	(8,711,502)	8,004,889	(8,215,544)	1.25	1.13
Buy USD for GBP	6,468,825	(6,618,204)	779,201	(779,699)	0.75	0.80
Buy CAD for USD	5,799,673	(5,641,601)	4,288,912	(4,286,633)	0.71	0.70
Buy AUD for USD	5,597,140	(5,469,586)	4,531,264	(4,752,678)	0.65	0.65
Buy USD for EUR	5,396,053	(5,482,688)	5,302,236	(5,290,234)	0.87	0.96
Buy CAD for USD	4,123,406	(4,126,567)	3,707,033	(3,790,418)	0.73	0.71
Buy EUR for USD	4,000,416	(3,992,644)	12,035,953	(12,249,063)	1.17	1.05
Buy CHF for USD	2,093,897	(2,065,312)	-	-	1.26	-
Buy JPY for USD	1,579,498	(1,590,774)	-	-	0.0065	-
Buy USD for GBP	1,477,176	(1,470,700)	4,030,069	(3,971,990)	0.74	0.79
Buy JPY for USD	1,364,175	(1,368,856)	3,268,478	(3,308,996)	0.0064	0.0064
Buy USD for JPY	1,356,675	(1,340,343)	-	-	154.78	-
Buy AUD for USD	1,141,639	(1,106,893)	1,726,839	(1,733,895)	0.67	0.62
Buy USD for GBP	411,201	(420,752)	635,975	(635,881)	0.76	0.80
Buy GBP for USD	-	-	780,037	(779,557)	-	1.25
Buy EUR for USD	-	-	5,277,303	(5,289,542)	-	1.04
Buy USD for CAD	-	-	4,277,557	(4,279,747)	-	1.44
Buy CHF for USD	-	-	2,082,092	(2,080,549)	-	1.11
Total	78,696,178	(78,675,809)	78,255,660	(78,575,509)		
Futures						
for a period less than						
3 months						
Contract in USD	203,064,152	(203,327,172)	588,123,620	(585,586,620)	1.00	1.00
Contract in EUR	44,665,156	(44,576,618)	59,853,134	(60,006,423)	0.85	0.97
Contract in CAD	7,688,810	(7,691,200)	4,932,777	(4,924,339)	1.37	1.44
Contract in AUD	2,300,696	(2,302,300)	1,000,870	(1,004,449)	1.50	1.62
Contract in GBP	1,604,242	(1,615,333)	546,959	(565,531)	0.74	0.80
Contract in JPY	555,004	(563,712)	-	-	156.75	-
Total	259,878,060	(260,076,335)	654,457,360	(652,087,362)		
Total	338,574,238	(338,752,144)	732,713,020	(730,662,871)		

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17. INVESTMENT SECURITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

KZT'000	31 December 2025	
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Stage 1	Total
Debt instruments		
Investments in securities of foreign issuers		
Government bonds	4,657,517,898	4,657,517,898
- Rated AAA	517,458,926	517,458,926
- Rated from AA- to AA+	2,840,386,986	2,840,386,986
- Rated from A- to A+	533,025,927	533,025,927
- Rated from BBB- to BBB+	730,017,008	730,017,008
- Rated from BB- to BB+	36,629,051	36,629,051
Corporate bonds of international companies	1,418,825,031	1,418,825,031
- Rated AAA	33,501,866	33,501,866
- Rated from AA- to AA+	185,532,413	185,532,413
- Rated from A- to A+	440,544,283	440,544,283
- Rated from BBB- to BBB+	625,132,209	625,132,209
- Rated from BB- to BB+	134,114,260	134,114,260
Debt securities of international government and non-government financial organisations	1,037,315,844	1,037,315,844
- Rated AAA	415,811,103	415,811,103
- Rated from AA- to AA+	269,665,721	269,665,721
- Rated from A- to A+	307,416,089	307,416,089
- Rated from BBB+ to BBB-	32,751,176	32,751,176
- Rated from BB- to BB+	1,702,994	1,702,994
- No credit rating	9,968,761	9,968,761
Total investments in securities of foreign issuers	7,113,658,773	7,113,658,773
Treasury bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan with a credit rating of BBB-	1,093,190,586	1,093,190,586
Corporate bonds of Kazakh issuers		
- Rated from BBB- to BBB+	78,061,976	78,061,976
- Rated from BB- to BB+	61,031,732	61,031,732
Total investments in securities of Kazakhstani issuers	1,232,284,294	1,232,284,294
Total investments in debt instruments before allowance for expected credit losses	8,345,943,067	8,345,943,067
Credit loss allowance	(4,190,464)	(4,190,464)
Total investments in debt instruments	8,341,752,603	8,341,752,603

During 2025, investment securities previously classified as Stage 2 were transferred to Stage 1 due to a reduction in credit risk.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

17. INVESTMENT SECURITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, CONTINUED

KZT'000	31 December 2024		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Debt instruments			
Investments in securities of foreign issuers			
Government bonds	5,387,907,744	-	5,387,907,744
- Rated AAA	622,541,974	-	622,541,974
- Rated from AA- to AA+	4,224,470,750	-	4,224,470,750
- Rated from A- to A+	147,398,986	-	147,398,986
- Rated from BBB- to BBB+	378,228,746	-	378,228,746
- Rated from BB- to BB+	15,267,288	-	15,267,288
Corporate bonds of international companies			
- Rated AAA	1,289,143,843	14,523,206	1,303,667,049
- Rated from AA- to AA+	60,582,266	-	60,582,266
- Rated from A- to A+	351,123,429	2,904,629	354,028,058
- Rated from BBB- to BBB+	324,708,689	11,618,577	336,327,266
- Rated from BB- to BB+	491,312,780	-	491,312,780
- No credit rating	61,416,679	-	61,416,679
Debt securities of international government and non-government financial organisations	544,182,576	40,060,039	584,242,615
- Rated AAA	311,128,765	-	311,128,765
- Rated from AA- to AA+	135,687,632	-	135,687,632
- Rated from A- to A+	68,788,328	40,060,039	108,848,367
- Rated from BBB+ to BBB-	28,577,851	-	28,577,851
Total investments in securities of foreign issuers	7,221,234,163	54,583,245	7,275,817,408
Treasury bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan with a credit rating of BBB-	1,490,071,633	-	1,490,071,633
Corporate bonds of Kazakh issuers			
- Rated from BBB- to BBB+	49,928,872	-	49,928,872
- Rated from BB- to BB+	67,963,004	-	67,963,004
- No credit rating	10,445,200	-	10,445,200
Total investments in securities of Kazakhstani issuers	1,618,408,709	-	1,618,408,709
Total investments in debt instruments before allowance for expected credit losses	8,839,642,872	54,583,245	8,894,226,117
Credit loss allowance	(5,139,212)	(61,421)	(5,200,633)
Total investments in debt instruments	8,834,503,660	54,521,824	8,889,025,484

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17. INVESTMENT SECURITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, CONTINUED

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Equity instruments		
Shares of NC "KazMunayGas" JSC	1,249,224,291	854,169,757
Corporate shares	427,013	407,787
Total equity investments	1,249,651,304	854,577,544
Total investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,595,594,371	9,748,803,661

Equity instruments

Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income include ordinary shares of JSC NC KazMunayGas in the amount of KZT 1,249,224,291 thousand in 2025 (KZT 854,169,757 thousand in 2025). In this regard, these shares are currently revalued daily using data from the KASE stock exchanges. Using quotes for the reporting date on the local stock exchange, the NBK revalued these equity instruments. In 2025, revaluation gains in the amount of KZT 395,054,535 thousand were recognised in other comprehensive income (2024: gain of KZT 183,790,621 thousand).

The credit ratings are presented in accordance with the standards of the rating agency Standard and Poor's or with similar standards of other international rating agencies.

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17. INVESTMENT SECURITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, CONTINUED

As at 31 December 2025 a portion of investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income was under the management of ten (31 December 2024: seven) foreign asset management organisations.

The portfolios under external management pursue the following investment strategies:

External manager	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000	Strategy
"National Investment Corporation of the NBK JSC" own management	40,906,620	94,956,678	Alternative instruments
Amundi Corporate Bonds	158,590,465	144,832,012	Global corporate bonds of investment grade
Nomura Asset Management U.K. Limited	485,952,336	460,834,213	Global corporate bonds of investment grade
Wellington	151,132,818	136,541,631	Global corporate bonds of investment grade
Aviva Investors Global Services Limited	524,679,415	472,257,818	Bonds of emerging markets in hard currency
Deutsche Asset Management International GmbH	219,022,885	392,150,038	Bonds of emerging markets in hard currency
Prudential Global Investment Management Corporate Bonds Mandate	167,517,711	218,136,183	Global corporate bonds of investment grade
CIBM International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	148,553,701	-	Government bonds denominated in yuan with short duration
TCW Asset Management Company LLC	201,199,699	-	Bonds of emerging markets in hard currency
PIMCO Asia Pte Ltd	215,394,566	-	Bonds of emerging markets in hard currency
Total assets under external management	2,312,950,216	1,919,708,573	

As at 31 December 2025 uninvested balances equivalent to KZT 69,024,559 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 229,494,345 thousand), related to portfolios under external management are presented within "Cash and cash equivalents" (Note 13).

The classification of assets in the article "Cash and cash equivalents" (Note 13) is justified, since those are highly liquid and available for use without significant restrictions.

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17. INVESTMENT SECURITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, CONTINUED

Analysis of allowance for expected credit losses

Movement in allowance for expected credit losses for investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is as follows:

	2025		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
KZT'000			
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Balance at 1 January	5,139,212	61,421	5,200,633
- Transfer to Stage 1	61,421	(61,421)	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(1,592,050)	-	(1,592,050)
New financial assets originated or purchased	1,591,445	-	1,591,445
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(1,009,564)	-	(1,009,564)
Balance at 31 December	4,190,464	-	4,190,464

	2024		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
KZT'000			
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Balance at 1 January	2,031,110	33,577	2,064,687
- Transfer to Stage 2	(68,061)	68,061	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	2,955,701	(35,531)	2,920,170
New financial assets originated or purchased	405,798	113,322	519,120
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(185,336)	(118,008)	(303,344)
Balance at 31 December	5,139,212	61,421	5,200,633

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18. INVESTMENT SECURITIES MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Investments in foreign securities		
Government bonds rated A+	119,739,182	117,599,258
Total investments in foreign securities before the provision for expected credit losses	119,739,182	117,599,258
Allowance for expected credit losses	(8,980)	(11,113)
Carrying amount of investments in foreign securities	119,730,202	117,588,145
Investments in Kazakhstan securities		
Bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan rated BBB-	204,018,312	201,740,734
Total investments in securities of Kazakhstani issuers before the reserve for expected credit losses	204,018,312	201,740,734
Allowance for expected credit losses	(160,492)	(169,167)
Carrying amount of investments in Kazakhstan securities	203,857,820	201,571,567
Gross investment securities	323,757,494	319,339,992
Allowance for expected credit losses	(169,472)	(180,280)
Total investment securities*	323,588,022	319,159,712

* All investments in securities relate to Stage 1 credit risk.

Analysis of allowance for expected credit losses

Movement in allowance for expected credit losses for investment securities measured at amortised cost for 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
	Stage 1	Stage 1
Investment securities measured at amortised cost		
Balance at 1 January	180,280	136,046
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(10,989)	43,651
New financial assets originated or purchased	2,588	604
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(2,407)	(37)
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	16
Balance at 31 December	169,472	180,280

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 the Group recognises loss allowances on investment securities measured at amortised cost at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

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19. OTHER ASSETS

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Claims for repurchased loans	1,053,112,776	1,095,687,387
Other receivables	61,840,487	38,751,448
Gross other financial assets	1,114,953,263	1,134,438,835
Allowance for expected credit losses on claims on repurchased loans	(14,501)	(15,086)
Charge of allowance for expected credit losses on other financial assets	(1,126,549)	(941,033)
Allowance for expected credit losses	(1,141,050)	(956,119)
Total other financial assets	1,113,812,213	1,133,482,716
Inventories	21,490,649	25,685,193
Non-refined precious metals and stones	9,042,093	9,336,130
Prepayments for property, plant and equipment	10,890,801	28,500,771
Prepayment for banknotes and coins production	59,172	57,504
Other*	6,873,613	1,326,885
Total other non-financial assets	48,356,328	64,906,483
Total other assets	1,162,168,541	1,198,389,199

* The fee for the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2025 is KZT 113,177 thousand. As of 31 December 2025, the accounts receivable of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP was reflected as an advance payment of 29% of the fee in the amount of KZT 32,782 thousand. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP did not provide non-audit services to the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which is confirmed by the absence of relevant contracts and agreements.

KZT'000	31 December 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Claims for repurchased loans				
- Rated BBB-	122,949,598	495,619	-	123,445,217
- Rated BB	435,974,862	967,237	14,364	436,956,463
- Rated BB-	6,234,717	24,825	-	6,259,542
- Rated B+	485,046,742	1,404,812	-	486,451,554
Gross book value	1,050,205,919	2,892,493	14,364	1,053,112,776
Loss allowance	(14,150)	(343)	(8)	(14,501)
Carrying value	1,050,191,769	2,892,150	14,356	1,053,098,275

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19. OTHER ASSETS, CONTINUED

KZT'000	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<i>Claims for repurchased loans</i>				
- Rated BBB-	119,687,520	451,176	-	120,138,696
- Rated BB	448,121,678	975,300	15,751	449,112,729
- Rated BB-	7,812,143	-	-	7,812,143
- Rated B+	269,143,151	823,514	-	269,966,665
- Rated B	248,118,043	539,111	-	248,657,154
Gross book value	1,092,882,535	2,789,101	15,751	1,095,687,387
Loss allowance	(14,740)	(338)	(8)	(15,086)
Carrying value	1,092,867,795	2,788,763	15,743	1,095,672,301

Claims for repurchased loans include amounts receivable from commercial bank-partners for purchased rights of claim on KZT-denominated mortgage loans.

“KSF” JSC is an Operator of two socially significant programmes on mortgage loans financing: “7-20-25. New Opportunities for Housing Purchase for Each Family” and “Baspana Hit”. “Baspana Hit” programme (conclusion of the bank loan agreements) was in effect until the end of 2021. During 2025 and 2024 “KSF” JSC purchased mortgage loan portfolios from nine second-tier banks.

As at 31 December 2025 the volume of claims for repurchased loans was KZT 1,053,112 thousand (2024: KZT 1,095,687,387 thousand). As at 31 December 2025 the allowance for expected credit losses on claims for repurchased loans amounted to KZT 14,501 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 15,086 thousand).

In accordance with the terms of agreements, bank-partners are obligated to repurchase the rights of claim to loans if there is a delay in the payment of principal debt and interest for a period of more than 90 days.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

19. OTHER ASSETS, CONTINUED

The change in the gross carrying amount of the claims for repurchased loans for 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

KZT'000	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Claims for repurchased loans				
Balance at 1 January	1,092,882,535	2,789,101	15,751	1,095,687,387
Transfer to Stage 1	1,079,116	(1,079,116)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(2,726,928)	2,726,928	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	104,080,270	57,287	-	104,137,557
Derecognition of financial assets	(65,782,135)	(1,511,795)	-	(67,293,930)
Other changes (including planned and advance repayments)	(79,326,939)	(89,912)	(1,387)	(79,418,238)
Balance at 31 December	1,050,205,919	2,892,493	14,364	1,053,112,776

KZT'000	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Claims for repurchased loans				
Balance at 1 January	1,126,447,244	3,639,852	42,731	1,130,129,827
Transfer to Stage 1	1,276,272	(1,252,896)	(23,376)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(2,561,055)	2,561,055	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(10,547)	-	10,547	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	97,444,093	49,377	-	97,493,470
Derecognition of financial assets	(61,384,441)	(2,129,285)	(12,888)	(63,526,614)
Other changes (including planned and advance repayments)	(68,329,031)	(79,002)	(1,263)	(68,409,296)
Balance at 31 December	1,092,882,535	2,789,101	15,751	1,095,687,387

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

19. OTHER ASSETS, CONTINUED

Analysis of allowance for expected credit losses

Movement in allowance for expected credit losses for repurchased loans for 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

KZT'000	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Claims for repurchased loans				
Balance at 1 January	14,740	338	8	15,086
Transfer to Stage 1	126	(126)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(37)	37	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(650)	278	-	(372)
New financial assets originated or purchased*	885	4	-	889
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(914)	(188)	-	(1,102)
Balance at 31 December	14,150	343	8	14,501

KZT'000	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Claims for repurchased loans				
Balance at 1 January	15,362	413	24	15,799
Transfer to Stage 1	147	(142)	(5)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(33)	33	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(891)	263	-	(628)
New financial assets originated or purchased*	920	4	-	924
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(765)	(233)	(11)	(1,009)
Balance at 31 December	14,740	338	8	15,086

* includes new financial assets created during the year, including transfers of these assets between stages.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

19. OTHER ASSETS, CONTINUED

Analysis of allowance for expected credit losses, continued

Movement in the impairment allowance for expected credit losses on other financial assets for 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

KZT'000	31 December 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Other accounts receivable				
Balance at 1 January	60,235	222	880,576	941,033
Transfer to Stage 1	530	(530)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	-	448	(448)	-
New financial assets originated or purchased*	166,492	1,153	134,023	301,668
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(119,773)	(1,043)	(15,290)	(136,106)
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	95,410	3,331	(12,645)	86,096
Write-offs	(47,877)	(97)	(19,212)	(67,186)
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	1,044	1,044
Balance at 31 December	155,017	3,484	968,048	1,126,549

KZT'000	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Other accounts receivable				
Balance at 1 January	235,496	49,360	732,728	1,017,584
Transfer to Stage 1	27	(27)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	-	48,324	(48,324)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	23,042	-	(23,042)	-
New financial assets originated or purchased*	(101,123)	(2,164)	(3,336)	(106,623)
Financial assets that have been derecognised	76,202	2,126	2,679	81,007
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(197,210)	(97,397)	219,605	(75,002)
Write-offs	23,801		124	23,925
Foreign exchange and other movements	-	-	142	142
Balance at 31 December	60,235	222	880,576	941,033

* includes new financial assets created during the year, including transfers of these assets between stages.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

20. CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Banknotes and coins in circulation	5,250,540,554	4,735,699,453
Less banknotes and coins on hand	(2,070,199)	(2,036,172)
	5,248,470,355	4,733,663,281

Currency in circulation is stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at its nominal value.

Currency in circulation is recorded as a liability when it is issued by the NBK to commercial banks. Banknotes and coins in national currency available in vaults and cash desks are not included in currency in circulation.

21. DIGITAL TENGE IN CIRCULATION

Digital tenge in circulation are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at their nominal value. Digital tenge is a digital form of the national currency of the Republic of Kazakhstan and legal means of payment.

Digital tenge are liabilities of the NBK and are secured by all of its assets.

As at 31 December 2025, the amount of liabilities of the NBK on digital tenge issued amounted to KZT 23,225,458 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 129,109,492 thousand).

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

22. DEPOSITS AND BALANCES FROM BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Deposits and balances from foreign banks and other financial institutions		
Current accounts of international financial organisations	665,419,193	658,169,561
OECD based banks	28,215	29,307
Other foreign banks	154,341,896	192,747,766
Total deposits and balances from foreign banks and other financial institutions	819,789,304	850,946,634
Deposits and balances from Kazakhstan banks and other financial institutions		
Loro accounts		
Kazakhstan 10 top banks*	3,292,431,629	1,189,720,959
Other Kazakhstan banks and financial institutions	697,003,113	441,649,373
Deposits		
Kazakhstan 10 top banks*	3,325,709,893	4,822,712,742
Other Kazakhstan banks and financial institutions	4,240,067,025	3,421,253,977
Total deposits and balances from Kazakhstan banks	11,555,211,660	9,875,337,051
Total deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	12,375,000,964	10,726,283,685

* based on total assets as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

As at 31 December 2025 the Group does not have counterparties (31 December 2024: does not have counterparties), whose balances exceed 10% of equity.

As at 31 December 2025 the current accounts of international financial organisations include the membership quota of the Republic of Kazakhstan in IMF in the amount of KZT 655,378,311 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 657,571,682 thousand). A membership quota expressed in Special Drawing Rights (“SDRs”) is assigned to each member of the IMF. The NBK issued promissory notes to the IMF in the amount of the quota (SDR 960,225 thousand).

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

23. CURRENT ACCOUNTS OF THE NATIONAL FUND OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

As at 31 December 2025 current accounts of the National Fund amounted to KZT 128,127,150 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 191,867,517 thousand).

During 2025 and 2024 the Group performed the trust management activities over the assets of the National Fund. Assets and liabilities of the National Fund are not included in these consolidated financial statements, except for the National Fund's current accounts with the NBK and the NBK's obligations to the National Fund (Note 28).

24. CURRENT ACCOUNTS OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
In national currency	1,947,949,951	2,173,385,769
In foreign currency	6,070,195	63,214,364
Total	1,954,020,146	2,236,600,133

25. CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
In national currency	298,826,718	455,265,307
In foreign currency	40,433,218	14,096,854
Total	339,259,936	469,362,161

During 2025 and 2024, the NBK serviced client accounts in foreign and national currencies. The NBK's client industry is public administration; the client industry of the NBK's subsidiaries is financial intermediation, insurance, and bank liquidation.

As at 31 December 2025, there were no clients with a book value exceeding 2% of equity (31 December 2024: also none).

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

26. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED

Debt securities issued include notes of the National Bank and debt securities of “KSF” JSC.

Notes of the National Bank are government securities issued by the National Bank, which are an instrument of monetary policy designed to regulate interest rates in the financial market.

As at 31 December 2025 debt securities issued by the NBK had the following issue structure:

Issues	Carrying amount KZT'000	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Effective interest rate
KZW100014361	505,196,089	08.12.2025	08.01.2026	17.30
Total NBK debt securities issued	505,196,089			

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

26. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED, CONTINUED

As at 31 December 2025 debt securities issued by “KSF” JSC had the following issue structure:

Issues	Carrying amount KZT'000	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Effective interest rate
KZ2C00006906	204,652,835	21.10.2020	21.10.2032	11.93
KZ2C00007136	9,519,759	20.11.2020	20.11.2030	11.11
KZ2C00007128	14,674,182	14.12.2020	14.12.2027	11.03
KZ2C00007318	54,411,283	22.01.2021	22.01.2026	10.62
KZ2C00007318	10,850,295	23.09.2022	22.01.2026	15.75
KZ2C00007318	10,850,293	07.10.2022	22.01.2026	15.75
KZ2C00007318	32,513,198	11.11.2022	22.01.2026	17.53
KZ2C00007326	31,953,557	12.02.2021	12.02.2028	10.53
KZ2C00007326	21,338,407	05.03.2021	12.02.2028	10.42
KZ2C00007334	15,601,363	05.03.2021	05.03.2031	10.47
KZ2C00008928	10,187,663	25.11.2022	25.11.2027	19.46
KZ2C00008928	20,344,946	02.12.2022	25.11.2027	19.56
KZ2C00008928	10,157,073	09.12.2022	25.11.2027	19.66
KZ2C00008951	10,186,357	25.11.2022	25.11.2029	19.56
KZ2C00008951	20,319,234	02.12.2022	25.11.2029	19.66
KZ2C00008951	10,106,377	09.12.2022	25.11.2029	19.86
KZ2C00008936	10,872,969	20.01.2023	20.01.2028	19.15
KZ2C00008936	10,873,638	27.01.2023	20.01.2028	19.14
KZ2C00008936	7,069,822	03.02.2023	20.01.2028	19.13
KZ2C00008936	9,263,599	24.02.2023	20.01.2028	18.99
KZ2C00008936	5,455,807	03.03.2023	20.01.2028	18.92
KZ2C00008944	10,880,150	20.01.2023	20.01.2030	19.35
KZ2C00008944	10,880,980	27.01.2023	20.01.2030	19.34
KZ2C00008944	3,295,573	10.03.2023	20.01.2030	18.96
KZ2C00008944	10,990,640	17.03.2023	20.01.2030	18.94
KZ2C00008944	7,733,628	07.04.2023	20.01.2030	18.74
KZ2C00009462	5,232,809	31.03.2023	31.03.2026	18.84
KZ2C00009462	7,329,404	14.04.2023	31.03.2026	18.61
KZ2C00009462	6,284,152	21.04.2023	31.03.2026	18.51
KZ2C00009462	5,238,449	28.04.2023	31.03.2026	18.38

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

26. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED, CONTINUED

Issues	Carrying amount KZT'000	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Effective interest rate
KZ2C00009462	9,433,360	05.05.2023	31.03.2026	18.16
KZ2C00009462	5,240,379	19.05.2023	31.03.2026	18.22
KZ2C00009462	3,144,390	23.06.2023	31.03.2026	18.19
KZ2C00009470	5,419,590	14.07.2023	14.07.2026	17.70
KZ2C00010726	16,209,278	09.02.2024	09.02.2026	12.45
KZ2C00010726	5,220,077	14.03.2024	09.02.2026	12.25
KZ2C00010791	10,280,871	12.09.2024	12.09.2026	13.52
KZ2C00010791	10,290,556	19.09.2024	12.09.2026	13.37
KZ2C00010809	5,119,242	26.09.2024	26.09.2026	13.42
KZ2C00010809	1,002,527	24.04.2025	26.09.2026	16.60
KZ2C00010809	2,316,139	11.09.2025	26.09.2026	17.93
KZ2C00010809	11,525,295	02.10.2025	26.09.2026	17.97
KZ2C00012086	8,670,947	06.02.2025	06.02.2026	14.86
KZ2C00012086	2,419,006	20.02.2025	06.02.2026	14.82
KZ2C00012086	5,544,563	03.03.2025	06.02.2026	14.92
KZ2C00012383	8,459,848	13.02.2025	13.02.2027	14.76
KZ2C00012383	4,506,858	20.02.2025	13.02.2027	14.98
KZ2C00012383	8,758,481	27.02.2025	13.02.2027	15.01
KZ2C00012383	5,423,839	03.03.2025	13.02.2027	15.07
KZ2C00012383	5,368,602	14.03.2025	13.02.2027	16.25
KZ2C00012391	8,853,750	20.03.2025	20.03.2027	16.23
KZ2C00012391	5,287,619	03.04.2025	20.03.2027	16.22
KZ2C00012391	9,513,286	10.04.2025	20.03.2027	16.27
KZ2C00012391	8,038,663	17.04.2025	20.03.2027	16.58
KZ2C00012037	1,057,930	03.04.2025	03.04.2026	16.17
KZ2C00012037	8,100,666	10.04.2025	03.04.2026	16.27
KZ2C00012037	8,887,413	17.04.2025	03.04.2026	16.60
KZ2C00012037	7,863,714	24.04.2025	03.04.2026	16.56
KZ2C00012045	5,327,809	02.05.2025	02.05.2026	16.60
KZ2C00012045	2,663,839	08.05.2025	02.05.2026	16.60
KZ2C00012045	5,759,591	15.05.2025	02.05.2026	16.55
KZ2C00012045	11,946,930	22.05.2025	02.05.2026	16.52
KZ2C00012409	6,214,885	02.05.2025	02.05.2027	16.53
KZ2C00012409	5,177,728	08.05.2025	02.05.2027	16.55

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YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

26. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED, CONTINUED

Issues	Carrying amount KZT'000	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Effective interest rate
KZ2C00012409	5,127,970	31.07.2025	02.05.2027	17.48
KZ2C00012409	10,243,860	28.08.2025	02.05.2027	17.59
KZ2C00012409	10,330,328	22.09.2025	02.05.2027	18.04
KZ2C00012409	3,945,537	09.10.2025	02.05.2027	18.00
KZ2C00012128	10,488,860	05.06.2025	05.06.2026	16.93
KZ2C00012094	7,839,765	12.06.2025	12.06.2026	17.05
KZ2C00012094	6,195,796	19.06.2025	12.06.2026	17.01
KZ2C00012094	1,390,856	31.07.2025	12.06.2026	17.44
KZ2C00012136	2,111,999	03.07.2025	03.07.2026	17.09
KZ2C00012136	8,234,672	17.07.2025	03.07.2026	17.31
KZ2C00012102	15,460,674	11.07.2025	11.07.2026	17.33
KZ2C00011989	2,148,963	07.08.2025	07.08.2026	17.63
KZ2C00011989	5,507,430	14.08.2025	07.08.2026	17.59
KZ2C00011989	13,258,995	21.08.2025	07.08.2026	17.64
KZ2C00011989	4,067,504	28.08.2025	07.08.2026	17.72
KZ2C00011989	5,487,085	22.09.2025	07.08.2026	17.86
KZ2C00012029	3,008,849	05.09.2025	05.09.2026	17.95
KZ2C00012029	6,792,439	11.09.2025	05.09.2026	17.92
KZ2C00012029	10,033,338	18.09.2025	05.09.2026	17.89
KZ2C00015220	14,377,298	18.09.2025	18.09.2027	17.98
KZ2C00012144	9,577,319	02.10.2025	02.10.2026	18.00
KZ2C00015105	4,746,374	09.10.2025	09.10.2027	17.98
KZ2C00015105	4,656,390	16.10.2025	09.10.2027	19.35
KZ2C00011997	9,682,432	06.11.2025	06.11.2026	19.14
KZ2C00011997	9,692,227	13.11.2025	06.11.2026	18.94
KZ2C00011997	9,733,527	20.11.2025	06.11.2026	18.39
KZ2C00012003	19,284,979	04.12.2025	04.12.2026	18.05
KZ2C00012003	9,690,288	11.12.2025	04.12.2026	17.38
KZ2C00015204	13,994,470	11.12.2025	11.12.2027	17.21
KZ2C00015212	13,954,962	19.12.2025	19.12.2027	17.21
Total for "KSF"				
JSC	1,079,181,299			
Total debt securities issued	1,584,377,388			

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

26. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED, CONTINUED

As at 31 December 2024, debt securities issued by the NBK had the following issue structure:

Issues	Carrying amount KZT'000	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Effective interest rate
KZW100014239	457,937,698	09.12.2024	08.01.2025	14.62
Total NBK debt securities issued	457,937,698			

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

26. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED, CONTINUED

As at 31 December 2024, debt securities issued by “KSF” JSC had the following issue structure:

Issues	Carrying amount KZT'000	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Effective interest rate
KZ2C00006476	5,258,472	10.04.2020	10.04.2025	11.52
KZ2C00006476	6,837,473	15.05.2020	10.04.2025	11.44
KZ2C00006476	3,156,139	22.05.2020	10.04.2025	11.39
KZ2C00006476	5,260,315	05.06.2020	10.04.2025	11.36
KZ2C00006476	3,156,482	19.06.2020	10.04.2025	11.35
KZ2C00006476	3,156,624	26.06.2020	10.04.2025	11.33
KZ2C00006476	5,261,222	10.07.2020	10.04.2025	11.32
KZ2C00006476	526,286	24.07.2020	10.04.2025	11.20
KZ2C00006476	5,263,047	30.07.2020	10.04.2025	11.19
KZ2C00006476	3,158,736	04.09.2020	10.04.2025	11.09
KZ2C00006476	11,581,601	02.10.2020	10.04.2025	11.10
KZ2C00006955	7,043,302	11.09.2020	11.09.2025	11.23
KZ2C00006955	7,042,917	18.09.2020	11.09.2025	11.29
KZ2C00006955	16,101,621	25.09.2020	11.09.2025	11.25
KZ2C00006906	204,671,002	21.10.2020	21.10.2032	11.93
KZ2C00007136	9,433,104	20.11.2020	20.11.2030	11.11
KZ2C00007110	4,958,939	11.12.2020	11.12.2025	11.01
KZ2C00007110	9,921,678	25.12.2020	11.12.2025	10.97
KZ2C00007110	9,481,335	15.01.2021	11.12.2025	10.74
KZ2C00007110	5,063,724	25.11.2022	11.12.2025	17.76
KZ2C00007128	14,503,408	14.12.2020	14.12.2027	11.03
KZ2C00007318	43,114,814	22.01.2021	22.01.2026	10.64
KZ2C00007318	10,786,116	05.02.2021	22.01.2026	10.60
KZ2C00007318	10,321,363	23.09.2022	22.01.2026	15.75
KZ2C00007318	10,321,325	07.10.2022	22.01.2026	15.75

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

26. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED, CONTINUED

Issues	Carrying amount KZT'000	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Effective interest rate
KZ2C00007318	30,454,369	11.11.2022	22.01.2026	17.66
KZ2C00007326	31,728,289	12.02.2021	12.02.2028	10.53
KZ2C00007326	21,202,563	05.03.2021	12.02.2028	10.42
KZ2C00007334	15,522,711	05.03.2021	05.03.2031	10.47
KZ2C00008910	10,387,806	29.09.2022	29.09.2025	15.18
KZ2C00008910	10,369,256	20.10.2022	29.09.2025	15.45
KZ2C00008910	3,105,956	04.11.2022	29.09.2025	15.69
KZ2C00008910	3,302,860	11.11.2022	29.09.2025	16.19
KZ2C00008910	10,316,646	25.11.2022	29.09.2025	16.23
KZ2C00008910	3,811,443	20.01.2023	29.09.2025	16.23
KZ2C00008928	10,158,797	25.11.2022	25.11.2027	16.13
KZ2C00008928	20,274,815	02.12.2022	25.11.2027	16.22
KZ2C00008928	10,115,758	09.12.2022	25.11.2027	16.32
KZ2C00008951	10,158,381	25.11.2022	25.11.2029	16.22
KZ2C00008951	20,254,482	02.12.2022	25.11.2029	16.31
KZ2C00008951	10,065,291	09.12.2022	25.11.2029	16.50
KZ2C00008902	20,265,823	02.12.2022	02.12.2025	16.25
KZ2C00008902	10,124,031	12.12.2022	02.12.2025	16.36
KZ2C00008902	10,124,067	15.12.2022	02.12.2025	16.34
KZ2C00008936	10,742,513	20.01.2023	20.01.2028	16.37
KZ2C00008936	10,743,411	27.01.2023	20.01.2028	16.37
KZ2C00008936	6,985,916	03.02.2023	20.01.2028	16.35
KZ2C00008936	9,160,803	24.02.2023	20.01.2028	16.22
KZ2C00008936	5,397,834	03.03.2023	20.01.2028	16.15
KZ2C00008944	10,750,244	20.01.2023	20.01.2030	16.57
KZ2C00008944	10,751,184	27.01.2023	20.01.2030	16.56
KZ2C00008944	3,261,587	10.03.2023	20.01.2030	16.20
KZ2C00008944	10,878,220	17.03.2023	20.01.2030	16.18
KZ2C00008944	7,661,377	07.04.2023	20.01.2030	15.99
KZ2C00009462	5,198,938	31.03.2023	31.03.2026	15.89
KZ2C00009462	7,293,818	14.04.2023	31.03.2026	15.67
KZ2C00009462	6,259,766	21.04.2023	31.03.2026	15.57
KZ2C00009462	5,223,793	28.04.2023	31.03.2026	15.44
KZ2C00009462	9,421,180	05.05.2023	31.03.2026	15.27

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26. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED, CONTINUED

Issues	Carrying amount KZT'000	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Effective interest rate
KZ2C00009462	5,232,318	19.05.2023	31.03.2026	15.29
KZ2C00009462	3,140,105	23.06.2023	31.03.2026	15.25
KZ2C00009470	5,351,351	14.07.2023	14.07.2026	14.94
KZ2C00007565	10,026,290	11.08.2023	11.08.2025	15.05
KZ2C00009447	10,274,805	18.08.2023	18.08.2025	15.05
KZ2C00009447	9,247,865	25.08.2023	18.08.2025	15.04
KZ2C00009447	15,415,585	08.09.2023	18.08.2025	15.01
KZ2C00009447	6,167,313	15.09.2023	18.08.2025	14.98
KZ2C00009454	7,087,781	29.09.2023	29.09.2025	14.92
KZ2C00009454	5,077,672	10.11.2023	29.09.2025	14.48
KZ2C00009454	10,166,729	17.11.2023	29.09.2025	14.31
KZ2C00009454	10,178,002	24.11.2023	29.09.2025	14.15
KZ2C00009454	3,094,111	28.03.2024	29.09.2025	12.19
KZ2C00010494	11,203,356	12.01.2024	12.01.2025	13.63
KZ2C00010502	11,176,464	19.01.2024	19.01.2025	13.16
KZ2C00010528	12,264,232	26.01.2024	26.01.2025	12.97
KZ2C00010528	5,010,776	16.02.2024	26.01.2025	12.77
KZ2C00010528	5,026,750	25.04.2024	26.01.2025	12.27
KZ2C00010510	11,125,328	02.02.2024	02.02.2025	13.01
KZ2C00010726	15,884,308	09.02.2024	09.02.2026	12.48
KZ2C00010726	5,568,668	14.03.2024	09.02.2026	12.24
KZ2C00010536	13,639,457	23.02.2024	23.02.2025	12.72
KZ2C00010536	5,852,274	11.04.2024	23.02.2025	12.32
KZ2C00010551	30,185,575	01.03.2024	01.03.2025	12.71
KZ2C00010551	2,640,018	27.06.2024	01.03.2025	13.60
KZ2C00010569	15,887,816	13.06.2024	13.06.2025	13.65
KZ2C00010569	10,592,798	20.06.2024	13.06.2025	13.79
KZ2C00010569	5,298,141	18.07.2024	13.06.2025	13.71
KZ2C00010544	10,509,762	04.07.2024	04.07.2025	13.86
KZ2C00010544	10,511,047	12.07.2024	04.07.2025	13.83
KZ2C00010577	2,504,780	25.07.2024	25.07.2025	13.75
KZ2C00010577	3,200,204	01.08.2024	25.07.2025	13.69

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26. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED, CONTINUED

Issues	Carrying amount KZT'000	Date of issue	Date of maturity	Effective interest rate
KZ2C00010577	7,241,528	08.08.2024	25.07.2025	13.66
KZ2C00010577	5,222,536	15.08.2024	25.07.2025	13.60
KZ2C00010791	10,215,781	12.09.2024	12.09.2026	13.52
KZ2C00010791	10,236,889	19.09.2024	12.09.2026	13.37
KZ2C00010809	5,089,959	26.09.2024	26.09.2026	13.41
KZ2C00012052	7,149,817	03.10.2024	03.10.2025	13.43
KZ2C00012052	7,150,651	10.10.2024	03.10.2025	13.41
KZ2C00012052	7,154,786	17.10.2024	03.10.2025	13.32
Total for "KSF"				
JSC	1,144,858,601			
Total debt securities issued	1,602,796,299			

Reconciliation of change in the debt securities issued and cash flows from financing activities

In 2025 and 2024 the change in the debt securities issued is as follows:

	2025 KZT'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,602,796,299
Notes issued, paid by cash	6,879,951,012
Interest paid	(221,154,368)
Nominal cost repaid	(6,910,110,773)
Total changes in cash flows from financing activities	(251,314,129)
Interest accrued	232,895,218
Balance at the end of the year	1,584,377,388
	2024 KZT'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,416,342,978
Notes issued, paid by cash	7,215,923,797
Interest paid	(222,127,064)
Nominal cost repaid	(8,035,924,520)
Total changes in cash flows from financing activities	(1,042,127,787)
Interest accrued	228,581,108
Balance at the end of the year	1,602,796,299

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

27. PROVISIONS

As at 31 December 2025 provisions are as follows:

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Reserve to cover guarantees	58,371,016	55,921,437
Total provisions	58,371,016	55,921,437

An analysis of the change in the provision for guarantees for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is presented below:

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Reserve for guarantees as of 1 January	55,921,437	56,337,341
<i>Movement affecting contributions to provisions</i>		
Change in risk parameters	(6,090,667)	(15,977,482)
Change in the amount of guarantee compensation for deposits	8,540,246	15,561,578
Total expenses recognised in profit or loss for the year	2,449,579	(415,904)
Reserve for guarantees as at 31 December	58,371,016	55,921,437

*All reserves for guarantee coverage relate to Stage 1 credit risk, and there were no changes between stages during 2025.

There were no guarantee compensation payments to depositors from previously created reserves in 2024 and 2025.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

28. OTHER LIABILITIES

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Liabilities to the National Fund	854,097,911	770,775,970
Other creditors for non-banking activities	96,834,152	37,877,619
Other creditors for banking activities	4,171,243	2,469,176
Other	-	49,087
Total other financial liabilities	955,103,306	811,171,852
Salary payable	17,076,380	14,623,801
Tax payable (except for corporate income tax)	3,806,109	3,331,773
Accounts payable for the acquisition of fixed assets	497,253	426,870
Other prepayments received	1,247,088	176,333
Total other non-financial liabilities	22,626,830	18,558,777
Total other obligations	977,730,136	829,730,629

As at 31 December 2025 other creditors on non-banking activity comprise obligations to pay for the purchase of gold from counterparties in the amount of KZT 47,175,876 thousand, which were settled in January 2026 (31 December 2024: KZT 27,748,828 thousand).

In accordance with the decision of the Board of the National Bank of Kazakhstan, in 2023, a transaction was completed to sell 50 percent of the shares/interests of special-purpose vehicles (SPVs) in the portfolio of alternative instruments of the National Bank's gold and foreign exchange assets investing in private equity funds, real estate, and hedge funds to the National Fund.

After this transaction, the NBK, being the investment manager of the National Fund, did not lose its control. A 50% share in companies and (or) special purpose partnerships created for investment purposes is recognised as a liability due to the limited life of the companies and (or) special purpose partnerships created for the purpose of investing or repurchasing shares at the request of the shareholder. The liability to the National Fund in the amount of 50% of the net asset value in companies and (or) special purpose partnerships created for the purpose of investing in private equity funds, real estate funds and hedge funds amounted to KZT 854,097,911 thousand as at 31 December 2025 (2024: KZT 770,775,970 thousand).

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

28. OTHER LIABILITIES, CONTINUED

The reconciliation of the liability arising from financing activities for 2025 and 2024 is presented as follows:

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Balance at 1 January	770,775,970	591,657,087
Investments in and withdrawals from funds	53,096,890	41,248,943
Profit of funds (Note 8)	61,631,391	39,605,336
Decrease/increase from exchange rate changes	(31,406,340)	98,264,604
Balance at 31 December	854,097,911	770,775,970

29. CHARTER CAPITAL

Charter capital

The charter capital of the NBK is regulated by the Edict of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 30 March 1995 with subsequent amendments. The charter capital of the NBK is owned by the state and is formed in the amount of not less than KZT 20,000,000 thousand.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 the NBK charter capital was KZT 20,000,000 thousand.

Reserve capital

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan”, the NBK should form a capital reserve in the amount of not less than its charter capital. Reserve capital increased at the expenses of the net retained earnings and assigned exclusively to compensate and reimburse losses incurred on the conducted operations in accordance with the requirements set by the Management Board of the NBK. As at 31 December 2025, the capital reserve was nil (31 December 2024: nil).

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

29. CHARTER CAPITAL, CONTINUED

Special guarantee reserve

In accordance with the provisions of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On the Obligatory Guaranteeing of Deposits Placed with the Second-Tier Banks of the Republic of Kazakhstan”, in order to carry out activities related to the payment of guarantee compensation, “KDIF” JSC forms a special guarantee reserve from the retained income of “KDIF” JSC. A special guarantee reserve is formed for the purpose of paying guarantee compensation to depositors in the event of forced liquidation of a participating bank.

According to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On the Obligatory Guaranteeing of Deposits Placed with the Second-Tier Banks of the Republic of Kazakhstan”, a target amount of a special reserve of an organisation that perform the obligatory guaranteeing of deposits, to be not less than 5% of the amount of all guaranteed deposits in the participating banks.

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Contributions of banks participating in the deposit guarantee system	483,091,079	396,107,061
Amount of compensation made by a liquidation commission of a forcibly liquidated bank	73,859,333	69,449,633
Fines and penalties paid by banks participating in the deposit guarantee system	84,031	76,535
Formation of reserve out of own funds in accordance with the Law	55,600,000	55,600,000
Retained earnings of “KDIF” JSC allocated for formation of special guarantee reserve	960,683,640	638,901,905
Special guarantee reserve	1,573,318,083	1,160,135,134

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

29. CHARTER CAPITAL, CONTINUED**Capital management**

Retained earnings are transferred to the charter and (or) reserve capital in the amount determined by the Management Board of the NBK. After the approval of the annual report of the National Bank by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan the remaining part of the retained earnings is transferred to the State budget with a deferral of one financial year.

If a reserve capital amount is less than the share capital amount, the entire net retained earnings remain at the NBK's disposal and is transferred to the reserve capital until the later reaches the level of the share capital. If the reserve capital is insufficient to compensate for the losses of the financial year, the uncovered losses are compensated to the National Bank in full from the state budget with a deferment of one financial year (the effect was suspended until 1 January 2030).

30. ANALYSIS BY SEGMENT

The Group's operations comprise a single operating segment for the purposes of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS 8 "Operating Segments". The Group is not required to report revenue and expenses by reference to the functions carried out by the Group, these activities do not constitute separate operating segments for the purposes of these consolidated financial statements.

31. RISK MANAGEMENT**Risk management policies and procedures**

Risk management is fundamental to the Group's activities and is an essential element of the Group operations. The major risks faced by the Group are those related to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

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

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED**Risk management policies and procedures, continued**

The Management Board, Board of Directors, committees, commissions and related working groups review regularly matters related to the monetary and investment policies of the NBK and set up limits on the scope of management over its assets and customers' assets, as well as requirements for the credit assessment of the NBK's counterparties.

In accordance with the Investment Strategy on gold currency assets, management of the NBK approved by the Resolution of the Management Board of the NBK on 17 June 2015 No.112 (the "GFA Investment Strategy"), the main goals of risk management are maintenance of liquidity and safety of the NBK's assets, and profitability growth in the medium and long-term perspective.

In accordance with the implementation of the goals and functions of the NBK, the gold and foreign exchange assets of the NBK are divided into the following portfolios: liquidity portfolio, investment portfolio, strategic portfolio, gold portfolio, emerging markets portfolio and alternative instruments portfolio, the assessment of the business model is disclosed in Note 2.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market functions and conditions. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risks. Market risk arises from open positions in interest rate and equity financial instruments, which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market prices and foreign currency rates.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, whilst optimising the return on risk.

Management of GFA portfolios with the goal of achieving excess returns involves index management in accordance with approved reference portfolios. In order to control the risk of deviation of the actual portfolio from the reference one, the "Tracking Error" indicator used.

At the same time, GFA portfolios include debt instruments exposed to the risk of interest rate changes, which is assessed using the duration indicator.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Market risk, continued

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will change due to changes in market interest rates. The NBK is subject to the effects of fluctuations in prevailing market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. Such fluctuations may increase the level of interest margin, but may also reduce it or, in the event of an unexpected change in interest rates, lead to losses.

Market risk also includes the risk of changes in interest rates, currency risk and other price risks.

Interest rate risk management, based on an analysis of the timing of interest rate revisions, is complemented by monitoring the sensitivity of financial assets. An analysis of the sensitivity of equity to changes in interest rates (interest rate revision risk), based on a simplified scenario of a parallel shift of yield curves by 100 basis points. increases or decreases in interest rates and revised positions on interest-bearing assets effective as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 can be presented as follows:

Risk of changes in interest rates of the liquidity portfolio of the GFA

The duration of the liquidity portfolio, which includes cash currency and short-term government securities, does not exceed 1 year.

At the same time, at least 70% of the portfolio's assets must consist of cash currency and government debt obligations of countries with a credit rating of at least A- (Standard & Poor's) and/or A3 (Moody's).

	2025		2024	
	Duration	Equity KZT'000	Duration	Equity KZT'000
Parallel shift by 100 bps. towards increasing rates	0.004	(22,759)	0.02	(603,000)
Parallel shift by 100 bps. towards decreasing rates	0.004	22,803	0.02	604,888

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Market risk, continued

Risk of changes in interest rates of the investment portfolio of the GFA, continued

The reference portfolio for the investment portfolio of gold and foreign exchange assets was a composite index consisting of securities included in the broad index of highly liquid government bonds of developed countries (ICE BofA Global Government Index). The reference portfolio of the investment portfolio, including its composition and structure, is determined by the decision of the Chairman of the NBK no more than once a year, taking into account the recommendations of the Investment Committee of the NBK.

As at 31 December 2025, in accordance with the decision of the Chairman, the benchmark investment portfolio includes government securities with an investment horizon of 1-5 years.

The composite index includes the following currency structure: USD – 62%, EUR – 12.5%, GBP – 12.5%, AUD – 8%, CAD – 5%.

At the same time, the structure of the investment portfolio includes at least 70% of government securities, which confirms the low risk appetite and conservative approach to management.

As of 31 December 2025, the duration of the investment portfolio was 2.54, compared to the duration of the benchmark portfolio of 2.55.

Thus, the deviation of the investment portfolio duration from the reference portfolio duration was (-)0.39 with an allowed range of +30% / -40%.

	2025		2024	
	Duration	Equity KZT'000	Duration	Equity KZT'000
Parallel shift by 100 bps. towards increasing rates	2.54	(104,349,174)	2.79	(127,803,655)
Parallel shift by 100 bps. towards decreasing rates	2.54	108,268,186	2.79	132,733,728

Risk of changes in interest rates of the strategic portfolio of the GFA

The benchmark portfolio for the emerging markets bond mandate is an index consisting of securities included in the broad emerging markets bond index (ICE BofA US Emerging Markets External Sovereign Index, ICE BofA Emerging Markets Corporate Plus Index, ICE BofA US Emerging Markets External Debt Sovereign & Corporate Plus Index).

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Market risk, continued

Risk of changes in interest rates of the strategic portfolio of the GFA, continued

The benchmark portfolio for the global corporate securities mandate is an index consisting of securities included in the broad corporate securities index (ICE BofA Global Corporate & High Yield Index).

In order to ensure stability and ease of convertibility, the assets of the strategic portfolio are denominated in hard currency.

The reference portfolio for global corporate securities and emerging market bonds mandates, including their composition and structure, is determined by the decision of the Chairman of the NBK no more than once a year, taking into account the recommendations of the Investment Committee of the NBK.

As at 31 December 2025, in accordance with the decision of the Chairman, the benchmark portfolio of the strategic portfolio includes:

- for the global corporate securities mandate - corporate bonds rated from AAA to BB;

- for the emerging market bonds mandate - 80% government bonds of emerging markets and 20% corporate bonds of emerging markets.

	2025		2024	
	Duration	Equity KZT'000	Duration	Equity KZT'000
Parallel shift by 100 bps. towards increasing rates	3.56	(75,282,730)	3.51	(57,453,519)
Parallel shift by 100 bps. towards decreasing rates	3.56	79,316,095	3.51	61,102,900
	2025		2024	
	Duration	Profit or loss thousand tenge	Duration	Profit or loss thousand tenge
Parallel shift by 100 bps. towards increasing rates	2.56	(7,925,267)	2.69	(5,923,119)
Parallel shift by 100 bps. towards decreasing rates	2.56	8,199,580	2.69	6,180,068

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED**Market risk, continued*****Risk of changes in interest rates of the strategic portfolio of the GFA***

Portfolio assets are invested in instruments with a minimum credit rating of B-(Standard & Poor's)/B3 (Moody's) and higher.

As of 31 December 2025, emerging markets portfolio assets are invested in Chinese bonds.

According to the resolution passed by the Board of the National Bank, the assets of the emerging markets portfolio were transferred to the management of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in 2025 as part of the Reserve Advisory & Management Partnership program.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED***Market risks of the portfolio of alternative instruments of GFA***

The management of the portfolio of alternative instruments (hereinafter – “AI GFA”) is carried out by “NIC NBK” JSC. The purpose of the AI portfolio is to ensure high level of return on assets in the long term and diversify the portfolio.

A focus on high long-term returns implies a high risk appetite. Thus, the benchmark of the AI GFA portfolio is the reference portfolio, which is a composite index consisting of 80% of the global stock index and 20% of the global bond index. At the same time, the effectiveness of portfolio management of global alternative instruments is assessed over a period of 15 (fifteen) years. An interim assessment of the effectiveness of managing a portfolio of alternative instruments is carried out using the rolling window method for periods of 5 (five) and 10 (ten) years.

The MSCI ACWI Investable Market Net Total Return Index (M1WDIM) is accepted as a global stock index. The global bond index is Bloomberg Global Aggregate Total Return Index Value Hedged USD (LEGATRUH).

Alternative instruments are characterised by low liquidity associated with the specifics of investment. This provides a certain excess return, including one based on the risk premium for illiquidity. At the same time, the specifics of investment affect the process of managing market risks. Unlike public instruments, open positions in private equity, private debt, real estate and infrastructure funds cannot be easily implemented. Also, the investment process involves the acceptance of investment obligations, within the framework of which a capital request is made during the investment period. The frequency of availability of information on revaluation of open positions also varies, and in most cases, revaluation is carried out on a quarterly basis.

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31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Market risk, continued

Market risks of the portfolio of alternative instruments of GFA, continued

Accordingly, the Group manages market risk by periodically assessing all existing positions in illiquid sub-portfolios and establishing limits and limits for each of the sub-portfolios. In addition, investment is carried out in accordance with a medium-term investment plan aimed at achieving investment goals. Limits and the investment plan are updated on an annual basis by the Investment Committee and the Board of Directors of “NIC NBK” JSC. As part of updating the investment plan, stress testing of the global AI GFA portfolio is carried out for fluctuations in fair value and future cash flows.

The market risk management process consists of two main levels. The first level is carried out at the stage of investment due diligence of potential investments. At this stage, a quantitative and qualitative assessment of the investment strategy and approaches of managers of private equity funds, real estate funds, hedge funds is carried out, in which the risk management department participates. At the same time, portfolio diversification, target geographic focus, specialization sectors and strategies for growth of capitalization of portfolio investments are taken into account. It is worth noting that hedge funds themselves represent investment strategies that specialize in certain markets, but hedge the main market risks inherent in these markets. Thus, hedge funds are less exposed to market risk and have a low correlation with the main public indices. In most cases, beta to public indices does not exceed 0.3-0.4. The second level of market risk management is focused on portfolio construction, carried out in accordance with the investment plan. To minimise market risks, vintage diversification is used, and the limits and restrictions set by the investment strategy are observed.

For liquid sub-portfolios of the global AI GFA, sub-portfolio of bonds and sub-portfolio of shares, index management is applied in accordance with the indices approved for the reference portfolio. In order to control the risk of deviation of the actual portfolio from the reference portfolio indices, the “Tracking Error” indicator (“Variability of the portfolio return deviation”) is used. Management of liquid sub-portfolios is carried out in order to meet capital requests, as well as to tactically balance the risk profile of the global AI GFA portfolio and manage liquidity due to the specifics of investing in alternative classes of instruments. Which implies the possibility of full implementation of all positions of a sub-portfolio of stocks or bonds.

The bond sub-portfolio has LEGATRUH as its benchmark. The active risk indicator is 1.19%. The weighted average duration of the portfolio is 7.6 years.

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31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Market risk, continued***Market risks of the portfolio of alternative instruments of GFA, continued***

For the purpose of assessing expected losses, the value at risk (VaR) for 1 day is calculated with a probability of 95%.

Scenario analysis based on historical events and simulated scenarios is used to stress test a bond sub-portfolio.

Description	Bond sub-portfolio sensitivity
Historical scenario analysis: 1990-1991 recession	- 0.98%
Historical scenario analysis: 2008 recession	- 2.06%
Modelled scenario: Japanese 10-year rate hike by 200 bps.	-14.65%
Modelled scenario Japanese 10-year rate hike by 50 bps.	-3.66%

* Japanese rates are used in this stress test due to the presence of exposure in the GFA alternative bond portfolio to changes in the value of Japanese yen-denominated financial instruments.

Market risk (“KSF” JSC)***Interest rate risk***

“KSF” JSC assumes the risk associated with the impact of fluctuations in market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. Such fluctuations may increase the level of interest margins, but if there is an unexpected change in interest rates, the interest margin may decrease or result in losses.

If, as at 31 December 2025, interest rates had been 200 basis points higher (2024: 200 basis points higher), while all other variables remained unchanged, profit before tax for the year would have been lower by KZT 57,045,485 thousand (2024: lower by KZT 63,704,084 thousand), mainly as a result of higher interest rates on issued debt securities and financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. As a result, equity would have been lower by KZT 45,636,388 thousand (2024: lower by KZT 50,963,267 thousand).

If, as at 31 December 2025, interest rates had been 200 basis points lower (2024: 200 basis points higher), while all other variables remained unchanged, profit for the year would have been higher by KZT 57,045,485 thousand (2024: higher by KZT 63,704,084 thousand), mainly as a result of lower interest rates on issued debt securities and financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. As a result, equity would have been higher by KZT 45,636,388 thousand (2024: higher by KZT 63,704,084 thousand).

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31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Market risk, continued***Interest rate risk (“KDIF” JSC)***

“KDIF” JSC assumes the risk associated with the impact of fluctuations in market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. Such fluctuations may increase the level of interest margins, but if there is an unexpected change in interest rates, the interest margin may decrease or result in losses.

Currently, the management approach of “KDIF” JSC to limiting interest rate risk is to invest in highly liquid government financial instruments with a fixed interest rate, with the exception of floating rate securities of the international financial institutions. The share of financial instruments with floating interest rates is less than ten percent in the total portfolio of financial instruments.

An analysis of the sensitivity of profit or loss and equity (net of tax) to changes in interest rates is presented below (+/- 3% for tenge-denominated instruments):

KZT'000	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Interest rate +3%	Interest rate -3%	Interest rate +3%	Interest rate -3%
Investments:				
Net effect on profit or loss	245,340	(245,340)	247,173	(247,173)
Net impact on capital	245,340	(245,340)	247,173	(247,173)

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Market risk, continued

Interest rate risk, continued

Average nominal interest rates

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

	31 December 2025 Carrying amount KZT'000	Average nominal interest rate, %	31 December 2024 Carrying amount KZT'000	Average nominal interest rate, %
Interest-bearing assets				
Cash and cash equivalents				
<i>Nostro accounts</i>				
- in US dollars	677,920,001	3.50	1,841,917,910	4.25
- in euro	163,851,508	1.72	382,619,032	1.56
- in Rubles	27,604,142	6.00	1,692,375	4.00
- in pounds sterling	6,288,278	3.00	83,576	3.13
- in Chinese yuan	2,198,044	0.35	423	0.30
- in Japanese yen	115,223	1.55	-	-
- in Korean won	416	0.30		
- in other currencies	20,401,825	2.66	15,695,261	3.16
<i>Reverse repo transactions</i>				
- in KZT	108,506,285	17.16	99,433,907	15.05
Bank deposits				
- in KZT	23,337,629	16.95	21,830,988	15.02
Gold				
<i>Gold deposits with foreign banks</i>	1,025,128,197	0.28	1,858,446,522	0.27
Loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions				
<i>Loans and deposits with banks</i>				
- in KZT	1,265,061,514	6.16	1,435,231,092	5.97

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YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Market risk, continued

*Interest rate risk, continued**Average nominal interest rates, continued*

	31 December 2025 Carrying amount KZT'000	Average nominal interest rate, %	31 December 2024 Carrying amount KZT'000	Average nominal interest rate, %
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss				
- USD	566,136	11.00	725,823	11.00
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- in US dollars	4,422,536,667	3.83	4,140,552,324	4.35
- in tenge	1,656,531,428	9.52	1,663,189,136	10.05
- in euros	874,528,643	2.66	674,097,561	2.54
- in pounds sterling	567,878,829	2.51	521,311,748	4.13
- in Australian dollars	330,687,185	2.86	353,477,275	4.06
- in Canadian dollars	238,490,975	2.83	242,174,435	3.56
- in Chinese yuan	148,553,701	1.77	-	-
- in Japanese yen	15,293,372	1.58	18,307,664	1.79

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Market risk, continued

*Interest rate risk, continued**Average nominal interest rates, continued*

	31 December 2025 Carrying amount KZT'000	Average nominal interest rate, %	31 December 2024 Carrying amount KZT'000	Average nominal interest rate, %
Investment securities measured at amortised cost				
- in KZT	203,857,820	8.50	201,571,567	8.70
- in CNY	119,730,202	2.53	117,588,145	2.47
Other assets				
- in KZT	1,058,647,316	7.86	1,101,859,673	8.03
Interest-bearing liabilities				
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions				
<i>Term deposits</i>				
- in KZT	7,109,385,428	17.65	7,084,848,668	15.05
- in US dollars	456,391,490	3.38	1,159,118,051	4.50
<i>Loans</i>				
- in US dollars	5,193,200	4.00	396,684	4.00
Unified Treasury Account				
- in KZT	1,947,949,951	0.25	2,173,385,769	0.25
Debt securities issued				
- in KZT	1,584,377,388	14.54	1,602,796,299	13.15

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED**Market risk, continued*****Interest rate risk, continued******Average nominal interest rates, continued***

The sensitivity analyses do not take into consideration that the Group's assets and liabilities are actively managed. Additionally, the financial position of the Group may vary at the time that any actual market movement occurs. For example, the Group's financial risk management strategy aims to manage the exposure to market fluctuations. In case of sharp negative fluctuations, management actions could include selling investments, changing investment portfolio allocation and taking other protective action, while maintaining all restrictions and limits provided for by Investment Strategy of GFA and other safeguards against decrease in assets value. Consequently, a change in the assumptions may not have any actual impact on the liabilities and significant impact on the assets carried at market value in the consolidated statement of financial position. In these circumstances, the different measurement bases for liabilities and assets may lead to volatility in equity.

Currency risk

The Group has assets and liabilities denominated in several foreign currencies and gold.

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency and gold exchange rates. The Group does not hedge its exposure to currency risk.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Market risk, continued

Currency risk, continued

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

KZT'000	KZT	Gold	USD	EUR	JPY	SDR	GBP	Other	Total
ASSETS									
Cash and cash equivalents	134,586,162		867,918,468	177,350,242	4,066,581	20,401,825	11,018,928	622,961,119	1,838,303,325
Gold bullion in vaults of the NBK and foreign banks	-	16,203,211,313	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,203,211,313
Gold on accounts and deposits in foreign banks	-	7,919,776,818	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,919,776,818
Loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions	1,265,061,514	-	64,891,198	443,673	-	802,701,696	65,334	44	2,133,163,459
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	1,685,447,684	185,221	16,331	-	6,475	604,433	1,686,260,144
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income									
- monetary assets	1,657,655,764	-	4,512,854,597	874,528,643	15,293,372		567,878,829	717,731,861	8,345,943,066
- non-monetary assets	1,249,224,292	-	427,013	-	-	-	-	-	1,249,651,305
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	203,857,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	119,730,202	323,588,022
Investments in associates	18,428,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,428,262
Other financial assets	1,113,812,213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,113,812,213
Total financial assets and gold exposed to foreign exchange risk	4,393,401,735	24,122,988,131	7,131,111,947	1,052,507,779	19,376,284	823,103,521	578,969,566	1,461,027,659	39,582,486,622
Total financial assets and gold	5,642,626,027	24,122,988,131	7,131,538,960	1,052,507,779	19,376,284	823,103,521	578,969,566	1,461,027,659	40,832,137,927

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31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Market risk, continued

Currency risk, continued

KZT'000	KZT	Gold	USD	EUR	JPY	SDR	GBP	Other	Total
LIABILITIES									
Currency in circulation	5,248,470,355	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,248,470,355
Digital tenge in circulation	23,225,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,225,458
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	9,897,900,654	-	1,131,748,239	154,907,104	24,873	665,378,312	3,658,851	521,382,931	12,375,000,964
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	585,015	312,499	24,666	-	170,021	220,160	1,312,361
Current accounts of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan	128,127,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128,127,150
Current accounts of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	1,947,949,950	-	2,036,505	-	-	-	-	4,033,691	1,954,020,146
- Customer accounts	298,826,718	-	40,418,064	11,536	-	-	-	3,618	339,259,936
- Debt securities issued	1,584,377,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,584,377,388
Provisions	58,371,016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,371,016
Other financial liabilities	98,039,373	-	857,063,720	213	-	-	-	-	955,103,306
Total financial liabilities	19,285,288,062	-	2,031,851,543	155,231,352	49,539	665,378,312	3,828,872	525,640,400	22,667,268,080
Net position	(14,891,886,327)	24,122,988,131	5,099,260,404	897,276,427	19,326,745	157,725,209	575,140,694	935,387,259	16,915,218,542
The effect of derivatives held for risk management purposes	-	-	10,116,427	(21,359,668)	1,603,330	-	(8,453,046)	18,113,326	20,369
Net position after derivatives held for risk management purposes	(14,891,886,327)	24,122,988,131	5,109,376,831	875,916,759	20,930,075	157,725,209	566,687,648	953,500,585	16,915,238,911

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Market risk, continued

Currency risk, continued

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

KZT'000	KZT	Gold	USD	EUR	JPY	SDR	GBP	Other	Total
ASSETS									
Cash on hand in foreign currency	124,041,156	-	2,216,048,171	194,159,118	383,521,920	15,695,260	76,836,727	600,053,916	3,610,356,268
Gold bullion in vaults of the NBK and foreign banks	-	6,444,912,285	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,444,912,285
Gold on accounts and deposits in foreign banks	-	6,149,939,002	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,149,939,002
Loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions	1,435,231,092	-	83,261,678	401,166	-	793,283,904	60,775	42	2,312,238,657
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	1,505,511,856	202,305	1,850	-	58,659	345,786	1,506,120,456
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income									
- monetary assets	1,663,704,918	-	5,170,156,898	873,244,869	19,697,049	-	546,160,574	621,261,809	8,894,226,117
- non-monetary assets	854,169,757	-	407,787	-	-	-	-	-	854,577,544
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	201,571,567	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,588,145	319,159,712
Investments in associates	20,724,353	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,724,353
Other financial assets	1,133,441,149	-	-	35,538	-	-	6,029	-	1,133,482,716
Total financial assets and gold exposed to foreign exchange risk	4,578,714,235	12,594,851,287	8,974,978,603	1,068,042,996	403,220,819	808,979,164	623,122,764	1,339,249,698	30,391,159,566
Total financial assets and gold	5,432,883,992	12,594,851,287	8,975,386,390	1,068,042,996	403,220,819	808,979,164	623,122,764	1,339,249,698	31,245,737,110

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31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Market risk, continued

Currency risk, continued

KZT'000	KZT	Gold	USD	EUR	JPY	SDR	GBP	Other	Total
LIABILITIES									
Currency in circulation	4,733,663,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,733,663,281
Digital tenge in circulation	129,109,492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,109,492
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	7,911,442,105	-	1,462,147,253	192,095,043	32,330	657,571,682	4,931,412	498,063,860	10,726,283,685
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	2,544,513	482,588	42,369	-	19,075	551,420	3,639,965
Current accounts of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan	191,867,517	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191,867,517
Current accounts of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	2,173,385,769	-	1,387,371		55,751,065	-	-	6,075,928	2,236,600,133
Customer accounts	455,265,307	-	14,095,429	9	-	-	-	1,416	469,362,161
Debt securities issued	1,602,796,299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,602,796,299
Provisions	55,921,437	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,921,437
Other financial liabilities	38,229,608	-	772,894,194	48,050	-	-	-	-	811,171,852
Total financial liabilities	17,291,680,815	-	2,253,068,760	192,625,690	55,825,764	657,571,682	4,950,487	504,692,624	20,960,415,822
Net position	(12,712,966,580)	12,594,851,287	6,721,909,843	875,417,306	347,395,055	151,407,482	618,172,277	834,557,074	9,430,743,744
The effect of derivatives held for risk management purposes	-	-	(13,934,014)	6,792,788	3,308,996	-	(4,665,688)	8,497,918	-
Net position after derivatives held for risk management purposes	(12,712,966,580)	12,594,851,287	6,707,975,829	882,210,094	350,704,051	151,407,482	613,506,589	843,054,992	9,430,743,744

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31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Market risk, continued

Currency risk, continued

The Group's management believes that, as of 31 December 2025, given the current economic situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan, a 5% fluctuation in the tenge.USD dollar exchange rate is a realistic exchange rate corridor. The sensitivity analysis includes only period-end amounts for currency positions that are converted at period-end using the rates specified by each currency's appreciation and depreciation scenarios relative to prevailing exchange rates as of 31 December 2025.

A decline in the exchange rate of the Tenge, as set out in the following table, against the following currencies as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 would have caused the increase (decrease) in capital described below. This analysis is based on changes in exchange rates that are reasonably possible in the Group's opinion at the end of the reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables, especially interest rates, remain constant.

	31 December Equity 2025 KZT'000	31 December Equity 2024 KZT'000
		(+5%/-5%)
appreciation of USD against KZT	255,468,842	335,398,791
depreciation of USD against KZT	(255,468,842)	(335,398,791)
appreciation of EUR against KZT	43,795,838	44,110,505
depreciation of EUR against KZT	(43,795,838)	(44,110,505)
appreciation of a troy ounce of gold against KZT	1,206,149,407	629,742,564
depreciation of a troy ounce of gold against KZT	(1,206,149,407)	(629,742,564)
appreciation of JPY against KZT	1,046,504	17,535,203
depreciation of JPY against KZT	(1,046,504)	(17,535,203)
appreciation of GBP against KZT	28,334,382	30,675,329
depreciation of GBP against KZT	(28,334,382)	(30,675,329)
appreciation of SDR against KZT	7,886,260	7,570,374
depreciation of SDR against KZT	(7,886,260)	(7,570,374)
appreciation of other currencies against KZT	47,675,029	42,152,750
depreciation of other currencies against KZT	(47,675,029)	(42,152,750)

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Market risk, continued***Currency risk, continued****Limitations of sensitivity analysis*

The above tables demonstrate the effect of a change of value of fixed-income financial instruments in a key assumption for change in KZT exchange rate, while other assumptions remain unchanged. In effect, a correlation may exist between the factors, for which the assumption is made, and other factors not accounted for in the analysis. 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.

Other limitations of the sensitivity analysis include application of hypothetical movements in the market with the purpose of disclosure of the potential risks, which represent only expectations of the Group of the future changes in the market which cannot be predicted with sufficient level of assurance.

Other price risk

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

An analysis of the sensitivity of net profit or loss and equity to changes in securities prices not specified above (based on positions in force as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, and a simplified scenario of a 5% decline or increase in the prices of all securities) can be presented as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Profit or loss KZT'000	Equity KZT'000	Profit or loss KZT'000	Equity KZT'000
A 5% increase in securities prices	84,256,284	146,738,850	75,021,517	117,750,394
A 5% decrease in securities prices	(84,256,284)	(146,738,850)	(75,021,517)	(117,750,394)

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a borrower, issuer and/or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Group has policies and procedures for the management of credit exposures (both for recognised financial assets and unrecognised contractual commitments), including guidelines to limit portfolio concentration and implementing recommendations of the Investment Committee, and the Risk Committee, which are responsible for developing investment decisions. The credit risk management policy is reviewed and approved by the Management Board.

The NBK's credit risk management policy establishes:

- a methodology for credit assessment calculation and determination of maximum risk limits on the NBK's counterparties, clearing brokers and custodians.
- procedures for ongoing monitoring and review of the risk limit of the Group's counterparties, clearing brokers and custodians.

The Department of Monetary Operations, based on a financial performance and financial position ratios analysis with use of international rating agencies' data, prepares information about new counterparties proposed to be included in the list of approved counterparties of the NBK. The Investment Committee approves a new counterparty on the basis of this report.

The Department of Monetary Operations of the NBK exercises daily monitoring of compliance with limits imposed on each individual counterparty, clearing broker and custodian. In addition to individual counterparty analysis, the Department of Monetary Operations monitors compliance of the credit ratings of financial instruments with the established limits.

Credit risk ("KSF" JSC)

Credit risk is the single most significant risk for the business of "KSF" JSC. Consequently, management pays special attention to credit risk management.

Assessing credit risk for risk management purposes is complex and requires the use of models as risk changes with market conditions, expected cash flows and over time. Assessing the credit risk of a portfolio of assets requires additional assessments regarding the probability of default, associated loss ratios and the correlation of defaults between counterparties.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED**Credit risk, continued*****Credit risk (“KSF” JSC), continued***

In order to assess credit risk and classify financial instruments according to the level of credit risk, “KSF” JSC uses an assessment of risk levels based on the rating systems of external international rating agencies (Standard & Poor's "S&P", Fitch, Moody's). External ratings are assigned to counterparties by independent international rating agencies such as S&P, Moody's and Fitch. These ratings and associated probability of default ranges apply to the following financial instruments: cash and cash equivalents, deposits at amortised cost, investments in debt securities, long-term receivables and other financial assets.

Credit risk (“KDIF” JSC)

Assessing credit risk for risk management purposes is complex and requires the use of models as risk changes with market conditions, expected cash flows and over time. Assessing the credit risk of a portfolio of assets and guarantee agreements requires additional assessments regarding the probability of default, associated loss ratios and the correlation of defaults between counterparties.

“KDIF” JSC estimates expected credit losses associated with debt instruments measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income. Financial assets placed in securities and funds in banks contain financial assets of counterparties, to which external ratings are assigned by international rating agencies (Fitch Ratings, Moody's Investors Service, Standard & Poor's).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Credit risk

The maximum level of exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets as at the reporting date can be presented as follows:

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Nostro accounts with foreign and Kazakh banks	1,559,235,376	3,336,603,574
Reverse repurchase transactions and deposits with foreign banks with an original maturity of less than three months	131,843,914	121,262,443
Cash in foreign currencies on hand	147,224,035	152,490,251
Gold		
Gold on accounts and deposits with foreign banks	7,919,776,818	6,149,939,002
Loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions		
Other accounts with foreign banks and financial institutions	868,101,945	877,007,564
Deposits with banks	20,777,964	22,248,342
Loans originated	1,244,283,550	1,412,982,750
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
Private equity funds	1,147,452,341	1,011,766,897
Hedge funds	366,297,753	337,992,502
Real estate funds	141,128,340	121,984,040
Investments in other funds	30,247,255	28,686,903
Derivative assets	1,134,455	5,690,114
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Government bonds of foreign issuers	4,657,517,898	5,387,907,744
Corporate bonds of international companies	1,418,825,031	1,303,667,049
Bonds of international government and non-government financial organisations	1,037,315,844	584,242,615
Treasury bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	1,093,190,586	1,490,071,633
Corporate bonds of Kazakhstani issuers	139,093,708	128,337,076
Investment securities valued at amortised cost		
Investments in securities of foreign issuers	119,730,202	117,588,145
Investments in securities of Kazakhstani issuers	203,857,820	201,571,567
Other financial assets		
Claims on repurchased loans	1,053,098,275	1,095,672,301
Other receivables	60,713,938	37,810,415
LIABILITIES		
Contingent liabilities (Note 32)	725,890,948	524,177,881
Total maximum risk level	24,086,737,996	24,449,700,809

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Credit risk, continued

Credit risk of the liquidity portfolio of the GFA

In order to reduce credit risks, investment of the liquidity portfolio of the GFA is carried out in financial instruments with the determination of a minimum credit rating from international rating agencies.

Liquidity portfolio assets are invested in cash currency, government (sovereign) debt obligations of countries with a credit rating of at least A- (Standard & Poor's) and/or A3 (Moody's), agency debt obligations, debt obligations of international financial organisations with a credit rating of at least AAA (Standard & Poor's) and/or Aaa (Moody's), regional (municipal) debt obligations of countries with a credit rating of at least A- (Standard & Poor's) and/or A3 (Moody's), debt obligations of the Bank for International Settlements), certificates of deposit (CD), commercial paper (CP) with short-term credit ratings of at least A-1 (Standard & Poor's) and/or P-1 (Moody's), deposits, forward transactions in freely convertible currencies with a maturity of up to 1 (one) month as part of hedging foreign currency obligations.

Credit risk of the GFA investment portfolio

The minimum credit rating of the investment portfolio assets corresponds to the level A- (Standard & Poor's)/ A3 (Moody's) or a similar credit rating of other international rating agencies. If there are two or more credit ratings for the assets of the investment portfolio, the minimum credit rating is determined as the lowest of them.

The minimum credit rating of the assets of the strategic portfolio, with the exception of shares, corresponds to the level of BB (Standard & Poor's)/Ba2 (Moody's) or a similar credit rating of other international rating agencies. If there are two or more credit ratings for strategic portfolio assets, the minimum credit rating is determined as the lowest of them. The share of securities in the corporate bond portfolio with a credit rating of BB (Standard & Poor's)/Ba2 (Moody's) or a similar credit rating of other international rating agencies does not exceed the share of securities with a credit rating of BB (Standard & Poor's)/Ba2 (Moody's) in the reference portfolio for the global corporate securities mandate by more than 1(one) percent.

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31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Credit risk, continued

Credit risk of the GFA emerging markets portfolio

Portfolio assets are invested in instruments with a minimum credit rating of BB (Standard & Poor's/Ba2 (Moody's) and higher.

The maximum exposure to credit risk from unrecognised contractual commitments at the reporting date is presented in Note 13, 14, 15, 17 and 18.

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The disclosures set out in the tables below include financial assets and financial liabilities that:

- are offset in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position; or
- are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement that covers similar financial instruments, irrespective of whether they are offset in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Similar agreements include derivative clearing agreements, global master repurchase agreements, and global master securities lending agreements. Similar financial instruments include derivatives, sales and repurchase agreements, reverse sale and repurchase agreements, and securities borrowing and lending agreements.

The Group's derivative transactions that are not transacted on the exchange are entered into under International Derivative Swaps and Dealers Association (ISDA) Master Netting Agreements. In general, under such agreements the amounts owed by each counterparty that are due on a single day in respect of transactions outstanding in the same currency under the agreement are aggregated into a single net amount payable by one party to the other. In certain circumstances, for example when a credit event such as a default occurs, all outstanding transactions under the agreement are terminated, the termination value is assessed, and only a single net amount is due or payable in settlement transactions.

The NBK's sale and repurchase, reverse sale and repurchase transactions, and securities borrowings and lendings are covered by global master repurchase agreement (ISMA) or subject to eligibility criteria for Kazakhstan Stock Exchange membership.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED**Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities, continued**

The previously identified International Swap and Derivatives Dealers Association (ISDA) master agreements and similar master netting agreements do not meet the criteria for netting in the consolidated statement of financial position. The reason is that they create a right of set-off of recognised amounts that is only enforceable in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or its counterparties. In addition, the Group and its counterparties do not intend to settle the debt by offset or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Group provides and accepts collateral in the form of marketable securities in respect of repos and reverse repos.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities, continued

The table below shows financial assets and financial liabilities subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar arrangements as at 31 December 2025:

KZT'000 Types of financial assets/financial liabilities	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets/financial liabilities	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities offset in the consolidated statement of financial position	Net amount of financial assets/financial liabilities presented in the consolidated statement of financial position	Related amounts not offset in the consolidated statement of financial position		
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	Net amount
Reverse repurchase agreements	108,506,285	-	108,506,285	(136,535,353)	-	(28,029,068)
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,134,455	-	1,134,455	(1,134,455)	-	-
Total financial assets	109,640,740	-	109,640,740	(137,669,808)	-	(28,029,068)
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(1,312,361)	-	(1,312,361)	1,312,361	-	-
Total financial liabilities	(1,312,361)	-	(1,312,361)	1,312,361	-	-

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities, continued

The table below shows financial assets and financial liabilities subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar arrangements as at 31 December 2024:

KZT'000 Types of financial assets/financial liabilities	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets/financial liabilities	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets/financial liabilities offset in the consolidated statement of financial position	Net amount of financial assets/financial liabilities presented in the consolidated statement of financial position	Related amounts not offset in the consolidated statement of financial position		Net amount
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	
Reverse repurchase agreements	99,433,907	-	99,433,907	(100,893,971)	-	(1,460,064)
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	5,690,114	-	5,690,114	(5,690,114)	-	-
Total financial assets	105,124,021		105,124,021	(106,584,085)		(1,460,064)
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(3,639,965)	-	(3,639,965)	3,639,965	-	-
Total financial liabilities	(3,639,965)	-	(3,639,965)	3,639,965	-	-

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities, continued

The gross amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities and their net amounts as presented in the consolidated statement of financial position that are disclosed in the above tables are measured in the consolidated statement of financial position on the following basis:

- assets and liabilities resulting from sale and repurchase agreements, reverse sale and repurchase agreements – at amortised cost.

The table below reconciles the net amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities presented in the consolidated statement of financial position, as set out above, to the line items presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025:

Types of financial assets/financial liabilities	Net amount KZT'000	Line item in the consolidated statement of financial position	Carrying amount in the consolidated statement of financial position KZT'000	Financial asset/financial liability not in the scope of offsetting disclosure KZT'000	Note
Reverse repurchase agreements	108,506,285	Cash and cash equivalents	108,506,285	-	13
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,134,455	Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,686,260,144	1,685,125,689	16
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,595,594,371	9,595,594,371	17
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(1,312,361)	Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(1,312,361)	-	16

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities, continued

The table below reconciles the net amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities presented in the consolidated statement of financial position, as set out above, to the line items presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024.

Types of financial assets/financial liabilities	Net amount KZT'000	Line item in the consolidated statement of financial position	Carrying amount in the consolidated statement of financial position KZT'000	Financial asset/financial liability not in the scope of offsetting disclosure KZT'000	Note
Reverse repurchase agreements	99,433,907	Cash and cash equivalents	99,433,907	-	13
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	5,690,114	Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,506,120,456	1,500,430,342	16
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,748,803,661	9,748,803,661	17
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(3,639,965)	Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(3,639,965)	-	16

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash. Liquidity risk exists when the maturities of assets and liabilities do not match. The matching and/or controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to liquidity management. It is unusual for financial institutions ever to be completely matched, since business transacted is often of an uncertain term and of different types. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability but can also increase the risk of losses.

The Group maintains liquidity management with the objective of ensuring that funds will be available at all times to honour all cash flow obligations as they become due. The liquidity policy is reviewed and approved by the Management Board.

Since the NBK carries out the issue of national currency, the default risk on fulfilment its obligations in national currency is minimal, and the liquidity risk is more applicable for obligations denominated in foreign currency.

The following tables show the undiscounted cash flows on financial liabilities on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity. The total gross inflow and outflow disclosed in the tables is the contractual, undiscounted cash flow on the financial liabilities.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Liquidity risk, continued

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

KZT'000	On demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	More than 1 year	Total gross inflow (outflow)	Carrying amount
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Currency in circulation	5,248,470,355	-	-	-	-	5,248,470,355	5,248,470,355
Digital tenge in circulation	23,225,458	-	-	-	-	23,225,458	23,225,458
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	12,119,258,906	106,852,893	-	160,284,842	5,193,200	12,391,589,841	12,375,000,964
Current accounts of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan	128,127,150	-	-	-	-	128,127,150	128,127,150
Current accounts of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	1,954,433,795	-	-	-	-	1,954,433,795	1,954,020,146
Customer accounts	339,259,936	-	-	-	-	339,259,936	339,259,936
Debt securities issued	614,688,498	83,194,398	82,135,293	213,219,760	944,459,914	1,937,697,863	1,584,377,388
Other financial liabilities	101,005,395	-	-	-	854,097,911	955,103,306	955,103,306
Derivative liabilities							
- Inflow	(35,429,422)	(193,827,605)	-	-	-	(229,257,027)	-
- Outflow	35,891,409	194,677,979	-	-	-	230,569,388	1,312,361
Total financial liabilities	20,528,931,480	190,897,665	82,135,293	373,504,602	1,803,751,025	22,979,220,065	22,608,897,064
Credit related commitments	725,890,948	-	-	-	-	725,890,948	725,890,948

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Liquidity risk, continued

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

KZT'000	On demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	More than 1 year	Total gross inflow (outflow)	Carrying amount
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Currency in circulation	4,733,663,281	-	-	-	-	4,733,663,281	4,733,663,281
Digital tenge in circulation	129,109,492	-	-	-	-	129,109,492	129,109,492
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	10,260,801,151	731,726	85,710,436	399,897,506	396,684	10,747,537,503	10,726,283,685
Current accounts of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan	191,867,517	-	-	-	-	191,867,517	191,867,517
Current accounts of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	2,237,061,653	-	-	-	-	2,237,061,653	2,236,600,133
Customer accounts	469,362,161	-	-	-	-	469,362,161	469,362,161
Debt securities issued	502,933,940	65,228,943	87,971,147	319,203,600	1,027,574,129	2,002,911,759	1,602,796,299
Other financial liabilities	40,395,882	-	-	-	770,775,970	811,171,852	811,171,852
Derivative liabilities							
- Inflow	(349,877,051)	(146,090,993)	-	-	-	(495,968,044)	
- Outflow	352,656,959	146,951,050	-	-	-	499,608,009	3,639,965
Total financial liabilities	18,567,974,985	66,820,726	173,681,583	719,101,106	1,798,746,783	21,326,325,183	20,904,494,385
Credit related commitments	524,177,881	-	-	-	-	524,177,881	524,177,881

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED**Liquidity risk, continued**

The nominal pre-tax cash flow outflows (inflows) presented in the earlier tables represent the contractual undiscounted cash flows of the derivative liabilities used to manage risk. The data presented reflects the net value of derivatives that are settled on a net basis and the inflows and outflows of cash flows for derivative obligations that are settled in full amounts at a time (for example, foreign exchange forward contracts and foreign exchange swaps).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Liquidity risk, continued

The table below shows an analysis, by expected maturities, of the amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025:

KZT'000	On demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	No maturity	Total
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	1,838,303,325	-	-	-	-	-	1,838,303,325
Gold bullion in vaults of the NBK and foreign banks	-	-	-	-	-	16,203,211,313	16,203,211,313
Gold in accounts and deposits in foreign banks	7,178,200,427	240,132,819	501,443,572	-	-	-	7,919,776,818
Loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions	868,101,945	35,711,253	38,806,716	286,821,596	903,721,949	-	2,133,163,459
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	355,260	779,195	-	396,545,008	1,288,580,681	-	1,686,260,144
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	74,954,606	177,822,724	473,398,118	6,109,007,465	1,511,187,167	1,249,224,291	9,595,594,371
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	3,102,826	1,195,021	26,745,874	141,285,887	151,258,414	-	323,588,022
Investments in associates	-	-	-	-	-	18,428,262	18,428,262
Other financial assets	61,003,814	8,442,238	39,085,218	236,904,440	768,376,503	-	1,113,812,213
Total assets	10,024,022,203	464,083,250	1,079,479,498	7,170,564,396	4,623,124,714	17,470,863,866	40,832,137,927

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31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Liquidity risk, continued

KZT'000	On demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	No maturity	Total
LIABILITIES							
Currency in circulation	5,248,470,355	-	-	-	-	-	5,248,470,355
Digital tenge in circulation	23,225,458	-	-	-	-	-	23,225,458
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	12,103,685,939	107,878,024	158,243,801	-	5,193,200	-	12,375,000,964
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	461,987	850,374	-	-	-	-	1,312,361
Current accounts of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan	128,127,150	-	-	-	-	-	128,127,150
Current accounts of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	1,954,020,146	-	-	-	-	-	1,954,020,146
Customer accounts	339,259,936	-	-	-	-	-	339,259,936
Debt securities issued	613,042,400	80,745,573	267,250,111	403,085,106	220,254,198	-	1,584,377,388
Provisions	58,371,016	-	-	-	-	-	58,371,016
Other financial liabilities	101,005,395	-	-	180,880,286	673,217,625	-	955,103,306
Total liabilities	20,569,669,782	189,473,971	425,493,912	583,965,392	898,665,023	-	22,667,268,080
Net position	(10,545,647,579)	274,609,279	653,985,586	6,586,599,004	3,724,459,691	17,470,863,866	18,164,869,847

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Liquidity risk, continued

The table below shows an analysis, by expected maturities, of the amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024:

KZT'000	On demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	No maturity	Total
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	3,610,356,268	-	-	-	-	-	3,610,356,268
Gold in accounts and deposits in foreign banks	4,915,366,116	473,129,287	761,443,599	-	-	-	6,149,939,002
Gold bullion in vaults of the NBK and foreign banks	-	-	-	-	-	6,444,912,285	6,444,912,285
Loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions	877,007,565	-	24,992,652	73,320,530	1,336,917,910	-	2,312,238,657
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	5,672,439	17,675	-	366,679,405	1,133,750,937	-	1,506,120,456
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	311,136,631	375,107,291	476,663,325	6,072,816,717	1,658,909,940	854,169,757	9,748,803,661
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	4,196,111	-	38,274,633	74,450,572	202,238,396	-	319,159,712
Investments in associates	-	-	-	-	-	20,724,353	20,724,353
Other financial assets	37,385,229	8,471,874	39,171,401	240,502,656	807,951,556	-	1,133,482,716
Total assets	9,761,120,359	856,726,127	1,340,545,610	6,827,769,880	5,139,768,739	7,319,806,395	31,245,737,110

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

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31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Liquidity risk, continued

KZT'000	On demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	No maturity	Total
LIABILITIES							
Currency in circulation	4,733,663,281	-	-	-	-	-	4,733,663,281
Digital tenge in circulation	129,109,492	-	-	-	-	-	129,109,492
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	10,237,942,416	95,735,566	392,209,019	-	396,684	-	10,726,283,685
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	2,789,528	850,437	-	-	-	-	3,639,965
Current accounts of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan	191,867,517	-	-	-	-	-	191,867,517
Current accounts of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	2,236,600,133	-	-	-	-	-	2,236,600,133
Customer accounts	469,362,161	-	-	-	-	-	469,362,161
Debt securities issued	502,619,276	64,053,803	371,808,032	391,385,757	272,929,431	-	1,602,796,299
Provisions	55,921,437	-	-	-	-	-	55,921,437
Other financial liabilities	40,395,882	-	-	170,229,732	600,546,238	-	811,171,852
Total liabilities	18,600,271,123	160,639,806	764,017,051	561,615,489	873,872,353	-	20,960,415,822
Net position	(8,839,150,764)	696,086,321	576,528,559	6,266,154,391	4,265,896,386	7,319,806,395	10,285,321,288

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31. RISK MANAGEMENT, CONTINUED

Liquidity risk, continued

The life of private equity and real estate funds is 10 to 15 years (and/or that the average life of funds is 12 years). The average investment period is 5 years. There is no average life of hedge funds because hedge funds do not have a life cycle. The average investment period of hedge funds is perpetual. The Group receives cash as hedge funds, private equity and real estate funds sell their investments. In terms of the National Fund's obligations, a situation similar to the Group is observed, that is, when the National Fund also cannot withdraw from these funds at any time.

32. CREDIT RELATED AND INVESTMENT COMMITMENTS

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

The NBK issues financial guarantees and letters of credit to guarantee the performance of customers to third parties. These agreements have fixed limits and generally have a validity period of up to five years.

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

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
Contracted amount		
Investment commitments	714,878,948	513,165,881
Loan and credit line commitments	11,000,000	11,000,000
Guarantees and letters of credit	12,000	12,000
	725,890,948	524,177,881

Commitments to provide loans and lines of credit and guarantees and letters of credit relate to Stage 1 of credit risk.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

32. CREDIT RELATED AND INVESTMENT COMMITMENTS, CONTINUED

The Group implements the programme of investments in alternative classes of assets through a special purpose vehicles and/or special purpose partnerships. As at 31 December 2025, they have payment liabilities to private equity funds and real estate funds of KZT 714,878,948 thousand (at 31 December 2024: KZT 513,165,881 thousand).

Many of the credit related commitments listed above may expire without being fully or partially satisfied. As a result, the contractual credit related commitments listed above do not represent expected cash outflows.

Failure of the Group to fulfil its investments commitments may result in the accrual of penalties, reduction of its share, limitation of rights, forced withdrawal from the fund, legal measures to collect the debt, as well as negative reputational consequences. Regulation is carried out in accordance with the terms of the agreement and internal rules.

33. CONTINGENCIES

Insurance

The insurance market in the Republic of Kazakhstan is at a development stage, therefore many forms of insurance protection used in other countries are not yet available in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Group does not maintain full coverage for buildings and equipment, business interruption or third party liability in respect of property or environmental damage arising from the use of the Group's property or otherwise relating to the Group's activities. Until the Group has adequately insured its operations, there is a risk that losses incurred or the loss of certain assets could have a material adverse effect on the Group's operations and financial position.

Litigation

Management is not aware of any significant actual or pending legal proceedings or potential claims that may be brought against the Group.

Taxation contingencies

In accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the NBK is exempt from paying income tax and value added tax. Subsidiaries and associated organizations of the NBK are subject to income tax and value added tax.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

33. CONTINGENCIES, CONTINUED

The tax environment in the Republic of Kazakhstan is subject to change and inconsistent application and interpretation. Discrepancies in the interpretation of Kazakhstan laws and regulations by the Group and Kazakhstani authorities may result in the assessment of additional taxes, fines, and penalties.

Kazakhstani tax legislation and practice are constantly evolving and are therefore subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes, which may have retroactive effect. The tax authorities may conduct a retrospective audit for five years after the end of the tax year.

The Group's management believes that its interpretations of the relevant legislation are appropriate and that the Group will be able to defend its position in the event of a dispute.

34. FUNDS MANAGEMENT, TRUST AND CUSTODY ACTIVITIES

Funds management and trust activities

The NBK provides trust and asset management services to trust companies, retirement benefit plans and other institutions, whereby it holds and manages assets or invests funds received in various financial instruments at the direction of the customer.

The NBK receives fee income for providing these services. Trust assets are not assets of the NBK and are not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position. The NBK is not exposed to any credit risk related to such placements, as it does not guarantee these investments.

As at 31 December 2025, the total amount of assets that the NBK holds and manages for related organisations, except assets of the National Fund and JSC “UAPF”, was KZT 4,437,069,677 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 3,515,147,126 thousand).

As at 31 December 2025, the amount of the National Fund’s net assets that the NBK holds and manages is KZT 37,335,632,220 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 34,730,106,884 thousand). A portion of these funds is managed by external managers in accordance with the investment policies set by the NBK.

Commission income from asset management operations of the National Fund, “UAPF” JSC, State Social Insurance Fund JSC and other related organizations amount to KZT 36,910,629 thousand (2024: KZT 62,654,702 thousand).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

34. FUNDS MANAGEMENT, TRUST AND CUSTODY ACTIVITIES, CONTINUED

Custody activities

During 2025 and 2024, the NBK provided custody services to “UAPF” JSC. As at 31 December 2025, the total assets of “UAPF” JSC under the custodial service of the National Bank amounted to KZT 25,859,545,211 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 22,670,807,385 thousand).

Assets of depositors

On 26 November 2012, the NBK acquired shares of “Central Securities Depository” JSC (the “Central Depository”), which provides accounting for financial instruments and money of their clients. Accounting for financial instruments and money of the Central Depository’s clients is performed separately from its own financial instruments and money on off-balance sheet accounts.

As at 31 December 2025, the total amount of financial instruments and money in nominal holding and bank accounts of depositors with the Central Depository is KZT 196,030,653,986 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 179,288,207,474 thousand).

35. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with members of the Board of Directors and Management Board

Personnel expenses for members of the NBK’s Management Board and Board of Directors for the year ended 31 December 2025 was KZT 2,058,304 thousand (2024: KZT 1,692,435 thousand). Personnel expenses consists of salary and other payments.

Transactions with other related parties

The Group decided to apply an exemption from disclosure of information on individually immaterial transactions and balances with the government and its related parties.

Transactions with related parties include trust management and custodial services to government entities (Note 34).

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

35. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS, CONTINUED

Transactions with other related parties, continued

The outstanding balances and average nominal interest rates as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 and related profit or loss amounts of transactions for 2025 and 2024 with other related parties are as follows:

	State companies and organisations			
	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Average nominal		Average nominal	
	KZT'000	interest rates, %	KZT'000	interest rates, %
Consolidated statement of financial position				
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	108,517,144	17.16	99,433,907	15.05
Loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions	1,149,866,980	6.50	1,131,276,789	6.08
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	170,848	-	28,686,903	-
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Equity securities	1,249,224,291	-	854,169,757	-
Debt securities	1,602,887,417	9.76	1,610,964,975	10.05
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	52,308,106	6.52	47,723,141	6.48
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	46,477	-	56,628	-
Current tax asset	8,689,749	-	9,904,387	-
Deferred tax assets	258,416,372	-	293,263,689	-
Other assets	3,694,595	-	274,376,482	-

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

35. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS, CONTINUED

Transactions with other related parties, continued

	State companies and organisations			
	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	KZT'000	Average nominal interest rates, %	KZT'000	Average nominal interest rates, %
LIABILITIES				
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	3,126,632,599	17.61	1,958,621,616	15.19
Current accounts of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan	128,127,150	-	191,867,517	-
Current accounts of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	1,954,020,146	0.25	2,236,600,133	0.25
Customer accounts	297,941,254	-	454,159,248	-
Debt securities*	544,765,701	14.54	543,329,759	13.41
Current tax liability	2,918,208	-	18,654	-
Deferred tax liabilities	3,294,454	-	2,943,966	-
Other liabilities	855,510,741		788,464,876	-
EQUITY				
Reserve for changes in fair value of financial assets	1,936,849		2,024,302	-

* The effective interest rate is specified for debt securities.

	State companies and organisations	
	2025	2024
	KZT'000	KZT'000
Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	342,851,940	308,418,456
Interest expense	(379,709,592)	(226,319,369)
Fee and commission income	32,745,494	79,450,192
Fee and commission expense	(7,810,810)	(6,792,347)
Net loss on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(982,108)	(309,759)
Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income and dividends received	28,726,066	28,726,066
Share of profit and other changes in associates	(348,886)	8,379,409
Other operating income	17,744,796	32,388,741
Other operating expense	(3,532,249)	(2,991,509)
Income from recovery/(expenses for) provisions for credit losses	23,803	(719,815)
Banknotes and coins production expenses	(43,790)	(39,690)
Personnel expenses	(3,356,840)	(2,981,039)
Financing costs of the Agency for Regulation and Development of the Financial Market	(17,542,694)	(8,659,488)
Other general and administrative expenses	(6,778,785)	(5,169,423)
Income tax expense	(42,891,901)	(20,950,413)

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

36. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES: FAIR VALUES AND ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS

Accounting classifications and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December 2025:

KZT'000	Designated at fair value in accordance with the Accounting Policy (Note 2)	Measured at FVTPL	Measured at FVOCI (debt)	Measured at FVOCI (equity)	Other at amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	1,838,303,325	1,838,303,325	1,845,293,522
Gold bullion in vaults of the NBK and foreign banks	16,203,211,313	-	-	-	-	16,203,211,313	16,203,211,313
Gold in accounts and deposits in foreign banks	7,919,776,818	-	-	-	-	7,919,776,818	7,919,776,818
Loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions	-	96,150,426	-	-	2,037,013,033	2,133,163,459	2,145,092,133
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,686,260,144	-	-	-	1,686,260,144	1,686,260,144
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	8,345,943,067	1,249,651,304	-	9,595,594,371	9,595,594,371
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	-	-	-	-	323,588,022	323,588,022	278,569,888
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	1,113,812,213	1,113,812,213	1,114,953,263
	24,122,988,131	1,782,410,570	8,345,943,067	1,249,651,304	5,312,716,593	40,813,709,665	40,788,751,452

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

36. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES: FAIR VALUES AND ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS, CONTINUED

Accounting classifications and fair values, continued

KZT'000	Measured at FVTPL	Other at amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
LIABILITIES				
Currency in circulation	-	5,248,470,355	5,248,470,355	5,248,470,355
Digital tenge in circulation	-	23,225,458	23,225,458	23,225,458
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	-	12,375,000,964	12,375,000,964	12,375,000,964
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,312,361	-	1,312,361	1,312,361
Current accounts of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan	-	128,127,150	128,127,150	128,127,150
Current accounts of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	-	1,954,020,146	1,954,020,146	1,954,020,146
Customer accounts	-	339,259,936	339,259,936	339,259,936
Debt securities issued	-	1,584,377,388	1,584,377,388	1,547,818,369
Provisions	-	58,371,016	58,371,016	58,371,016
Other financial liabilities	-	955,103,306	955,103,306	955,103,306
	1,312,361	22,665,955,719	22,667,268,080	22,630,709,061

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

36. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES: FAIR VALUES AND ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS, CONTINUED

Accounting classifications and fair values, continued

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December 2024:

KZT'000	Designated at fair value in accordance with the Accounting Policy (Note 2)	Measured at FVTPL	Measured at FVOCI (debt)	Measured at FVOCI (equity)	Other at amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	3,610,356,268	3,610,356,268	3,664,250,266
Gold in accounts and deposits in foreign banks	6,149,939,002	-	-	-	-	6,149,939,002	6,149,939,002
Gold bullion in vaults of the NBK and foreign banks	6,444,912,285	-	-	-	-	6,444,912,285	6,444,912,285
Loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions	-	279,449,642	-	-	2,032,789,015	2,312,238,657	2,304,773,870
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,506,120,456	-	-	-	1,506,120,456	1,506,120,456
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	8,894,226,117	854,577,544	-	9,748,803,661	9,748,803,661
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	-	-	-	-	319,159,712	319,159,712	301,332,213
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	1,133,482,716	1,133,482,716	1,134,438,836
	12,594,851,287	1,785,570,098	8,894,226,117	854,577,544	7,095,787,711	31,225,012,757	31,254,570,589

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

36. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES: FAIR VALUES AND ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS, CONTINUED

Accounting classifications and fair values, continued

KZT'000	Measured at FVTPL	Other at amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
LIABILITIES				
Currency in circulation	-	4,733,663,281	4,733,663,281	4,733,663,281
Digital tenge in circulation		129,109,492	129,109,492	129,109,492
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	-	10,726,283,685	10,726,283,685	10,726,283,685
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	3,639,965	-	3,639,965	3,639,965
Current accounts of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan	-	191,867,517	191,867,517	191,867,517
Current accounts of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	-	2,236,600,133	2,236,600,133	2,236,600,133
Customer accounts	-	469,362,161	469,362,161	469,362,161
Debt securities issued	-	1,602,796,299	1,602,796,299	1,617,722,588
Provisions	-	55,921,437	55,921,437	55,921,437
Other financial liabilities	-	811,171,852	811,171,852	811,171,852
	3,639,965	20,956,775,857	20,960,415,822	20,975,342,111

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

36. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES: FAIR VALUES AND ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS, CONTINUED

Accounting classifications and fair values, continued

The estimates of fair value are intended to approximate the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

However, given the uncertainties and the use of subjective judgement, the fair value should not be interpreted as being realisable in an immediate sale of the assets or settlement of liabilities.

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

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

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

The Group uses widely recognised valuation models for determining the fair value of common and more simple financial instruments, like interest rate and currency swaps that use only observable market data and require little management judgement and estimation.

Observable prices and model inputs are usually available in the market for listed debt and equity securities, exchange traded derivatives and simple over the counter derivatives like interest rate swaps.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, fair value of investments in hedge funds, private equity funds and real estate funds is based on net assets value provided by Independent Administrator and (or) Managing Director.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

36. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES: FAIR VALUES AND ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS, CONTINUED**Accounting classifications and fair values, continued**

Applying the estimation judgment, the Group's management believes that the carrying amount of long-term receivables on acquired mortgage loans is equal to their fair value, since mortgage loans under the 7-20-25 Program represent a separate market segment, and the interest rate under this Program is market-based. The interest rate under this Program did not change during the year.

Fair value hierarchy

The Group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1: quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data;
- Level 3: inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments;

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

36. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES: FAIR VALUES AND ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS, CONTINUED

Fair value hierarchy, continued

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised. The amounts are based on the values recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position:

31 December 2025 KZT'000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Gold				
- Gold bullion in the vault of the NBK and foreign banks	16,203,211,313	-	-	16,203,211,313
- Gold on accounts and deposits in foreign banks	-	7,919,776,818	-	7,919,776,818
Loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions				
- Deposits with banks	-	3,488,195	-	3,488,195
- Loans issued	-	92,662,231	-	92,662,231
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss				
- Derivative assets	-	1,134,455	-	1,134,455
- Equity investments		366,297,753		366,297,753
Investments in private equity funds	-	-	1,147,452,341	1,147,452,341
Investments in real estate funds	-	-	141,128,340	141,128,340
Investments in hedge funds	-	30,247,255	-	30,247,255
Investments in other funds	-	(1,312,361)		(1,312,361)
- Derivative liabilities				
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,657,517,898	-	-	4,657,517,898
- Government bonds of foreign issuers	1,418,825,031	-	-	1,418,825,031
- Corporate bonds of international companies	1,037,315,844	-	-	1,037,315,844
- Bonds of international government and non-government financial organisations	-	1,093,190,586	-	1,093,190,586
- Treasury bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	-	139,093,708	-	139,093,708
Corporate bonds of Kazakhstani issuers	427,013	1,249,224,291	-	1,249,651,304
- Corporate shares	23,317,297,099	10,893,802,931	1,288,580,681	35,499,680,711

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

36. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES: FAIR VALUES AND ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS, CONTINUED

Fair value hierarchy, continued

31 December 2024

KZT'000

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Gold				
- Gold bullion in vaults of the NBK and foreign banks	6,444,912,285	-	-	6,444,912,285
- Gold on accounts and deposits in foreign banks	-	6,149,939,002	-	6,149,939,002
Loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions	-			
- Deposits with banks	-	6,000,080	-	6,000,080
- Loans issued	-	273,449,562	-	273,449,562
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss				
- Derivative assets	-	5,690,114	-	5,690,114
- Equity investments				
Investments in private equity funds	-	-	1,011,766,897	1,011,766,897
Investments in real estate funds	-	337,992,502	-	337,992,502
Investments in hedge funds	-	-	121,984,040	121,984,040
Investments in other funds	-	28,686,903	-	28,686,903
- Derivative liabilities	-	(3,639,965)	-	(3,639,965)
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- Government bonds of foreign issuers	5,387,907,744	-	-	5,387,907,744
- Corporate bonds of international companies	1,303,667,049	-	-	1,303,667,049
- Bonds of international government and non-government financial organisations	584,242,615	-	-	584,242,615
- Treasury bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	-	1,490,071,633	-	1,490,071,633
Corporate bonds of Kazakhstani issuers	-	128,337,076	-	128,337,076
- Corporate shares	407,787	854,169,757	-	854,577,544
	13,721,137,480	9,270,696,664	1,133,750,937	24,125,585,081

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36. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES: FAIR VALUES AND ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS, CONTINUED

Fair value hierarchy, continued

Due to uncertainty about the valuation of funds, its estimated value may be different from the value that would have been used if a liquidity market existed for such funds, and this difference may be significant.

Investments in hedge funds

Investments in hedge funds generally comprise investment funds that hold positions in the highly liquid securities and financial derivatives which are measured at a quoted market price, and (or) less liquid non-marketable securities and derivatives which are measured at an estimated fair value. The composition and concentration of securities vary within the funds, depending on various factors, including the nature of the funds' investment strategy and market influence.

Investments in hedge funds categorised into Level 2 consist of open-end funds.

Investments in private equity funds and real estate funds

The NBK's investments in equity investments, which are under management of the Group, categorised into Level 3 comprise:

- investment in the funds through the structure of the fund of funds and co-investments with the funds made to accumulate the investors' funds to invest in share capital or securities of the invested companies (private equity funds);
- investments with the funds through the structure of the fund of funds made to earn income from rent payments and (or) appreciation of real estate (real estate funds).

Measurement of fair value

To consolidate the fair value of the Group's holdings in these funds for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group used reports prepared by independent administrators and (or) managers of funds. The approach followed by independent administrators and (or) managers was to estimate the fair value of the investments held by each fund.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

36. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES: FAIR VALUES AND ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS, CONTINUED

Fair value hierarchy, continued

As a cross check, independent administrators and (or) managers also review fair values of investments as reported by each of the funds, and assesses the basis for material differences between the appraised fair value and fair values reported by the managers.

The table below analyses funds categorised into Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

	2025 KZT'000	2024 KZT'000
Fair value at the beginning of the year	1,133,750,937	897,121,203
Deposits	238,450,671	153,156,037
Payments	(119,557,081)	(101,952,976)
Realised gain from financial assets	58,103,124	49,675,717
Unrealised (losses)/gains on changes in the fair value	26,543,893	(14,554,197)
Foreign currency revaluation reserve	(48,710,863)	150,305,153
Fair value at the end of the year	1,288,580,681	1,133,750,937

As at 31 December 2025, if the quotes for financial instruments categorised into Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy had been 1% lower, the impact on profit or loss would have been a decrease of KZT 12,885,807 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 11,337,509 thousand).

Depending on the nature of the underlying instruments, funds may use observable market prices, their own models or may involve independent valuers who use models to obtain fair value for investments. Managers, in turn, accumulate information about fair value of investments managed by the funds. Managers may also directly appoint independent valuers to obtain the estimates of the fair value of investments when such information cannot be provided by the funds, or where the investments are directly managed by this manager.

Also, due to the specifics of the alternative instruments market and time constraints on the timing of the presentation of information on the fair value of funds, part of the fair value of funds may be presented based on the fair value of funds for the nearest available quarter of the reporting year, adjusted for cash flows.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

36. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES: FAIR VALUES AND ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS, CONTINUED

Fair value hierarchy, continued

The table below analyses investments of the funds, categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, by geography of investments.

	31 December 2025 KZT'000	31 December 2024 KZT'000
<i>Investments in real estate funds</i>		
USA	59,856,576	52,068,531
Europe	35,839,137	32,927,259
Asia	33,407,390	33,732,043
Other	12,025,237	3,256,207
Total investments in real estate funds	141,128,340	121,984,040
<i>Investments in private equity funds</i>		
USA	673,454,479	638,002,914
Europe	245,087,054	201,532,984
Asia	117,975,376	101,010,484
Other	110,935,432	71,220,515
Total investments in private equity funds	1,147,452,341	1,011,766,897
Total	1,288,580,681	1,133,750,937

Conducting an in-depth analysis of instruments managed through the structure of the fund of funds and co-investments with the private equity funds and real estate funds, and based on the consolidated financial statements of these funds, the table below shows private equity funds and real estate funds broken by direct and indirect investments as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024. Direct investments are allocated in accordance with the fair value hierarchy, using the practical expedient provided in IFRS compared to the previous year; while indirect investments are broken in accordance with the presented value of the net assets of investments, indirect investments are investments in funds without the right to manage them and receiving only a share in the investment portfolio:

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

36. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES: FAIR VALUES AND ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS, CONTINUED

Fair value hierarchy, continued

31 December 2025

KZT'000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Total direct investments	-	-	22,135,690	22,135,690
Total indirect investments measured at the assets net value	-	-	1,266,444,991	1,266,444,991
Total value of investments in private equity funds and real estate funds	-	-	1,288,580,681	1,288,580,681

31 December 2024

KZT'000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Total direct investments	-	-	15,921,153	15,921,153
Total indirect investments measured at the assets net value	-	-	1,117,829,784	1,117,829,784
Total value of investments in private equity funds and real estate funds	-	-	1,133,750,937	1,133,750,937

In accordance with IFRS requirements on disclosure of direct investments categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy, the table below sets out information about significant unobservable inputs used in the measuring of investments as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

36. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES: FAIR VALUES AND ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS, CONTINUED

Fair value hierarchy, continued

Sector	31 December 2025			
	Fair value (KZT'000)	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Multiple
Communication services	2,691,916	Market approach	Gross Profit multiple	9.75x
Health care	3,725,941	Market approach	EBITDA multiple	14.75x
Other investments	2,552,960	Market approach	Revenue multiple	3.25x
Information Technology*	13,164,873	Market approach	EBITDA multiple	19x
Total direct investments	22,135,690			
Total indirect investments	1,266,444,991	Net assets value, adjusted if necessary	-	-
Total direct and indirect investments	1,288,580,681			

* The valuation in this industry is based on recent transactions, generally defined as investments acquired within six months of the valuation date or an expected transaction with an expected closing date after the valuation date.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

36. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES: FAIR VALUES AND ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS, CONTINUED

Fair value hierarchy, continued

Sector	31 December 2024			
	Fair value (KZT'000)	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Multiple
Communication services	3,010,560	Market approach	Gross Profit multiple	10x
Health care	3,573,716	Market approach	EBITDA multiple	15.25x
Other investments	2,773,002	Market approach	Revenue multiple	3.63x
Information Technology*	6,563,875	Market approach		
Total direct investments	15,921,153			
Total indirect investments	1,117,829,784	Net assets value, adjusted if necessary	-	-
Total direct and indirect investments	1,133,750,937			

* The valuation in this industry is based on recent transactions, generally defined as investments acquired within six months of the valuation date or an expected transaction with an expected closing date after the valuation date.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

36. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES: FAIR VALUES AND ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS, CONTINUED

Fair value hierarchy, continued

The table below analyses financial instruments not measured at fair value at 31 December 2025, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised:

KZT'000	Level 1	Level 2	Total fair value	Total carrying amount
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents				
- "nostro" accounts in foreign and Kazakhstan banks	-	1,589,542,383	1,589,542,383	1,582,600,627
- reverse repurchase transactions and deposits in foreign banks with an original maturity of less than three months	-	108,527,104	108,527,104	108,478,663
- cash in foreign currency at the cash desk	-	147,224,035	147,224,035	147,224,035
Loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions				
- loans provided	-	1,163,549,993	1,163,549,993	1,151,621,319
- other accounts in foreign banks and financial institutions	-	868,103,475	868,103,475	868,101,945
- deposits in banks	-	18,024,226	18,024,226	17,289,769
Investment securities measured at amortised cost				
- investments in securities of foreign issuers	122,262,582	-	122,262,582	119,730,202
- investments in securities of Kazakhstani issuers	-	156,307,305	156,307,305	203,857,820
Other financial assets				
- requirements for repurchased loans	-	1,053,112,776	1,053,112,776	1,053,098,275
- other receivables	-	61,840,487	61,840,487	60,713,938

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

36. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES: FAIR VALUES AND ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS, CONTINUED

Fair value hierarchy, continued

KZT'000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Total carrying amount
LIABILITIES					
Currency in circulation	5,248,470,355	-	-	5,248,470,355	5,248,470,355
Digital tenge in circulation	23,225,458	-	-	23,225,458	23,225,458
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	-	12,375,000,964	-	12,375,000,964	12,375,000,964
Current accounts of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan	-	128,127,150	-	128,127,150	128,127,150
Current accounts of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	-	1,954,020,146	-	1,954,020,146	1,954,020,146
Customer accounts	-	339,259,936	-	339,259,936	339,259,936
Debt securities issued	-	1,547,818,369	-	1,547,818,369	1,584,377,388
Provisions	-	-	58,371,016	58,371,016	58,371,016
Other financial liabilities	-	281,948,154	673,155,152	955,103,306	955,103,306

The table below provides an analysis of the fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value as at 31 December 2024, by level of the fair value hierarchy.

KZT'000	Level 1	Level 2	Total fair value	Total carrying amount
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents				
- "nostro" accounts in foreign and Kazakhstan banks	-	3,346,520,338	3,346,520,338	3,292,628,792
- reverse repurchase transactions and deposits in foreign banks with an original maturity of less than three months	-	165,239,677	165,239,677	165,237,225
- cash in foreign currency at the cash desk	-	152,490,251	152,490,251	152,490,251
Loans and deposits with banks and other financial institutions				
- loans provided	-	1,132,068,402	1,132,068,402	1,139,533,188
- other accounts in foreign banks and financial institutions	-	877,022,966	877,022,966	877,007,565
- deposits in banks	-	16,542,518	16,542,518	16,248,262
Investment securities measured at amortised cost				
- investments in securities of foreign issuers	125,123,136	-	125,123,136	117,588,145
- investments in securities of Kazakhstani issuers	-	176,209,077	176,209,077	201,571,567
Other financial assets				
- requirements for repurchased loans	-	1,095,672,301	1,095,672,301	1,095,672,301
- other receivables	-	37,810,415	37,810,415	37,810,415

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

36. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES: FAIR VALUES AND ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS, CONTINUED

Fair value hierarchy, continued

KZT'000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Total carrying amount
LIABILITIES					
Currency in circulation	4,733,663,281	-	-	4,733,663,281	4,733,663,281
Digital tenge in circulation	129,109,492	-	-	129,109,492	129,109,492
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	-	10,726,283,685	-	10,726,283,685	10,726,283,685
Current accounts of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan	-	191,867,517	-	191,867,517	191,867,517
Current accounts of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	-	2,236,600,133	-	2,236,600,133	2,236,600,133
Customer accounts	-	469,362,161	-	469,362,161	469,362,161
Debt securities issued	-	1,617,722,588	-	1,617,722,588	1,602,796,299
Provisions	-	55,921,437	-	55,921,437	55,921,437
Other financial liabilities	-	246,656,597	564,515,255	811,171,852	811,171,852

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

37. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

The main market driver in February-March 2026 was the sharp aggravation of the geopolitical situation in the Middle East, caused by the escalation of the regional conflict. These events led to significant volatility in global energy markets, in particular, a sharp rise in oil and natural gas prices, as well as disruptions in global supply chains through the Strait of Hormuz.

Liquidity Risk

The realization of geopolitical risks influenced the increase in demand for gold. Thus, during February, the gold price rose from \$4,660 to \$5,278 per ounce, or by 13.26%, and in early March reached multi-year highs, exceeding \$5,322 per ounce.

However, the positive effect of the rising gold price and its sales was partially offset by the outflow of foreign currency balances of second-tier banks from accounts with the National Bank, as well as the sale of foreign currency as part of the mirroring operation.

To minimize liquidity risk amid significant price increases for this metal, the National Bank set a maximum limit of 80% on the share of gold in the gold and foreign exchange assets (GFA).

Market risk

Market risk is mitigated through the diversified structure of the GFA. Assets are invested in securities of various countries, asset classes, and currencies, ensuring diversification.

Specifically, the GFA consist of assets in freely convertible currencies, the national currency of the People's Republic of China, the national currencies of countries within the Eurasian Economic Union, short-term US Treasury bonds, developed market bonds, emerging market bonds, investment-grade corporate securities, as well as investments in private equity, hedge funds, real estate, and stocks.

To safeguard and protect against a possible decline in the attractiveness of foreign currency assets on international financial markets, the National Bank also invests in gold, a traditional safeguard instrument.