

**Associated Bank Kazakhstan – Ziraat International Bank
Joint Stock Company**

**Separate Financial Statements in accordance with
IFRS Accounting Standards and
Independent Auditor's Report**

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Associated Bank Kazakhstan – Ziraat International Bank JSC:

Our opinion

In our opinion, the separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of Associated Bank Kazakhstan – Ziraat International Bank JSC (the "Bank") as at 31 December 2024, and the Bank's separate financial performance and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

The Bank's separate financial statements comprise:

- the separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024;
- the separate statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the separate statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the separate financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information 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 separate 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.

Independence

We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the separate financial statements in the Republic of Kazakhstan. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the ethical requirements of the Republic of Kazakhstan that are relevant to our audit of the separate financial statements.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the separate financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



Independent auditor's report (Continued)

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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.

On behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP



Approved by:

A. Konratbaev

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

Signed by:

A. Akhmetova

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




20 March 2025


Almaty, Kazakhstan

Associated Bank Kazakhstan – Ziraat International Bank JSC
Separate Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2024

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	105,214,700	105,227,639
Due from other banks	9	-	1,140,673
Investment securities carried at amortized cost	10	1,027,054	1,032,340
Investments	13	554,379	554,379
Loans to customers	11	172,082,310	106,391,744
Corporate income tax prepayment		26,278	26,278
Other assets	14	1,791,672	1,795,162
Property and equipment	12	4,823,657	5,226,699
Intangible assets	12	792,465	729,750
Non-current assets held for sale	15	8,489,108	9,983,461
TOTAL ASSETS		294,801,623	232,108,125
LIABILITIES			
Due to other banks and credit institutions	16	22,270,571	3,884,065
Customer accounts	17	171,863,434	153,321,204
Lease liabilities	18	483,702	383,080
Deferred corporate income tax liability		183,695	207,692
Other liabilities	19	890,002	508,582
TOTAL LIABILITIES		195,691,404	158,304,623
EQUITY			
Share capital	20	48,500,000	48,500,000
Retained earnings		49,116,297	23,347,151
Reserve funds	20	1,177,175	1,177,175
Revaluation reserve for property and equipment		316,747	779,176
TOTAL EQUITY		99,110,219	73,803,502
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		294,801,623	232,108,125

Signed and authorized for issue on behalf of the Management Board of the Bank on 20 March 2025


Galiya Massenova
Acting Chairman of the Management
Board



Anna Chernova
Chief Accountant

Associated Bank Kazakhstan – Ziraat International Bank JSC
Separate Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2024

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Note	2024	2023
Interest income calculated using effective interest rate	21	27,424,894	21,074,525
Interest expense	21	(7,436,416)	(4,460,284)
Net interest income		19,988,478	16,614,241
Recovery of previously created reserves for credit losses	22	13,752,591	1,282,013
Net interest income after expected credit losses		33,741,069	17,896,254
Fee and commission income	23	1,715,285	1,547,640
Fee and commission expense	23	(555,243)	(296,538)
Net gains from transactions in foreign currencies:			
- dealing		2,461,914	2,400,247
- translation differences		59,608	12,528
Other income		434,675	390,935
Administrative and other operating expenses	24	(5,509,588)	(4,938,606)
Profit before corporate income tax expense		32,347,720	17,012,460
Corporate income tax expense	25	(7,041,003)	(1,952,496)
Profit for the year		25,306,717	15,059,964
Other comprehensive loss			
<i>Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:</i>			
Revaluation of land and buildings (net of deferred corporate income tax)		-	(148,621)
Other comprehensive loss for the year		-	(148,621)
Total comprehensive income for the year		25,306,717	14,911,343
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Tenge)	20	521.79	310.51

Signed and authorized for issue on behalf of the Management Board of the Bank on 20 March 2025


Galiya Massehova
Acting Chairman of the Management Board



Anna Chernova
Chief Accountant

Associated Bank Kazakhstan – Ziraat International Bank JSC
Separate Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2024

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Note	Share capital	Reserve funds	Revaluation reserve for property and equipment	Retained earnings	Total equity
As at 1 January 2023	20	48,500,000	1,177,175	950,746	8,264,238	58,892,159
Profit for the year		-	-	-	15,059,964	15,059,964
Other comprehensive loss		-	-	(148,621)	-	(148,621)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for 2023		-	-	(148,621)	15,059,964	14,911,343
Transfer from the revaluation reserve for property and equipment		-	-	(22,949)	22,949	-
As at 31 December 2023	20	48,500,000	1,177,175	779,176	23,347,151	73,803,502
Profit for the year		-	-	-	25,306,717	25,306,717
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for 2024		-	-	-	25,306,717	25,306,717
Transfer from the revaluation reserve for property and equipment		-	-	(462,429)	462,429	-
As at 31 December 2024	20	48,500,000	1,177,175	316,747	49,116,297	99,110,219

Signed and authorized for issue on behalf of the Management Board of the Bank on 20 March 2025:


Galiya Massenova
Acting Chairman of the Management Board



Anna Chernova
Chief Accountant

Associated Bank Kazakhstan – Ziraat International Bank JSC
Separate Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2024

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		31,935,142	20,517,225
Interest paid		(7,356,456)	(4,435,340)
Fees and commissions received		1,727,880	1,559,301
Fees and commissions paid		(555,243)	(296,538)
Net gains from dealing in foreign currencies		2,461,914	2,400,247
Other operating income received		55,849	169,325
Personnel expenses paid		(1,926,531)	(1,459,727)
Dividends received		155,003	-
Administrative and other operating expenses paid		(2,885,588)	(2,792,773)
Corporate income tax paid		(7,065,000)	(1,740,508)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		16,546,970	13,921,212
<i>Net (increase)/decrease in operating assets</i>			
Due to other banks and credit institutions		982,850	165,743
Loans to customers		(49,904,939)	(29,127,135)
Other assets		532,454	2,425,107
<i>Net increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities</i>			
Due to credit institutions		18,265,590	(1,200,000)
Customer accounts		8,429,449	52,039,913
Other liabilities		185,441	77,155
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities		(4,962,185)	38,301,995
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of investment securities		-	(1,076,271)
Purchase of property and equipment, intangible assets and non-current assets held for sale		(637,824)	(5,136,260)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		2,306,468	1,365,468
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		1,668,644	(4,847,063)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issue of ordinary shares		-	-
Repayment of the principal amount of the lease debt		(224,321)	(209,377)
Net cash used in financing activities		(224,321)	(209,377)
Effect of expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents	8	2,750	(2,018)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		3,502,173	(1,624,044)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(12,939)	31,619,493
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the year		105,227,639	73,608,146
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	8	105,214,700	105,227,639

Signed and authorized for issue on behalf of the Management Board of the Bank on 20 March 2025:


Galiya Massenova
Acting Chairman of the Management Board


Anna Chernova
Chief Accountant

1 Organizational structure and description of activities

Associated Bank Kazakhstan – Ziraat International Bank Joint Stock Company (the “Bank”) was registered in 1993 in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Bank conducts its activities under the general bank license No. 1.2.67/241 issued by the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for regulation and development of financial market (the “Agency”) on 3 February 2020.

The Bank accepts deposits from the public and extends loans and perform transfers of cash in Kazakhstan and abroad, exchanges currencies and provides other banking services to its commercial and retail customers.

The Bank is a member of the obligatory deposit insurance system. The system operates under the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on “Obligatory Insurance of Second Tier Banks Deposits” dated 7 July 2006 and is governed by the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter - NBRK). The insurance covers the Bank's obligations: up to 20 million Tenge on savings deposits in the national currency, up to 10 million Tenge on cards, accounts and other deposits in the national currency, and up to 5 million Tenge on guaranteed deposits in foreign currency to each individual depositor in case of bankruptcy and revocation of the NBK license to carry out banking activities. Since 1993, the Bank has been a member of the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange (hereinafter referred to as the “KSE”) and has been involved in foreign exchange transactions.

As of 31 December 2024, the Bank's branch network includes 7 branches and 1 banking service center located in the Republic of Kazakhstan (as of 31 December 2023: 7 branches, 1 banking service center).

Registered address of the Bank's head office: Republic of Kazakhstan, A05F8G3, Almaty, st. Nauryzbay Batyr, building 17A, 3rd floor.

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, the controlling shareholder of the Bank is T.S. Ziraat Bankasi AS (Turkey) (hereinafter referred to as the “Parent Organization” or “Controlling Shareholder”).

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the shareholders of the Bank were as follows:

Shareholder	31 December 2024, %	31 December 2023, %
T.C. Ziraat Bankasi A.S.	99.92	99.92
Emlak Planlama Insaat Proje Yonetimi ve Ticaret A.S.	0.08	0.08
Total	100.00	100.00

2 Operating Environment of the Bank

On 24 February 2022, Russia launched a military invasion of Ukraine. In response to the invasion, the United States, the European Union and several other countries imposed wide-ranging sanctions on Russia, including banning certain Russian banks from using the Swift system. Russia is Kazakhstan's largest trading partner. Kazakhstan is also heavily dependent on the Caspian Pipeline Consortium (CPC), which transports up to 80% of its oil exports.

The inflation rate was relatively stable during 2024, at 8.6% in December 2024, compared with 9.8% in December 2023. Economic growth slowed to 3.8% in 2024, compared with 5.1% in 2023. As of the date of this report, the official exchange rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan was 500.32 tenge per US dollar, compared to 525.11 tenge per US dollar as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: 454.56 tenge for 1 US dollar).

In general, the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan continues to exhibit some characteristic features inherent in developing markets. In addition, the Bank remains exposed to political, legislative, financial and regulatory changes in the country. Uncertainty remains regarding the tenge exchange rate and commodity prices.

The economic environment has a significant impact on the Bank's operations and financial position. Management is taking the necessary measures to ensure the Bank's sustainable operations, however, the future consequences of the current economic situation are difficult to predict. Management's current expectations and estimates may differ from actual results. The prospects for future economic stability in the Republic of Kazakhstan depend largely on the effectiveness of economic measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as legal and political developments that are beyond the Bank's control.

3 Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation. These separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

These separate financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for financial instruments initially recognized at fair value, investment property at fair value through profit or loss and land and buildings included in property, plant and equipment. Funds measured at fair value. The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these separated financial statements are set out below. These principles have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the separated financial statements, unless otherwise stated.

These separate financial statements are addressed to the primary users, which are the Shareholder, the Agency and the Bank's customers. These Separate financial statements assume that key users have reasonable knowledge of the business and economic activities of the Bank and have appropriately verified and evaluated the information. On occasion, even knowledgeable and careful users may require the assistance of an advisor to understand complex economic information reflected in these Separate financial statements.

The objective of these separate financial statements is to disclose information that management considers to be material to its principal users. Management is careful not to impair the understandability of these financial statements by obscuring material information by immaterial information. The Separate financial statements disclose only significant accounting policies, where appropriate, in the related disclosure notes.

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Bank has 100% ownership in two subsidiaries engaged in the management of distressed assets, details of which are presented in Note 13.

Controlled entities have not been consolidated into these separate financial statements. Investments in controlled entities were accounted for at cost. These separate financial statements are to be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements, which were authorized for issue by management of the Bank on 20 March 2025. The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, prepared in accordance with IFRS and issued on 20 March 2025, are available from the Bank's head office at the address indicated above.

These separate financial statements are presented in thousands of Kazakhstani tenge (hereinafter referred to as "tenge"), unless otherwise stated.

Going concern basis. Management prepared these separate financial statements on a going concern basis. Refer to Note 4 for uncertainties relating to events and conditions that may cast a significant doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern.

Foreign currency translation. These separate financial statements are presented in Tenge, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate established and published by KASE ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Gains and losses resulting from the translation of foreign currency transactions are recognized in the Separate statement of comprehensive income as net gains from foreign currencies – translation differences. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the official exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Differences between the contractual exchange rate of a transaction in a foreign currency and the official KASE exchange rate on the date of the transaction are included in net gains from dealing in foreign currencies. The KASE market exchange rates on 31 December 2024 and 2023, were 454.56 Tenge and 525.11 Tenge to 1 US Dollar, respectively.

Presentation of Financial Instruments by Measurement Category. All financial assets of the Bank, except for derivatives, are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost. All financial liabilities of the Bank, except for derivatives, are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. Derivatives were classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

4 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

The Bank makes accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognized in the financial statements and the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year.

4 Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates (Continued)

Accounting estimates and judgments are subject to ongoing review and are based on management's past experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the process of applying accounting policies, management also makes judgments other than those related to accounting estimates. Judgments that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements and accounting estimates that can cause a significant adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include the following:

Expected credit losses/impairment losses on financial assets. The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular the timing of future cash flows and the value of collateral must be assessed when determining ECL/impairment losses and assessing significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances. The Bank's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- the Bank's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and as a result allowances for financial assets should be measured on a life-time ECL basis and the qualitative assessment;
- the segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis;
- development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs;
- determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PD, EAD and LGD;
- selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL model.

More details are provided in Notes 11 and 27.

A 10% increase or decrease in the probability of default as at 31 December 2024 would have increased or decreased the total allowance for expected credit losses by KZT 285,960 thousand (31 December 2023: increase or decrease by KZT 171,678 thousand). A 10% increase or decrease in loss in case of default as at 31 December 2024 would have increased or decreased the total allowance for expected credit losses by KZT 213,427 thousand (31 December 2023: increase or decrease by 71,637 thousand Tenge).

Significant increase in credit risk. To determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Bank compares the risk of default occurring over the life of a financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of default occurring at the date of initial recognition. The assessment process considers the relative increase in credit risk rather than the specific level of credit risk at the reporting date. The Bank takes into account all reasonable and supportable forward-looking information that is available without undue cost and effort, including a number of factors, including the behavioral aspects of specific client portfolios. The Bank determines behavioral indications of an increase in credit risk prior to default and includes relevant forward-looking information in credit risk assessments at the individual instrument or portfolio level. If the ECL on all loans to customers were measured as lifetime ECL (i.e., including those currently in Stage 1 and measured as 12-month ECL), the allowance for expected credit losses as at 31 December 2024 would have been Tenge 513,940 thousand more (31 December 2023: Tenge 464,349 thousand more).

5 Adoption of New or Revised Standards and Interpretations

The following new standards and the amendments became effective from 1 January 2024:

Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (issued on 22 September 2022 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024).

Classification of liabilities as current or non-current – Amendments to IAS 1 (originally issued on 23 January 2020 and subsequently amended on 15 July 2020 and 31 October 2022, ultimately effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024).

Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements (Issued on 25 May 2023).

Unless otherwise stated, the adoption of the above amendments did not have a material impact on the Bank's financial statements.

6 New Accounting Pronouncements

Certain new standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 or later, and which the Bank has not early adopted.

1. *Amendments to IAS 21 Lack of Exchangeability (Issued on 15 August 2023 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025).*
2. *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of 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).*
3. *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).*
4. *IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (Issued on 9 May 2024 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027).*
5. *IFRS 14, Regulatory Deferral Accounts (issued on 30 January 2014).*
6. *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).*
7. *Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards (Issued in July 2024 and effective from 1 January 2026).*

Unless otherwise described above, the new standards and interpretations are not expected to affect significantly the Bank's financial statements.

7 Segment Information

Operating segments are components of the Bank that engage in business activities that may earn revenue or incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker and for which discrete financial information is available. Management Board of the Bank is the operating decision maker of the Bank.

Description of products and services from which each reportable segment derives its revenue.

The Bank is established based on one major business segment – corporate banking, representing direct debit instruments, current accounts, deposits, overdrafts, loans and other credit instruments and foreign exchange products. The Bank also conducts retail banking transactions that represent banking services to individuals, customer current accounts, savings, deposits, consumer loans.

7 Segment Information (Continued)

Segment information for the reportable segments as at 31 December 2024 and for the year ended on that date is set out below:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Corporate banking	Retail banking	Total
As at 31 December 2024			
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	105,214,700	-	105,214,700
Investment securities carried at amortized cost	1,027,054	-	1,027,054
Loans to customers	169,311,913	2,770,397	172,082,310
Total assets of reportable segments	275,553,667	2,770,397	278,324,064
Unallocated amounts			16,477,559
Total assets			294,801,623
Liabilities			
Due to other banks and credit institutions	22,270,571	-	22,270,571
Customer accounts	133,578,373	38,285,061	171,863,434
Total liabilities of reportable segments	155,848,944	38,285,061	194,134,005
Unallocated amounts			1,557,399
Total liabilities			195,691,404
2024			
Interest income calculated using effective interest rate	26,397,536	1,027,358	27,424,894
Interest expense	(4,983,634)	(2,452,782)	(7,436,416)
Net interest income/(loss)	21,413,902	(1,425,424)	19,988,478
Recovery of previously created reserves for credit losses	13,735,733	16,858	13,752,591
Net interest income/(loss) after expected credit losses	35,149,635	(1,408,566)	33,741,069
Fee and commission income	1,449,495	265,790	1,715,285
Fee and commission expense	(555,243)	-	(555,243)
Net gain from transactions in foreign currencies.			
- dealing	2,461,914	-	2,461,914
- translation differences	59,608	-	59,608
Other income	434,675	-	434,675
Administrative and other operating expenses	(5,397,971)	(111,617)	(5,509,588)
Segment results	33,602,113	(1,254,393)	32,347,720
Corporate income tax expense			(7,041,003)
Profit for the year			25,306,717

7 Segment Information (Continued)

Segment information for the reportable segments as at 31 December 2023 and for the year ended on that date is set out below:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Corporate banking	Retail banking	Total
As at 31 December 2023			
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	105,227,639	-	105,227,639
Due from other banks	1,140,673	-	1,140,673
Investment securities carried at amortized cost	1,032,340	-	1,032,340
Loans to customers	104,876,840	1,514,904	106,391,744
Total assets of reportable segments	212,277,492	1,514,904	213,792,396
Unallocated amounts			18,315,729
Total assets			232,108,125
Liabilities			
Due to other banks and credit institutions	3,884,065	-	3,884,065
Customer accounts	125,862,433	27,458,771	153,321,204
Total liabilities of reportable segments	129,746,498	27,458,771	157,205,269
Unallocated amounts			1,099,354
Total liabilities			158,304,623
2023			
Interest income calculated using effective interest rate	20,516,366	558,159	21,074,525
Interest expense	(3,284,796)	(1,175,488)	(4,460,284)
Net interest income/(loss)	17,231,570	(617,329)	16,614,241
Recovery of previously created reserves for credit losses	1,271,888	10,125	1,282,013
Net interest income/(loss) after expected credit losses	18,503,458	(607,204)	17,896,254
Fee and commission income	1,310,692	236,948	1,547,640
Fee and commission expense	(296,538)	-	(296,538)
Net gain from transactions in foreign currencies:			
- dealing	2,400,247	-	2,400,247
- translation differences	12,528	-	12,528
Other income	390,935	-	390,935
Administrative and other operating expenses	(4,786,038)	(152,568)	(4,938,606)
Segment results	17,535,284	(522,824)	17,012,460
Corporate income tax expense			(1,952,496)
Profit for the year			15,059,964

7 Segment Information (Continued)

Income of the Bank other than interest income from deposits with other banks, is generated in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Geographic areas of the Bank's activities are presented in Note 27 to these separate financial statements on the basis of the actual location of the counterparty, i.e., on the basis of economic risk rather than legal risk of the counterparty. The Bank has no customers, which would bring more than ten percent of the total income earned in 2024 and 2023.

8 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Time deposits with NBRK up to 90 days	62,524,740	79,135,947
Time deposits with Credit Institutions up to 90 days	34,422,315	20,242,156
Current accounts with the NBRK	6,050,507	1,452,768
Cash on hand	1,774,848	2,300,984
Current accounts with other banks	445,572	2,101,878
Total cash and cash equivalents	105,217,982	105,233,733
Less ECL allowance	(3,282)	(6,094)
Total cash and cash equivalents	105,214,700	105,227,639

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, funds in the NBRK and funds in credit institutions, including deposits maturing within ninety days from the date of origin and not encumbered by any contractual obligations.

The table below provides an analysis of cash and cash equivalents by credit quality as at 31 December 2024:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Cash balances with the NBRK, including mandatory reserves	Time deposits with Other Banks	Correspondent accounts with other banks	Total
<i>Neither past due nor impaired</i>				
- A- to A rated	-	5,030,427	15,888	5,046,315
- NBRK (BBB rated)	68,575,247	-	-	68,575,247
- BBB- to BBB+ rated	-	-	48,993	48,993
- BB- to BB+ rated	-	15,754,468	93,106	15,847,574
- B- to B+ rated	-	13,637,420	287,585	13,925,005
Gross carrying amount	68,575,247	34,422,315	445,572	103,443,134
ECL allowance	-	(3,276)	(6)	(3,282)
Total cash and cash equivalents, excluding cash on hand	68,575,247	34,419,039	445,566	103,439,852

8 Cash and Cash Equivalents (Continued)

The table below provides an analysis of cash and cash equivalents by credit quality as at 31 December 2023:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Cash balances with the NBRK, including mandatory reserves	Time deposits with Other Banks	Correspondent accounts with other banks	Total
<i>Neither past due nor impaired</i>				
- NBRK (BBB rated)	80,588,715	-	-	80,588,715
- BBB- to BBB+ rated	-	-	1,143,921	1,143,921
- BB- to BB+ rated	-	13,639,783	24,001	13,663,784
- B- to B+ rated	-	5,134,878	933,956	6,068,834
-not rated	-	1,467,495	-	1,467,495
Gross carrying amount	80,588,715	20,242,156	2,101,878	102,932,749
ECL allowance	-	(6,069)	(25)	(6,094)
Total cash and cash equivalents, excluding cash on hand	80,588,715	20,236,087	2,101,853	102,926,655

The Bank assesses the credit quality of cash and cash equivalents based on external ratings assigned to banks by independent international rating agencies: S&P, Moody's and Fitch.

For purposes of measuring expected credit losses, cash and cash equivalent balances are included in Stage 1 as of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023. The approach to measuring expected credit losses is described in Note 27.

Minimum reserve requirements

Under Kazakh legislation, the Bank is required to maintain reserve assets, which are computed as a percentage of certain liabilities of the Bank. Such reserves must be held on the current account with the NBRK or physical cash computed based on average monthly balances of the aggregate of cash balances on current account with the NBRK and/or physical cash in national currency during the period of reserve creation. As at 31 December 2024, obligatory reserves amounted to 3,772,098 thousand Tenge (as at 31 December 2023: 4,263,587 thousand Tenge).

9 Due from Other Banks

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Due from other banks	-	1,143,622
Less ECL allowance	-	(2,949)
Total due from other banks	-	1,140,673

As at 31 December 2023, the Bank had a deposit in ZIRAAT Bank Uzbekistan JSC in the amount of 2,500,000 US Dollars or in the equivalent amounted to 1,136,400 thousand tenge with credit rating of B-.

The Bank assesses the credit quality of deposits in banks based on external ratings assigned to banks by independent international rating agencies: S&P, Moody's and Fitch.

For the purposes of measuring expected credit losses, bank balances are included in Stage 1 as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2024 The Bank creates a credit loss allowance for deposits with banks.

See Note 28 for fair value measurements of deposits with banks.

10 Investment securities carried at amortized cost

Investment securities carried at amortized cost include:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Treasury bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the RK	1,028,276	1,032,939
Expected credit losses	(1,222)	(599)
Total carrying amount of investment securities carried at amortized cost	1,027,054	1,032,340

The securities in the Bank's portfolio are represented by government securities of the Republic of Kazakhstan and are rated BBB-.

The approach to measuring expected credit losses is described in Note 27. The fair value measurement of investment securities carried at amortised cost is presented in Note 28.

11 Loans and advances to clients

Loans to customers comprise of the following:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Loans to small and medium businesses	136,634,300	77,836,437
Loans to major customers	39,105,686	32,516,502
Consumer loans	1,582,236	970,382
Mortgage loans	1,385,561	754,911
Total carrying amount of loans to customers measured at amortized cost before ECL	178,707,783	112,078,232
Less ECL allowance	(6,625,473)	(5,686,488)
Total loans to customers	172,082,310	106,391,744

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Bank classifies loans to customers with an average annual number of employees of more than two hundred and fifty people and (or) an average annual income of more than three million monthly calculation index as of the loan issuance date as "loans issued to large customers"; customers with an average annual number of employees of no more than two hundred and fifty people and (or) an average annual income of no more than three million monthly calculated indicators as of the date of issuance of the loan, as "loans issued to small and medium-sized businesses." The monthly calculation index as at 31 December 2024 was KZT 3,692 (31 December 2023: KZT 3,450). Loans granted to individuals secured by real estate are classified by the Bank as "mortgage loans". All other loans to individuals are classified by the Bank as "consumer loans".

Restructured loans. Where possible, the Bank seeks to restructure loans rather than to take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. The Bank derecognizes a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognized as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

The newly recognized loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be POCI. When assessing whether or not to derecognize a loan to a customer, amongst others, the Bank considers the following factors:

- Change in currency of the loan;
- Change in counterparty;
- If the modification is such that the instrument would no longer meet the SPPI criterion.

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original EIR, the Bank records a modification gain or loss, presented within loss from modification of financial assets measured at amortized cost as a part of profit or loss that are presented as a part of interest revenue calculated using the effective interest rate in the consolidated statement of profit or loss before an impairment loss is recognized.

11 Loans and advances to clients (Continued)

For modifications not resulting in derecognition, the Bank also reassesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk or whether the assets should be classified as credit-impaired. Once an asset has been classified as credit-impaired as the result of modification, it will remain in Stage 3 for a minimum 3-month probation period. In order for the restructured loan to be reclassified out of Stage 3, impairment indicators should be eliminated and at least three subsequent payments have been made in accordance with the modified payment schedule.

Assessment of impairment of financial assets. The Bank calculates ECL based on several probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive. The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are as follows:

PD	<i>The Probability of Default</i> is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognized and is still in the portfolio.
EAD	<i>The Exposure at Default</i> is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.
LGD	<i>The Loss Given Default</i> is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realization of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The 12mECL is the portion of LTECL that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Both LTECL and 12mECL are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The Bank has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. Based on the above process, the Bank combines its loans into the following groups:

Stage 1:	When loans are first recognized, the Bank recognizes an allowance based on 12mECL. Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2.
Stage 2:	When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Bank records an allowance for the LTECL. Stage 2 loans also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3.
Stage 3:	Loans considered credit-impaired. The Bank records an allowance for the LTECL.
POCI:	Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. POCI assets are recorded at fair value at original recognition and interest revenue is subsequently recognized based on a credit-adjusted EIR. ECL are only recognized or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the lifetime expected credit losses.

Definition of default and cure. The Bank considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments. The Bank considers amounts due from banks defaulted and takes immediate action when the required intraday payments are not settled by the close of business as outlined in the individual agreements.

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Bank also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay. When such events occur, the Bank carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate. Such events include:

- restructuring of the loan due to deterioration of financial position of the borrower;
- a material decrease in the underlying collateral value more than 50% during 6 month period;
- death of the borrower; the borrower is deceased: loss or unsuitability of the underlying collateral during 6 month period.

11 Loans and advances to clients (Continued)

It is the Bank's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'improved' and therefore re-classified out of Stage 3 when none of the default criteria have been present for at least three consecutive months. In order for the restructured loan to be reclassified out of Stage 3, impairment indicators should be eliminated and at least three subsequent payments have been made in accordance with the modified payment schedule.

Allowance for impairment of loans to customers measured at amortized cost.

Below is an analysis of changes in gross carrying amount and related ECL for loans issued to large customers for the year ended 31 December 2024:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to major customers				
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2024	32,516,502	-	-	32,516,502
<i>Changes affecting credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
New originated or purchased	32,906,050	-	-	32,906,050
Derecognition during the period	(27,611,073)	-	-	(27,611,073)
Net change in accrued interest	(491,871)	-	-	(491,871)
Total changes affecting credit loss allowance charge for the period	4,803,106	-	-	4,803,106
<i>Changes that do not affect credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
Positive and negative foreign exchange differences	1,786,078	-	-	1,786,078
As at 31 December 2024	39,105,686	-	-	39,105,686

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to major customers				
ECL as at 1 January 2024	(194,435)	-	-	(194,435)
<i>Changes affecting credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
New originated or purchased	(331,299)	-	-	(331,299)
Derecognition during the period	165,103	-	-	165,103
Change in ECL as a result of transfers between Stages or changes in source data	201,953	-	-	201,953
Total changes affecting credit loss allowance charge for the period	35,757	-	-	35,757
<i>Changes that do not affect credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
Positive and negative foreign exchange differences	(13,616)	-	-	(13,616)
As at 31 December 2024	(172,294)	-	-	(172,294)

11 Loans and advances to clients (Continued)

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to lending to small and medium businesses during the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to small and medium businesses				
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2024	66,119,000	9,545,241	2,172,196	77,836,437
<i>Changes affecting credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
New originated or purchased	130,376,400	-	-	130,376,400
Derecognition during the period	(70,051,223)	(5,997,506)	(14,623,309)	(90,672,038)
Transfers to Stage 1	32,244	(32,244)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(15,482,935)	15,565,758	(82,823)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(5,397,917)	-	5,397,917	-
Net change in accrued interest	205,521	(496,619)	(134,124)	(425,222)
Total changes affecting credit loss allowance charge for the period	39,682,090	9,039,389	(9,442,339)	39,279,140
<i>Changes that do not affect credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
Write-offs	-	-	(1)	(1)
Compensations	-	-	13,791,032	13,791,032
Positive and negative foreign exchange differences	4,205,073	518,130	1,004,489	5,727,692
As at 31 December 2024	110,006,163	19,102,760	7,525,377	136,634,300

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to small and medium businesses				
ECL as at 1 January 2024	(1,399,231)	(2,145,153)	(1,737,279)	(5,281,663)
<i>Changes affecting credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
New originated or purchased	(2,274,742)	-	-	(2,274,742)
Derecognition during the period	1,482,445	1,347,851	9,052,584	11,882,880
Transfers to Stage 1	(6,250)	6,250	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	1,664	(32,112)	30,448	-
Transfers to Stage 3	25,867	-	(25,867)	-
Change in ECL as a result of transfers between Stages or changes in source data	(53,624)	(1,020,527)	4,787,881	3,713,730
Total changes affecting credit loss allowance charge for the period	(824,640)	301,462	13,845,046	13,321,868
<i>Changes that do not affect credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
Write-offs	-	-	1	1
Compensations	-	-	(13,791,032)	(13,791,032)
Positive and negative foreign exchange differences	(175,463)	(155,472)	(174,018)	(504,953)
As at 31 December 2024	(2,399,334)	(1,999,163)	(1,857,282)	(6,255,779)

11 Loans and advances to clients (Continued)

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to consumer lending during the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Consumer loans				
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2024	779,962	6,202	184,218	970,382
<i>Changes affecting credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
New originated or purchased	1,198,551	-	-	1,198,551
Derecognition during the period	(594,329)	(17,919)	(40,796)	(653,044)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(91,625)	91,625	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(631)	-	631	-
Net change in accrued interest	(6,207)	(3,905)	(3,112)	(13,224)
Total changes affecting credit loss allowance charge for the period	505,759	69,801	(43,277)	532,283
<i>Changes that do not affect credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
Write-offs	-	-	(29)	(29)
Compensations	-	-	2,187	2,187
Positive and negative foreign exchange differences	76,832	293	288	77,413
As at 31 December 2024	1,362,553	76,296	143,387	1,582,236

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Consumer loans				
ECL as at 1 January 2024	(15,336)	(121)	(169,078)	(184,535)
<i>Changes affecting credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
New originated or purchased	(33,279)	-	-	(33,279)
Derecognition during the period	11,686	350	37,443	49,479
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	3,111	(3,111)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	14	-	(14)	-
Change in ECL as a result of transfers between Stages or changes in source data	24,327	(26,730)	(8,034)	(10,437)
Total changes affecting credit loss allowance charge for the period	5,859	(29,491)	29,395	5,763
<i>Changes that do not affect credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
Write-offs	-	-	29	29
Compensations	-	-	(2,187)	(2,187)
Positive and negative foreign exchange differences	(1,457)	(3)	(250)	(1,710)
As at 31 December 2024	(10,934)	(29,615)	(142,091)	(182,640)

11 Loans and advances to clients (Continued)

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to mortgage lending during the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Mortgage loans				
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2024	696,532	42,576	15,803	754,911
<i>Changes affecting credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
New originated or purchased	998,050	-	-	998,050
Derecognition during the period	(337,329)	(18,602)	(12,431)	(368,362)
Transfers to Stage 1	17,173	(17,173)	-	-
Net change in accrued interest	1,377	(317)	(98)	962
Total changes affecting credit loss allowance charge for the period	679,271	(36,092)	(12,529)	630,650
<i>Changes that do not affect credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2024	1,375,803	6,484	3,274	1,385,561

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Mortgage loans				
ECL as at 1 January 2024	(12,682)	(5,259)	(7,914)	(25,855)
<i>Changes affecting credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
New originated or purchased	(35,692)	-	-	(35,692)
Derecognition during the period	6,142	2,298	6,225	14,665
Transfers to Stage 1	(216)	216	-	-
Change in ECL as a result of transfers between Stages or changes in source data	30,962	2,745	(1,585)	32,122
Total changes affecting credit loss allowance charge for the period	1,196	5,259	4,640	11,095
<i>Changes that do not affect credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2024	(11,486)	-	(3,274)	(14,760)

11 Loans and advances to clients (Continued)

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to lending to major customers during the year ended 31 December 2023 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to major customers				
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2023	25,320,667	175,379	-	25,496,046
<i>Changes affecting credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
New originated or purchased	22,246,543	-	-	22,246,543
Derecognition during the period	(14,889,185)	(168,923)	-	(15,058,108)
Net change in accrued interest	124,727	(6,456)	-	118,271
Total changes affecting credit loss allowance charge for the period	7,482,085	(175,379)	-	7,306,706
<i>Changes that do not affect credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
Positive and negative foreign exchange differences	(286,250)	-	-	(286,250)
As at 31 December 2023	32,516,502	-	-	32,516,502
<hr/>				
<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to major customers				
ECL as at 1 January 2023	(149,757)	(1,078)	-	(150,835)
<i>Changes affecting credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
New originated or purchased	(205,799)	-	-	(205,799)
Derecognition during the period	88,061	1,038	-	89,099
Change in ECL as a result of transfers between Stages or changes in source data	73,941	40	-	73,981
Total changes affecting credit loss allowance charge for the period	(43,797)	1,078	-	(42,719)
<i>Changes that do not affect credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
Positive and negative foreign exchange differences	(881)	-	-	(881)
As at 31 December 2023	(194,435)	-	-	(194,435)

11 Loans and advances to clients (Continued)

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to lending to small and medium businesses during the year ended 31 December 2023 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to small and medium businesses				
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2023	36,269,502	8,345,509	11,458,286	56,073,297
<i>Changes affecting credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
New originated or purchased	74,367,638	-	-	74,367,638
Derecognition during the period	(43,773,459)	(7,914,301)	(941,428)	(52,629,188)
Transfers to Stage 1	2,157,229	(2,157,229)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(3,267,669)	12,694,852	(9,427,183)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(15,717)	(1,155,870)	1,171,587	-
Net change in accrued interest	575,414	(201,698)	(49,478)	324,238
Total changes affecting credit loss allowance charge for the period	30,043,436	1,265,754	(9,246,502)	22,062,688
<i>Changes that do not affect credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
Write-offs	-	-	(4,998)	(4,998)
Compensations	-	-	578	578
Positive and negative foreign exchange differences	(193,938)	(66,022)	(35,168)	(295,128)
As at 31 December 2023	66,119,000	9,545,241	2,172,196	77,836,437

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to small and medium businesses				
ECL as at 1 January 2023	(687,244)	(487,612)	(5,994,748)	(7,169,604)
<i>Changes affecting credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
New originated or purchased	(1,310,233)	-	-	(1,310,233)
Derecognition during the period	829,431	462,417	492,536	1,784,384
Transfers to Stage 1	(26,101)	26,101	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	20,228	(4,607,573)	4,587,345	-
Transfers to Stage 3	1,950	368,374	(370,324)	-
Change in ECL as a result of transfers between Stages or changes in source data	(236,212)	2,047,282	(474,719)	1,336,351
Total changes affecting credit loss allowance charge for the period	(720,937)	(1,703,399)	4,234,838	1,810,502
<i>Changes that do not affect credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
Write-offs	-	-	4,998	4,998
Compensations	-	-	(578)	(578)
Positive and negative foreign exchange differences	8,950	45,858	18,211	73,019
As at 31 December 2023	(1,399,231)	(2,145,153)	(1,737,279)	(5,281,663)

11 Loans and advances to clients (Continued)

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to consumer lending during the year ended 31 December 2023 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Consumer loans				
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2023	217,661	5,706	16,493	239,860
<i>Changes affecting credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
New originated or purchased	863,676	-	-	863,676
Transfers from other categories	51,017	526	224,440	275,983
Derecognition during the period	(323,363)	(25,142)	(73,706)	(422,211)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(30,006)	30,006	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Net change in accrued interest	3,934	(4,819)	7,368	6,483
Total changes affecting credit loss allowance charge for the period	565,258	571	158,102	723,931
<i>Changes that do not affect credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
Write-offs	-	-	(8,887)	(8,887)
Compensations	-	-	19,884	19,884
Positive and negative foreign exchange differences	(2,957)	(75)	(1,374)	(4,406)
As at 31 December 2023	779,962	6,202	184,218	970,382

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Consumer loans				
ECL as at 1 January 2023	(2,543)	(76)	(16,492)	(19,111)
<i>Changes affecting credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
New originated or purchased	(22,074)	-	-	(22,074)
Transfers from other categories	(769)	-	(163,501)	(164,270)
Derecognition during the period	3,779	335	73,706	77,820
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	447	(447)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Change in ECL as a result of transfers between Stages or changes in source data	5,767	63	(52,227)	(46,397)
Total changes affecting credit loss allowance charge for the period	(12,850)	(49)	(142,022)	(154,921)
<i>Changes that do not affect credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
Write-offs	-	-	8,887	8,887
Compensations	-	-	(19,884)	(19,884)
Positive and negative foreign exchange differences	57	4	433	494
As at 31 December 2023	(15,336)	(121)	(169,078)	(184,535)

11 Loans and advances to clients (Continued)

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL in relation to mortgage lending during the year ended 31 December 2023 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Mortgage loans				
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January 2023	821,447	130,580	270,833	1,222,860
<i>Changes affecting credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
New originated or purchased	188,200	-	-	188,200
Transfers from other categories	(51,017)	(526)	(224,440)	(275,983)
Derecognition during the period	(292,715)	(82,213)	(9,951)	(384,879)
Transfers to Stage 1	29,006	(29,006)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	47,972	(47,972)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	(22,099)	22,099	-
Net change in accrued interest	1,611	(2,132)	5,234	4,713
Total changes affecting credit loss allowance charge for the period	(124,915)	(88,004)	(255,030)	(467,949)
<i>Changes that do not affect credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
Positive and negative foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2023	696,532	42,576	15,803	754,911
<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Mortgage loans				
ECL as at 1 January 2023	(9,846)	(439)	(180,616)	(190,901)
<i>Changes affecting credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
New originated or purchased	(4,637)	-	-	(4,637)
Transfers from other categories	769	-	163,501	164,270
Derecognition during the period	3,509	276	6,636	10,421
Transfers to Stage 1	(320)	320	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	(11,918)	11,918	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	6	(6)	-
Change in ECL as a result of transfers between Stages or changes in source data	(2,157)	6,496	(9,347)	(5,008)
Total changes affecting credit loss allowance charge for the period	(2,836)	(4,820)	172,702	165,046
<i>Changes that do not affect credit loss allowance charges for the period:</i>				
Positive and negative foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2023	(12,682)	(5,259)	(7,914)	(25,855)

11 Loans and advances to clients (Continued)

The table below provides an analysis of credit risk for loans to customers measured at amortized cost, for which an allowance for expected credit losses has been recognized. In the table below, the carrying amount of loans to customers also reflects the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk on these loans.

The following is an analysis of the credit quality of loans to major customers measured at amortized cost as at 31 December 2024:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to major customers				
From A to AAA rated	18,516,660	-	-	18,516,660
From B to BBB rated	20,589,026	-	-	20,589,026
Gross carrying amount	39,105,686	-	-	39,105,686
Credit loss allowance	(172,294)	-	-	(172,294)
Carrying amount	38,933,392	-	-	38,933,392

Below is an analysis of the credit quality of loans issued to small and medium businesses, measured at amortized cost, as at 31 December 2024:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to small and medium businesses				
From A to AAA rated	29,630,196	5,580,343	-	35,210,539
From B to BBB rated	68,515,011	12,725,942	5,401,928	86,642,881
From C to CCC rated	11,860,956	796,475	1,810,043	14,467,474
D rated	-	-	313,406	313,406
Gross carrying amount	110,006,163	19,102,760	7,525,377	136,634,300
Credit loss allowance	(2,399,334)	(1,999,163)	(1,857,282)	(6,255,779)
Carrying amount	107,606,829	17,103,597	5,668,095	130,378,521

For provision calculations for consumer loans of the stage "No overdue and no increased risk", PD from 1.06% to 9.90% were applied, for "Overdue or increased risk" used PD 5.14%, the stage "Special monitoring required" used PD 100%.

Below is an analysis of the credit quality of consumer loans measured at amortized cost as at 31 December 2024:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Consumer loans				
Not overdue and no increase in risk	1,362,553	-	-	1,362,553
Overdue or increase in risk	-	76,296	-	76,296
Special monitoring required	-	-	143,387	143,387
Gross carrying amount	1,362,553	76,296	143,387	1,582,236
Credit loss allowance	(10,934)	(29,615)	(142,091)	(182,640)
Carrying amount	1,351,619	46,681	1,296	1,399,596

11 Loans and advances to clients (Continued)

For provision calculations for mortgage loans of the stage "No overdue and no increased risk", PD from 0.33% to 10.18% were applied, for "Overdue or increased risk" used PD 1.03%, the stage "Special monitoring required" used PD 100%.

Below is an analysis of the credit quality of mortgage loans measured at amortized cost as at 31 December 2024:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Mortgage loans				
Not overdue and no increase in risk	1,375,803			1,375,803
Overdue or increase in risk	-	6,484	-	6,484
Special monitoring required	-	-	3,274	3,274
Gross carrying amount	1,375,803	6,484	3,274	1,385,561
Credit loss allowance	(11,486)	-	(3,274)	(14,760)
Carrying amount	1,364,317	6,484	-	1,370,801

Below is an analysis of the credit quality of loans to major customers, measured at amortized cost, as at 31 December 2023:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to major customers				
A to AAA rated	14,545,654	-	-	14,545,654
B to BBB rated	17,970,848	-	-	17,970,848
Gross carrying amount	32,516,502	-	-	32,516,502
Credit loss allowance	(194,435)	-	-	(194,435)
Carrying amount	32,322,067	-	-	32,322,067

Below is an analysis of the credit quality of loans to small and medium businesses, measured at amortized cost, as at 31 December 2023:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to small and medium businesses				
A to AAA rated	13,123,741	5,853,039	-	18,976,780
B to BBB rated	43,179,528	1,943,859	-	45,123,387
C to CCC rated	9,815,731	1,748,343	1,783,129	13,347,203
D rated	-	-	389,067	389,067
Gross carrying amount	66,119,000	9,545,241	2,172,196	77,836,437
Credit loss allowance	(1,399,231)	(2,145,153)	(1,737,279)	(5,281,663)
Carrying amount	64,719,769	7,400,088	434,917	72,554,774

11 Loans and advances to clients (Continued)

Below is an analysis of the credit quality of consumer loans measured at amortized cost as at 31 December 2023:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Consumer loans				
Not overdue and no increase in risk	779,962	-	-	779,962
Overdue or increase in risk	-	6,202	-	6,202
Special monitoring required	-	-	184,218	184,218
Gross carrying amount	779,962	6,202	184,218	970,382
Credit loss allowance	(15,336)	(121)	(169,078)	(184,535)
Carrying amount	764,626	6,081	15,140	785,847

Below is an analysis of the credit quality of mortgage loans measured at amortized cost as at 31 December 2023:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Mortgage loans				
Not overdue and no increase in risk	696,532	-	-	696,532
Overdue or increase in risk	-	42,576	-	42,576
Special monitoring required	-	-	15,803	15,803
Gross carrying amount	696,532	42,576	15,803	754,911
Credit loss allowance	(12,682)	(5,259)	(7,914)	(25,855)
Carrying amount	683,850	37,317	7,889	729,056

Modified and restructured loans. A Bank derecognizes a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, if the terms of the contract are renegotiated so that in effect it becomes a new loan and the difference is recognized as a derecognition gain or loss before an impairment loss is recognized. On initial recognition, loans are treated as Stage 1 for ECL purposes unless the originated loan is considered an POCI asset.

If the modification does not result in a significant change in cash flows, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate, the Bank recognizes a modification gain or loss before an impairment loss is recognized.

The table below shows the Stage 2 and Stage 3 assets that were renegotiated during the period and which are accounted for as restructured as a result, reflecting the corresponding effect of the modifications incurred by the Bank.

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Gross value of loans to customers modified during the year	10,563,202	7,790,104
Amortized cost before modification	10,219,012	7,707,492
Net loss on modification	(31,122)	(84,681)

Collateral and other mechanisms to improve credit quality. The amount and type of collateral required by the Bank depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

11 Loans and advances to clients (Continued)

The main types of collateral obtained are as follows:

- for commercial lending – charges over real estate properties, inventory and accounts receivable;
- for retail lending – charges over residential properties.

The Bank also obtains guarantees from parent companies for loans to their subsidiaries. Management monitors the market value of collateral, requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement during its review of the adequacy of the allowance for impairment.

In absence of collateral or other credit enhancements, ECL in respect of Stage 3 loans to customers as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 would have been higher by:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Loans to major customers	-	-
Loans to small and medium businesses	896,693	381,471
Consumer loans	-	-
Mortgage loans	-	-
	896,693	381,471

During the year, the Bank took possession of different assets in exchange of debts of respective borrowers. The Bank is in the process of selling of those assets. It is the Bank's policy to dispose of repossessed properties in an orderly fashion. The proceeds are used to reduce or repay the outstanding claim. Generally, the Bank does not occupy repossessed properties for business use. The carrying value of the assets repossessed during the period and held as at the reporting date is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Land	81,722	81,722
Buildings	18,530	18,530
Total repossessed collateral	100,252	100,252

During 2024 and 2023 the Bank did not obtain any property by taking control of collateral for loans to customers.

Concentration of loans to customers. As at 31 December 2024, the Bank had ten major borrowers, which accounted for 55.6% (31 December 2023: 56%) of the total amount of loan to customers before allowance for expected credit losses. The total aggregate amount of these loans was 99,019,900 thousand Tenge (on 31 December 2023: 62,201,570 thousand Tenge).

Loans are primarily issued to clients in the Republic of Kazakhstan operating in the following sectors of the economy:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Construction of commercial and residential property	42,939,193	28,087,440
Trade	39,082,567	38,079,886
Leases	23,124,885	10,059,549
Manufacturing	21,358,690	4,129,891
Sale/production of electricity	12,999,634	6,545,339
Activities of hospital institutions	7,951,018	2,342,153
Hotel and hospitality	6,414,569	7,801,071
Education	4,545,010	4,003,389
Individuals	2,967,797	1,725,293
Agriculture	1,103,922	1,369,077
Construction of educational facilities	-	221,192
Other	16,220,498	7,713,952
Total loans to customers before allowance for ECL	178,707,783	112,078,232

Loans to individuals are represented by consumer and mortgage lending.

12 Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets

The movements in property and equipment were as follows:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Land	Buildings and constructions	Office and computer equipment	Vehicles	Other	Right-of-use assets	Total
Initial cost or revaluation							
As at 1 January 2023	809,703	10,809,956	109,211	1,525	226,504	732,054	12,688,953
Additions	90,136	118,500	114,428	32,000	392,550	163,495	911,109
Capitalization of costs	273,581	3,603,008	-	-	-	-	3,876,589
Transfer from other assets	335,394	-	-	-	-	-	335,394
Disposals	(26,806)	(1,114,283)	(11,333)	(1,525)	(27,135)	(114,957)	(1,296,039)
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale	(270,883)	(9,712,578)	-	-	-	-	(9,983,461)
Impact of revaluation	134,466	(392,134)	-	-	-	-	(257,668)
Impairment	(49,767)	(175,820)	-	-	-	-	(225,587)
As at 31 December 2023	1,295,824	3,136,649	212,306	32,000	591,919	780,592	6,049,290
Additions	-	-	51,795	-	356,593	403,132	811,520
Disposals	(588,294)	-	(73,364)	-	(60,165)	(313,552)	(1,035,375)
As at 31 December 2024	707,530	3,136,649	190,737	32,000	888,347	870,172	5,825,435
Accumulated depreciation							
As at 1 January 2023	-	(106,730)	(63,835)	-	(120,944)	(364,907)	(656,416)
Depreciation and impairment	-	(81,187)	(60,610)	(2,667)	(53,114)	(160,106)	(357,684)
Disposals	-	333	11,333	-	25,557	104,907	142,130
Impact of revaluation	-	49,379	-	-	-	-	49,379
As at 31 December 2023	-	(138,205)	(113,112)	(2,667)	(148,501)	(420,106)	(822,591)
Depreciation and impairment	-	(71,478)	(72,059)	(8,000)	(169,406)	(183,049)	(503,992)
Disposals	-	-	73,364	-	60,165	191,276	324,805
As at 31 December 2024	-	(209,683)	(111,807)	(10,667)	(257,742)	(411,879)	(1,001,778)
Net book value							
As at 1 January 2023	809,703	10,703,226	45,376	1,525	105,560	367,147	12,032,537
As at 31 December 2023	1,295,824	2,998,444	99,194	29,333	443,418	360,486	5,226,699
As at 31 December 2024	707,530	2,926,966	78,930	21,333	630,605	458,293	4,823,657

The Bank's premises are reflected on the balance sheet at fair value determined by an independent appraiser with relevant experience and license. The assessment report was based on the comparative (comparative sales analysis method) and income approaches (income capitalization method), taking into account a fairly developed sales market and the ability to generate rental income.

Income capitalization, in turn, involves estimating value based on the expected market rental income of similar properties with similar capitalization, using this method, the net income received from comparable properties is capitalized to determine the value of the property being valued.

The method of comparative sales analysis allows you to determine the value based on an analysis of prices of recent sales or prices of offers for the sale of similar objects comparable to the object being valued, taking place on the market of the object being valued, adjusted for identified differences.

The fair value of land and buildings as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is presented in Note 28.

12 Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets (Continued)

The movement of intangible assets is presented below:

	2024	2023
Initial cost		
At 1 January	1,166,677	661,979
Additions	229,436	512,057
Disposals	(6,031)	(7,359)
At 31 December	1,390,082	1,166,677
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 January	(436,927)	(340,671)
Accrual for the year	(166,721)	(103,615)
Disposals	6,031	7,359
At 31 December	(597,617)	(436,927)
Net book value		
At 1 January	729,750	321,308
At 31 December	792,465	729,750

Property and equipment. Property and equipment, except for buildings and land, are carried at cost, excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of equipment when that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met.

The carrying value of property and equipment is reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

After initial recognition at cost, buildings and land are carried at a revalued amount, which is the fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation (of buildings) and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Valuations are performed frequently enough to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

Accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Any revaluation surplus is recognized in other comprehensive income, except for reversals of any previous impairment of the asset previously recognized in profit or loss. In this case, the amount of the increase in the value of the asset is recognized in profit or loss. A decrease in the value of a revaluation is recognized in profit or loss, except for the direct offset of such a decrease against a previous increase in the value of the same asset reflected in the revaluation reserve for fixed assets.

The Bank applies an accounting method whereby the revaluation surplus is not transferred to retained earnings as the asset is used up. The Bank rolls over the entire surplus when the asset is written off or liquidated. Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

	<u>Useful life in years</u>
Buildings	50 years
Computers and office equipment	2.5 years
Vehicles	4 years
Other	4 – 6.7 years

The salvage value, useful lives and depreciation methods of assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting year and adjusted as necessary.

Repair and reconstruction expenses are expensed as incurred and included in administrative and other operating expenses unless they are eligible for capitalization.

Fair value of land and buildings is estimated based on the similar objects offered on the market. See Note 28 for more details with respect to fair value of lands and buildings.

12 Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets (Continued)

If land and buildings had been accounted for at cost less impairment and accumulated depreciation for buildings, their carrying amount as at 31 December 2024 would have been Tenge 650,255 thousand and Tenge 2,839,635 thousand, respectively (31 December 2023: Tenge 694,147 thousand and 2,897,791 thousand tenge, respectively).

As at 31 December 2024, the historical cost of fully depreciated fixed assets, represented by office and computer equipment, vehicles and other fixed assets used by the Bank, amounted to Tenge 131,910 thousand (as at 31 December 2023: Tenge 97,783 thousand).

Intangible assets include software and licenses. Intangible assets acquired separately are initially measured at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in business combinations is their fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets have a limited or indefinite useful life. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over their useful lives of 6.7 years and are reviewed for impairment when there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The timing and procedure for amortization of intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are analyzed at least annually at the end of each reporting year.

13 Investments

At 31 December 2024 and 2023, investments include the following items:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Investments in subsidiaries	547,378	547,378
Shares of the KASE and the Central Depository	7,001	7,001
Total equity instruments	554,379	554,379

As at 31 December 2024, the Bank had the following subsidiaries, which were accounted for at actual costs:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Ownership share, %	Book value	Ownership share, %	Book value
Stressed Assets Management Organization of Kazakhstan-Ziraat International - 1 LLP	100.00	204,277	100.00	204,277
Stressed Assets Management Organization of Kazakhstan-Ziraat International - 2 LLP	100.00	343,101	100.00	343,101
Total investments in subsidiaries		547,378		547,378

On 24 January 2020, the Bank transferred assets in the amount of 204,277 thousand Tenge to a subsidiary Stressed Assets Management Organization of Kazakhstan- Ziraat International - 1 LLP (SAMO of KZI-1 LLP) as a contribution to the charter capital.

In 2020, the Bank established Stressed Assets Management Organization of Kazakhstan-Ziraat International-2 LLP (SAMO of KZI-2 LLP) based on the Agency's Decision No. 100 of 19 October 2020. On 8 December 2020, the Bank transferred assets in the amount of 343,101 thousand Tenge to a subsidiary of SAMO of KZI-2 LLP as a contribution to the charter capital.

On January 9, 2025, the Management of the Bank made a decision to begin the voluntary liquidation of subsidiaries Stressed Assets Management Organization of Kazakhstan- Ziraat International - 1 LLP and Stressed Assets Management Organization of Kazakhstan- Ziraat International - 2 LLP (while the preliminary decision was discussed and planned by the management earlier, during 2024). When making the decision to terminate the activities of the subsidiaries, the management relied on the requirement of the provisions of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in particular, that the period during which a subsidiary manages acquired doubtful and bad assets does not exceed 5 years from the date of their acquisition from the parent bank, with the exception of doubtful and bad assets acquired from the parent bank before March 1, 2021, the management of which is carried out until March 1, 2026.

14 Other assets

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, other assets comprise of the following:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Debtors on banking activities	363,446	305,661
Restricted funds in the KASE accounts	337,511	330,456
Fees and commissions receivable	5,899	16,266
Other financial assets before loss allowance for ECL	706,856	652,383
Less: allowance for ECL	(308,864)	(267,138)
Other financial assets	397,992	385,245
Prepayment for non-banking activities	806,487	1,190,909
Prepayments	464,695	83,469
Reposessed collateral	100,252	100,252
Prepaid taxes other than CIT	5,491	3,722
Other	16,755	31,565
Other non-financial assets	1,393,680	1,409,917
Other assets	1,791,672	1,795,162

As of 31 December, 2024, the Bank placed funds in the amount of 337,511 thousand tenge in the accounts with KASE Clearing Center (as of 31 December, 2023 - 330,456 thousand tenge). KASE Clearing Center has no rating as of 31 December, 2024 and 2023.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, reposessed collateral represents real estate acquired by the Bank in settling borrowers' loan repayment obligations. Reposessed collateral is valued at the lower of its original cost and net realizable value. Despite the fact that the Bank is currently actively pursuing activities to sell these assets, some of them were not sold within a short period of time. Management remains committed to selling these assets in the foreseeable future.

Below is an analysis of changes in ECL allowances for other financial assets for the year ended 31 December 2024:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	ECL
As at 1 January 2023	(268,913)
Accruals for the year	(493,641)
Write-offs	490,716
Exchange rate differences	4,700
As at 31 December 2023	(267,138)
Accruals for the year	366,369
Recovery	(396,147)
Write-offs	28,441
Exchange rate differences	(40,389)
As at 31 December 2024	(308,864)

15 Non-current assets

As at 31 December 2024, non-current assets held for sale amounted to Tenge 8,489,108 thousand (31 December 2023: Tenge 9,983,461 thousand). These assets are recognized in the statement of financial position if their carrying amount will be recovered primarily through sale within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Reclassification of assets requires all of the following conditions to be met: (a) the assets are available for immediate sale in their current condition; (b) the Bank's management approved the current program to find a buyer and began its implementation; (c) active marketing is carried out to sell assets at a reasonable price; (d) the sale is expected to be completed within one year, and (e) there is no significant change or cancellation of the sales plan expected. Non-current assets classified as held for sale in the current period's statement of financial position are not reclassified or re-presented in the comparative statement of financial position to conform to the classification at the end of the current period. Fixed assets held for sale are not depreciated.

15 Non-current assets (Continued)

In May 2023, the Bank's management approved the sale of real estate in the form of non-residential premises with adjacent shares in the land plot and entered into an agreement to find buyers. In July 2024, the sale plan was updated and the Bank's Management entered into new contracts for the provision of services to find buyers.

16 Due to other banks and credit institutions

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, Due to other banks and credit institutions comprise of the following:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
T.C. Ziraat Bankasi A.S.	18,388,135	-
DAMU Entrepreneurship Development Fund JSC	3,882,436	3,884,065
Due to other banks and credit institutions	22,270,571	3,884,065

In December 2024, the Controlling Shareholder placed a deposit with the Bank in the amount of USD 35,000,000 for a period of two years at a rate of 6.9%.

On 13 October 2020, the Bank signed a loan agreement with JSC Entrepreneurship Development Fund DAMU within the framework of the Damu Regions III program for financing regional priority projects for small and medium-sized businesses. The loan agreement was concluded in the amount of 5 billion tenge for a period of 7 years. The interest rate on the loan is 8.5%. As of 31 December 2024, the Bank received 7 tranches under the loan agreement for a total amount of KZT 5,000,000 thousand. (As of 31 December 2023: 7 tranches under the loan agreement for a total amount of KZT 5,000,000 thousand). In September 2024, Fitch Ratings increased the Bank's rating to B+, with a positive outlook, which is consistent with DAMU's covenants.

An analysis of the liquidity of funds Due to other banks and credit institutions is presented in Note 27.

17 Customer Accounts

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, customers accounts comprise:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Time deposits		114,089,374	104,884,805
Current accounts		57,774,060	48,436,399
Customer accounts		171,863,434	153,321,204
Held as security against guarantees	26	5,885,660	1,766,580

At 31 December 2024, the Bank's ten largest customers accounted for 42% of the total balance of current accounts and customer deposits (31 December 2023: 49.54%). The aggregate balance of such clients as at 31 December 2024 was Tenge 72,620,506 thousand (31 December 2023: Tenge 75,954,053 thousand).

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Time deposits		
Legal entities	81,790,620	82,804,751
Individuals	29,844,984	19,510,002
State and public organizations	2,453,770	2,570,052
Current accounts		
Legal entities	48,603,382	39,787,590
Individuals	8,440,077	7,948,769
State and public organizations	730,601	700,040
Customer accounts	171,863,434	153,321,204

In accordance with the Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Bank is obliged to issue the deposit amount upon the first request of the depositor. In cases where a time deposit is returned to the depositor upon his request before the expiration of the term, interest on the deposit is paid in an amount corresponding to the amount of interest paid by the bank on demand deposits, unless the agreement provides for a different interest rate.

17 Customer Accounts (Continued)

Below is the distribution of client funds by category:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Legal entities:		
Manufacturing	35,151,348	32,046,613
Other	29,345,009	18,145,122
Construction	27,964,408	16,311,713
Trade and services	23,443,858	38,495,584
Transport and communications	9,292,947	9,666,163
Professional services	8,268,268	9,590,675
Metal ore mining	112,535	1,606,563
Individuals	38,285,061	27,458,771
Customer accounts	171,863,061	153,321,204

18 Lease liabilities

The Bank recognized the following lease liabilities:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Long-term lease liabilities	344,290	221,159
Short-term lease liabilities	139,412	161,921
Total lease liabilities	483,702	383,080

Interest expense included in finance costs in 2024 amounted to KZT 44,084 thousand. (2023: KZT 35,908 thousand).

Lease agreements do not contain any covenants other than securing the performance of obligations on the leased assets owned by the lessor. The leased assets cannot be used as collateral for loans and borrowings.

19 Other liabilities

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, other liabilities comprise of the following items:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Obligations for documentary settlements		120,996	85,867
Liabilities for SPOT operations		331	1,402
Advance interest payments on loans issued		-	30,359
Other financial liabilities		121,327	117,628
Taxes payable other than corporate income tax		425,347	158,318
Advance payment received for the sale of non-current assets intended for sale		131,861	-
Reserve for losses on contingent liabilities	26	117,392	121,641
Accrued expenses for unused vacations		70,176	43,423
Accrued expenses for administrative activities		17,655	63,556
Other liabilities		6,244	4,016
Other non-financial liabilities		768,675	390,954
Other liabilities		890,002	508,582

20 Equity

Share capital. As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the total number of authorized, issued and fully paid ordinary shares of the Bank is 48,500,000 shares. The cost of placement of shares was 1,000 tenge per common share. Shareholders have the right to receive dividends and distribution of capital in tenge.

In 2024 and 2023, the Bank did not declare or pay dividends.

Nature and purpose of other reserves

Reserve funds. As at 31 December 2024, the Bank has a general bank reserve for contingencies and future losses in the amount of Tenge 1,177,175 thousand (31 December 2023: Tenge 1,177,175 thousand). Funds of the general bank reserve can be distributed only by an official decision of the Bank's shareholders.

Property and equipment revaluation reserve. The revaluation reserve for property, plant and equipment is used to record increases in the fair value of land and buildings owned by the Bank, as well as decreases in that value, but only to the extent that such decreases relate to previous increases in the value of the same asset previously recognized in equity.

Earnings per share. Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing net income for the period attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The Bank does not have options or convertible debt or equity instruments.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Net profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the shareholders of the Bank	25,306,717	15,059,964
Weighted average number of common shares for basic and diluted earnings per share computation	48,500,000	48,500,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in tenge)	521.79	310.51

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Bank did not have any financial instruments diluting earnings per share.

21 Interest Income and Interest Expense

Net interest income comprises the following:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method		
Loans to clients	17,752,988	11,537,151
Due from other banks	9,531,069	9,435,206
Investment securities carried at amortized cost	140,837	102,168
Total interest income calculated using the effective interest rate	27,424,894	21,074,525
Customer accounts	(7,062,307)	(4,033,081)
Due to credit institutions	(330,025)	(391,295)
Lease liabilities	(44,084)	(35,908)
Total interest expense	(7,436,416)	(4,460,284)
Net interest income	19,988,478	16,614,241

22 Expected Credit Losses Expenses

The table below shows the ECL expenses on financial instruments recorded in the Separate statement of comprehensive income during the year ended 31 December 2024:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	2,750	-	-	2,750
Due from other banks	2,953	-	-	2,953
Loans to customers measured at amortized cost	(781,828)	277,230	13,879,081	13,374,483
Other financial assets	-	-	366,369	366,369
Financial guarantees	6,659	-	-	6,659
Investment securities carried at amortized cost	(623)	-	-	(623)
Total (expenses)/recovery for credit losses	(770,089)	277,230	14,245,450	13,752,591

The table below shows the ECL expenses on financial instruments recorded in the Separate statement of comprehensive income during the year ended 31 December 2023:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	(2,018)	-	-	(2,018)
Due from other banks	(2,579)	-	-	(2,579)
Loans to customers measured at amortized cost	(780,420)	(1,707,190)	4,265,518	1,777,908
Other financial assets	-	-	(493,641)	(493,641)
Financial guarantees	2,942	-	-	2,942
Investment securities carried at amortized cost	(599)	-	-	(599)
Total (expenses)/recovery for credit losses	(782,674)	(1,707,190)	3,771,877	1,282,013

23 Commission Income and Commission Expense

The bank earns fee income from various types of services it provides to customers. Fee income can be divided into the following two categories:

Fee income received for providing services over a specified period of time. Commissions received for the provision of services over a specified period of time accrue over that period as related performance obligations are satisfied. Such items include commission income and fees for asset management, custody and other management and consulting services. Commitment fees for loan originations where it is probable that the loan will be drawn down and other fees associated with the origination of loans are deferred (along with additional costs) and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan.

Commission income from the provision of services for transactions. Commissions received for executing or negotiating a transaction on behalf of a third party, for example where the Bank's performance obligation is to enter into an agreement to purchase shares or other securities, or the purchase or sale of a business, are recognized upon completion of the transaction. Commissions (or portions of commissions) associated with certain performance obligations are recognized when the relevant criteria are met.

If a contract provides for variable consideration, fee income is recognized only to the extent that it is highly probable that, upon subsequent resolution of the uncertainty inherent in the variable consideration, there will be no significant decrease in the amount recognized in the cumulative revenue stream.

23 Comission Income and Comission Expense (Continued)

Net fee and commission income comprises of:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Issuance of guarantees and letters of credit	831,051	666,715
Settlement transactions	550,955	590,534
Cash transactions	194,931	175,735
Bank account servicing services	15,992	65,616
Safe deposit transactions	7,209	6,580
Payment cards	1,729	982
Other	113,418	41,478
Fee and commission income	1,715,285	1,547,640
Commission expenses for payment systems	(249,550)	(82,938)
Settlement operations	(197,659)	(141,783)
Processing services	(52,569)	(23,415)
Guarentees	(43,758)	(42,215)
Other	(11,707)	(6,187)
Fee and commission expense	(555,243)	(296,538)
Net fee and commission income	1,160,042	1,251,102

24 Administrative and Other Operating Expenses

Administrative and other operating expenses comprise of:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Note	2024	2023
Salaries and bonuses		1,750,921	1,320,321
Maintenance of buildings		626,102	211,545
Taxes other than corporate income tax		561,648	904,426
Depreciation of fixed assets	12	503,992	357,684
Software technical support		341,698	267,629
Professional services		261,580	234,830
Social security contributions		202,363	138,627
Depreciation of intangible assets		166,721	103,615
Communication and information services		136,418	78,232
Security services		125,736	113,520
Deposit insurance		111,617	152,568
Insurance		55,424	37,144
Travel expenses		43,589	32,282
Membership dues		25,512	19,064
Office supplies		20,505	36,761
Advertising and marketing		18,679	14,762
Staff training		17,589	12,293
Transport		12,850	11,079
Realtor services		10,018	-
Collection		8,721	8,976
Other		507,905	473,078
Real estate depreciation		-	225,587
Project consulting costs		-	184,583
Total administrative and other operating expenses		5,509,588	4,938,606

Audit services are in professional services in the amount of tenge 64,400 thousand (2023: tenge 52,495 thousand).

25 Income Taxes

Current corporate income tax expenses are calculated in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Deferred corporate income tax assets and liabilities are calculated for all temporary differences using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred corporate income taxes are provided for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred corporate income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the taxable temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred corporate income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that will apply during the period in which the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

In addition, the Republic of Kazakhstan has various operating taxes that apply to the Bank's activities. These taxes are reflected in administrative and other operating expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

The corporate income tax expense (CIT) comprises:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Current corporate income tax expense	7,065,000	1,900,000
Deferred corporate income tax (savings)/expense – origination and reversal of temporary differences	(23,997)	52,496
Corporate income tax expense/(savings)	7,041,003	1,952,496

The Bank's income is taxed only in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Under tax law, the applicable corporate income tax rate for 2024 and 2023 is 20%.

The reconciliation between corporate income tax expense recognized in these Separate financial statements and earnings before corporate income tax expense multiplied by the statutory tax rate for 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023 r.
Profit before corporate income tax expense	32,347,720	17,012,460
Statutory tax rate	20%	20%
Theoretical corporate income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	6,469,544	3,402,492
Administrative and other non-deductible expenses	166,256	209,826
Changes in non-deductible/non-taxable reserves	31,663	129,206
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax loss carry forwards	-	(2,043,109)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	45,118
Other permanent differences	373,540	208,963
Corporate Income tax expense	7,041,003	1,952,496

25 Income Taxes (Continued)

Deferred CIT assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2024 and 2023 and their movements for the respective years comprise:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	1 January 2023	The occurrence and reversal of temporary differences in profit or loss	Origination and decrease of temporary difference in other comprehen- sive income	31 December 2023	Origination and decrease of temporary difference in profit and loss	31 December 2024
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences						
Tax losses carry forwards	2,045,177	(2,045,177)	-	-	-	-
Provision for tax losses carry forwards	(2,045,177)	2,045,177	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax effect of taxable temporary differences						
Fixed assets and intangible assets	(174,641)	(21,591)	59,668	(136,564)	(22,847)	(159,411)
Other	(40,223)	(30,905)	-	(71,128)	46,844	(24,284)
Deferred tax liabilities	(214,864)	(52,496)	59,668	(207,692)	23,997	(183,695)
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	(214,864)	(52,496)	59,668	(207,692)	23,997	(183,695)

26 Commitments and Contingencies

Political and economic environment. The Republic of Kazakhstan continues economic reforms and development of its legal, tax and regulatory frameworks as required by a market economy. The future stability of the Republic of Kazakhstan economy is largely dependent upon these reforms and developments and the effectiveness of economic, financial and monetary measures undertaken by the government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The volatility of crude oil prices and Tenge's exchange rate against major foreign currencies continue to have a negative impact on the Kazakhstan economy. Interest rates of attracted financing in Tenge remain high. Combination of these factors resulted in a limited access to capital, high cost of capital, high inflation rate and uncertainty regarding further economic growth, which could negatively affect the Bank's future financial position, results of operations and business prospects. The management of the Bank believes that it is taking appropriate measures to support the sustainability of the Bank's business in the current circumstances.

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

The Bank assesses the likelihood of material liabilities arising from individual circumstances and makes provision in its Separate financial statements only where it is probable that events giving rise to the liability will occur and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated. No provision has been made in these Separate financial statements for any of the above described contingent liabilities.

26 Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)

Tax contingencies. Various types of legislation and regulations are not always clearly written and their interpretation is subject to the opinions of the local tax inspectors and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Instances of inconsistent opinions between local, regional and national tax authorities are not unusual. The current regime of penalties and interest related to reported and discovered violations of Kazakhstani laws, decrees and related regulations is severe. Penalties include confiscation of the amounts at issue (for currency law violations), as well as fines of generally 50% of the taxes unpaid.

The Bank believes that it has paid or accrued all taxes that are applicable. Where practice concerning tax application is unclear, the Bank has accrued tax provisions based on management's best estimate. The Bank's policy is to recognize provisions in the accounting period in which a loss is deemed probable and the amount is reasonably determinable. Because of the uncertainties associated with the Kazakhstan tax system, the ultimate amount of taxes, penalties and fines, if any, may be in excess of the amount expensed to date and accrued on 31 December 2024. Although such amounts are possible and may be material, it is the opinion of the Bank's management that these amounts are either not probable, not reasonably determinable, or both.

Commitments and contingencies. At 31 December the Bank's commitments and contingencies comprised the following:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Note	2024 r.	2023
Credit related commitments			
Undrawn loan facilities		87,846,339	56,891,754
Guarantees		41,447,690	28,583,467
Letters of credit		20,083	-
Total credit related commitments		129,314,112	85,475,221
ECL allowance on credit related commitments	19	(117,392)	(121,641)
Amounts due to customers held as security against guarantees	17	(5,885,660)	(1,766,580)
Total credit related commitments, net of allowance and net of cash collateral		123,311,060	83,587,000

Credit related commitments. Loan commitments are contractual commitments under which, during the life of the commitment, the Bank is required to provide a customer with a loan on pre-agreed terms. Guarantees and standby letters of credit, which represent irrevocable assurances that the Bank will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties, carry the same credit risk as loans and borrowings. Documentary and trade letters of credit, which are written undertakings by the Bank to make payments on behalf of customers up to a specified amount, subject to certain conditions, are backed by related deliveries of goods or cash deposits and are therefore less risky than direct borrowing. Commitments to provide loans provide for the Bank's right to unilaterally withdraw from the agreement in the event of any unfavorable conditions. Therefore, no ECL allowance was recognized for loan commitments for the year ended 31 December 2024 and 2023.

Commitments to extend credit include the unused portion of amounts approved by management to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to commitments to extend credit, the probability of losses is less than the total amount of unused commitments, as commitments to extend loans depend on customer compliance with certain credit requirements.

The Bank controls the time remaining to maturity of credit related commitments, as longer-term commitments generally carry a higher level of credit risk than short-term commitments. The Bank annually reviews the provided credit limits in order to review the period of availability for obtaining credit funds/obligations. In the event of a deterioration in creditworthiness, the availability period is not updated.

26 Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)

The table below provides an analysis of the credit quality of credit related commitments based on credit risk levels as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1 (12-months ECL)	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Guarantees and letters of credit		
- With a credit rating from A to AAA	20,486,622	9,631,756
- With a credit rating from B to BBB	9,075,662	10,585,476
- With a credit rating from C to CCC	11,905,489	8,366,235
Unrecognized gross value	41,467,773	28,583,467
Provision for guarantees and letters of credit	(117,392)	(121,641)
Loan commitments		
- With a credit rating from A to AAA	26,366,738	19,846,803
- With a credit rating from B to BBB	25,353,476	29,209,422
- With a credit rating from C to CCC	36,126,125	7,835,529
Unrecognized gross value	87,846,339	56,891,754
Provision for loan commitments	-	-

A description of the Bank's credit risk grading system and approach to measuring expected credit losses, including the definition of default and significant increase in credit risk for credit related commitments, is provided in Note 27.

The total amount outstanding under undrawn lines of credit, letters of credit and contractual guarantees does not necessarily represent future cash requirements as these obligations may expire or be canceled without funds being provided to the borrower.

An analysis of changes in ECL provisions for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 is presented below:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Stage 1	Total
Allowance for ECL as at 1 January 2023	(125,495)	(125,495)
Change in ECL	2,942	2,942
Foreign exchange differences	912	912
Allowance for ECL as at 31 December 2023	(121,641)	(121,641)
Change in ECL	6,659	6,659
Foreign exchange differences	(2,410)	(2,410)
Allowance for ECL as at 31 December 2024	(117,392)	(117,392)

27 Risk Management

Introduction. The Bank manages risks through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Bank's continuing profitability and each individual within the Bank is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities. The Bank is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, which in turn is subdivided into risk associated with trading operations and risk associated with non-trading activities. It is also subject to operating risks.

The independent risk control process does not include business risks such as changes in the environment, technology and industry. They are monitored through the Bank's strategic planning process.

Risk management process comprises identification, measuring, control and limitation of risks that are carried out by the Bank on a regular basis.

Risk management structure. The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks; however, there are separate independent bodies responsible for managing and monitoring risks.

Board of Directors. The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and principles.

Management Board. The Management Board has the responsibility to monitor the overall risk process within the Bank

Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors. The Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors assists the Board of Directors of the Bank by developing recommendations on risk management and internal control issues in order to ensure their reliability and efficiency.

Risk management. The Risk Management Unit is responsible for implementing and maintaining risk related procedures to ensure an independent control process.

The main purpose of the unit is generating and functioning of the Bank's effective risk management system providing application of methods of risk detection and control, ensuring effective determination, evaluation and limitation of the Bank's risks considering the type and scope of transactions conducted by the Bank. This unit also ensures the complete capture of the risks in risk measurement and reporting systems.

Bank Treasury. Bank Treasury is responsible for managing the Bank's assets and liabilities and the overall financial structure. It is also primarily responsible for the funding and liquidity risks of the Bank.

Internal audit. Risk management processes throughout the Bank are audited annually by the internal audit that examines both the adequacy of the procedures and the Bank's compliance with the procedures. Internal Audit function discusses the results of all assessments with management and reports its findings and recommendations to the Audit Committee.

Risk measurement and reporting systems. The Bank's risks are measured using a method which reflects both the expected loss likely to arise in normal circumstances and unexpected losses, which are an estimate of the ultimate actual loss based on statistical models. The models make use of probabilities derived from historical experience, adjusted to reflect the economic environment. The Bank also runs worst case scenarios that would arise in the event that extreme events which are unlikely to occur do, in fact, occur.

Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily performed based on limits established by the Bank. These limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Bank as well as the level of risk that the Bank is willing to accept, with additional emphasis on selected industries.

In addition, the Bank monitors and measures the overall risk bearing capacity in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risks types and activities.

Information compiled from all the businesses is examined and processed in order to analyse, control and identify early risks. This information is presented and explained to the Board of Directors, Management Board, Asset and Liability Management Committee, Credit Committee, and the head of each business unit. The report includes aggregate credit exposure, forecast credit indicators, hold limit exceptions, liquidity ratios, interest rate risk ratios and risk profile changes.

For all levels throughout the Bank, specifically tailored risk reports are prepared and distributed in order to ensure that all business divisions have access to extensive, necessary and up-to-date information.

27 Risk Management (Continued)

A regular meeting is held with the Management Board and all other relevant departments of the Bank on the utilisation of market limits, proprietary investments and liquidity, plus any other risk developments.

Risk mitigation. The Bank actively uses collateral to reduce its credit risks (see below for more detail).

Excessive risk concentration. Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Bank's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risks, the Bank's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

Credit risk. The Bank is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a transaction in a financial instrument will cause a financial loss to the other party by defaulting on an obligation under a contract.

Credit risk arises from the Bank's lending and other transactions with counterparties, which give rise to financial assets and credit related commitments.

The Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk is reflected in the carrying amount of financial assets in the Separate statement of financial position. For issued financial guarantees, commitments to extend credit, undrawn credit lines and export/import letters of credit, the maximum credit risk is the amount of the commitment.

Credit risk management. Credit risk is the single most significant risk to the Bank's business. 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 of the probability of a default occurring, the associated loss ratios, and the correlation of defaults across counterparties.

Limits. The Bank controls credit risk by setting limits on a single borrower or a group of related borrowers, as well as by setting limits by geographic and industry segments. Credit risk limits by product and industry are regularly approved by management. Such risks are monitored regularly, and the limits are reviewed at least once a year.

Credit risk classification system. In order to assess credit risk and classify financial instruments by credit risk level, the Bank uses two approaches: an internal risk-based rating system or assessment of risk levels by external international rating agencies (Standard & Poor's (S&P), Fitch, Moody's).

Company Score System (FDS) - a system used to determine the creditworthiness of borrowers.

27 Risk Management (Continued)

The following table summarizes the credit ratings used in the FDS:

Credit rating	Explanation of Credit Rating
AAA	Along with being an extremely positive company, starting from financial and non-financial criteria, it can continue to have a long-term high creditworthiness.
AA	Along with being a positive company, starting from financial and non-financial criteria, may continue long-term creditworthiness
A	A company with high creditworthiness, owning high short-term creditworthiness and providing optimization starting from financial and non-financial criteria
BBB	A company expected to have a long-term creditworthiness, which has ensured the optimization of the creditworthiness of an important part of the financial and non-financial criteria
BB	A company that needs to be assessed, within the criteria of the Medium-long-term Risk Analysis, that has a short-term creditworthiness, along with a failure to optimize creditworthiness in one part of the financial and / or non-financial criteria
B	A company whose credit profile is subject to maturity review may need to be assessed under the Risk Analysis criteria, while failing to achieve credit optimization in an important part of the financial and/or non-financial criteria. Must be valued with guarantee.
CCC	An important part of financial and/or non-financial criteria is negative. A company that has short-term creditworthiness and requires a guarantee market valuation, along with the fact that there may be difficulties in fulfilling obligations.
CC	In terms of financial and/or non-financial criteria can be agreed, remains below the risk boundaries. Lending is provided only by committees of the structure of the Board of Directors or by the Credit Committee-1 of the General Directorate.
C	In terms of financial and/or non-financial criteria can be agreed, remains below the risk boundaries. Lending is provided only by committees of the structure of the Board of Directors
D	In terms of financial and/or non-financial criteria can be agreed, remains below the risk boundaries. Lending is provided only by committees of the structure of the Board of Directors

(*) Cash loans or cash equivalents cannot be considered under this table.

(**) Companies ranked in the same group receive a parent company credit rating.

The rating models are regularly reviewed by the Credit Risk Department, back-tested based on actual default data, and updated as necessary. Regardless of the method used, the Bank regularly confirms the accuracy of the ratings, calculates and evaluates the predictive abilities of models. External ratings are assigned to counterparties by independent international rating agencies such as S&P, Moody's and Fitch. These rankings are publicly available. Such ratings and corresponding ranges of default probabilities apply to interbank deposits and correspondent accounts.

Credit risk is the risk that the Bank will incur a loss because its customers, clients or counterparties failed to discharge their contractual obligations. The Bank manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and for geographical and industry concentrations, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

The Bank has established a credit quality review process to provide early identification of possible changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties, including regular collateral revisions.

The credit quality review process allows the Bank to assess the potential loss as a result of the risks to which it is exposed and undertake corrective action.

Credit-related commitments risks. The Bank makes available to its customers guarantees which may require that the Bank make payments on their behalf. Such payments are collected from customers based on the terms of the letter of credit. They expose the Bank to risks similar to loans and these are mitigated by the same control processes and policies.

The carrying amount of components of the Separate statement of financial position without the influence of risk mitigation through the use of master netting agreements and collateral agreements, most accurately reflects the maximum credit exposure on these components.

Where financial instruments are recorded at fair value, their carrying amounts represent the current credit risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in values.

27 Risk Management (Continued)

For more detail on the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instrument, references shall be made to the specific notes. The effect of collateral and other risk mitigation techniques is shown in Note 11 and Note 27.

Treasury and interbank relationships. The Bank's treasury and interbank relationships and counterparties comprise financial services institutions, banks, broker dealers, exchanges and clearinghouses. To assess such relationships the Bank analyses publicly available information, such as financial statements, and data from other external sources, such as external ratings.

Commercial and small business lending. In case of commercial lending, the department of credit risks performs an assessment of borrowers. The credit risk assessment is based on a calculation model that takes into account various historical, current and forward-looking information such as:

- historical financial information together with forecasts and budgets prepared by the client. This financial information includes realized and expected results, solvency ratios, liquidity ratios and any other relevant ratios to measure the client's financial performance;
- any publicly available information on the clients from external parties. This includes external rating grades issued by rating agencies, independent analyst reports, publicly traded bond prices or press releases and articles;
- any macro-economic or geopolitical information, e.g., GDP growth relevant for the specific industry and geographical segments where the client operates;
- any other objectively supportable information on the quality and abilities of the client's management relevant for the company's performance.

The complexity and granularity of the rating techniques varies based on the exposure of the Bank and the complexity and size of the customer. Some less difficult loans to small businesses are rated by the Bank using models for retail products.

Consumer lending and mortgage lending. Consumer lending includes secured and unsecured loans to individuals. The evaluation of these products together with mortgage loans is carried out using various criteria, the main indicator for which is the number of days overdue. Other basic initial data used in the models are the following: the facts of write-offs on payment requirements-orders from other banks and government agencies, a decrease in the market value of collateral based on the results of revaluation, the presence of default on other financial assets of the same borrower, as well as the ratio of the loan amount to the cost of collateral.

The amount at risk of default. The amount at risk of default (EAD) is the gross carrying amount of financial instruments subject to impairment assessment and reflects both the client's ability to increase its debt when approaching default and the possibility of early repayment. To calculate the EAD for Stage 1 loans, the Bank estimates the probability of default within 12 months to estimate the 12-month ECL. For Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI financial assets, the EAD indicator is considered for events that may occur throughout the life of the instrument.

The level of losses in default. In case of commercial lending, LGD values are assessed at least quarterly and reviewed and approved by the Bank's Budgeting, Performance Analysis and Risk Management Department. The credit risk assessment is based on a standardised LGD assessment framework that results in a certain LGD rate. These LGD rates consider the expected EAD in comparison to the amount expected to be recovered or realized from any collateral held.

The Bank segments its retail lending products into smaller homogeneous portfolios, based on key characteristics that are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows. The applied data is based on historically collected loss data and involves a wider set of transaction characteristics, as well as borrower characteristics.

Significant increase in credit risk. The Bank continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Bank assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The Bank considers an exposure to have significantly increased in credit risk if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due since initial recognition.

The Bank also applies a secondary qualitative method for triggering a significant increase in credit risk for an asset, for example, transfer of a client/loan to the watch list or restructuring due to credit event.

When estimating ECL on a collective basis for a bank of similar assets, the Bank applies the same principles for assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

27 Risk Management (Continued)

Grouping financial assets measured on a collective basis. Dependent on the factors below, the Bank calculates ECL either on a collective or on an individual basis.

Asset classes where the Bank calculates ECL on an individual basis include:

- all Stage 3 assets, regardless of the class of financial assets;
- financial assets with gross amount exceeding 0,2% of total equity.

Asset classes where the Bank calculates ECL on a collective basis include:

- stage 1 and 2 retail mortgages and consumer lending and Stage 1 and 2 commercial lending portfolio;
- financial assets with gross amount exceeding 0.2% of total equity.

Forward-looking information and multiple economic scenarios. In it's ECLs calculation models the Bank uses as economic inputs:

- GDP growth;
- growth in nominal cash income;
- unemployment rate;
- inflation;
- nominal prices in the housing market.

The inputs and models used for calculating ECL may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the presentation of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

27 Risk Management (Continued)

The Bank obtains the forward-looking information from third party sources (external rating agencies, governmental bodies e.g. central banks, and international financial institutions). Experts of the Credit Risk Department determine the weights attributable to the multiple scenarios. The tables show the values of the key forward looking economic variables/assumptions used in each of the economic scenarios for the ECL calculations. The figures for “Subsequent years” represent a long-term average and so are the same for each scenario as at 31 December 2024.

Key drivers	ECL scenario	Assigned probabilities, %	2024	2025	2026	Subsequent years
GDP growth, %	Upside	10%	4.79%	5.41%	5.23%	5.22%
	Base case	70%	4.24%	4.82%	5.07%	4.94%
	Downside	20%	3.94%	3.64%	3.84%	3.81%
Growth in nominal cash income, %	Upside	10%	12.23%	11.45%	10.64%	10.96%
	Base case	70%	9.44%	8.67%	8.77%	8.82%
	Downside	20%	7.87%	8.48%	8.61%	8.51%
Unemployment rate, %	Upside	10%	4.55%	4.52%	4.52%	4.52%
	Base case	70%	4.79%	4.76%	4.76%	4.76%
	Downside	20%	5.10%	5.07%	5.07%	5.07%
Inflation, %	Upside	10%	8.00%	6.79%	6.15%	6.46%
	Base case	70%	8.42%	7.43%	6.29%	6.73%
	Downside	20%	8.85%	9.69%	9.80%	9.68%
Nominal prices in the housing market, Tenge thousand/sq.m.	Upside	10%	528.56	569.38	609.52	593.39
	Base case	70%	549.57	591.75	631.89	615.63
	Downside	20%	514.88	548.32	584.47	570.28
Oil price, USD/barrel	Upside	10%	82.60	87.60	87.00	86.68
	Base case	70%	80.83	77.95	76.83	77.45
	Downside	20%	79.70	61.50	60.00	62.27

27 Risk Management (Continued)

Below is the geographical concentration of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Kazakhstan	OECD countries	Non-OECD countries	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	75,754,996	24,153,772	5,305,932	105,214,700
Investment securities carried at amortized cost	1,027,054	-	-	1,027,054
Investments	554,379	-	-	554,379
Loans to customers	157,641,046	14,441,264	-	172,082,310
Other financial assets	397,714	199	79	397,992
Total monetary assets	235,375,189	38,595,235	5,306,011	279,276,435
Liabilities				
Due to other banks and credit institutions	3,882,436	18,388,135	-	22,270,571
Customer accounts	166,176,168	4,772,492	914,774	171,863,434
Lease liabilities	483,702	-	-	483,702
Other financial liabilities	110,337	3,934	7,056	121,327
Total monetary liabilities	170,652,643	23,164,561	921,830	194,739,034

Below is the geographical concentration of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2023:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Kazakhstan	OECD countries	Non-OECD countries	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	97,732,493	6,795,908	699,238	105,227,639
Due from other banks	-	-	1,140,673	1,140,673
Investment securities carried at amortized cost	1,032,340	-	-	1,032,340
Investments	554,379	-	-	554,379
Loans to customers	100,131,066	6,260,678	-	106,391,744
Other financial assets	384,886	272	87	385,245
Total monetary assets	199,835,164	13,056,858	1,839,998	214,732,020
Liabilities				
Due to other banks and credit institutions	3,884,065	-	-	3,884,065
Customer accounts	148,692,405	4,001,021	627,778	153,321,204
Lease liabilities	383,080	-	-	383,080
Other financial liabilities	104,924	11,944	760	117,628
Total monetary liabilities	153,064,474	4,012,965	628,538	157,705,977

Liquidity risk and funding management. Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will not be able to meet its payment obligations when they fall due, under normal or unexpected conditions. To limit this risk, management has ensured that various sources of financing are available in addition to the existing minimum bank deposits. Management also manages assets with liquidity in mind and monitors future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. This process involves assessing expected cash flows and the availability of high-quality collateral that can be used to obtain additional financing if necessary.

The Bank monitors a number of internal liquidity indicators on a daily basis. The Bank's Treasury manages short-term liquidity on an ongoing basis using the cash position and a portfolio of highly liquid securities

The Bank is obliged to comply with liquidity requirements established by the regulators including requirements of the NBRK represented by obligatory norms. The Bank maintains a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets that can be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow. The Bank has also entered into credit line agreements which it can draw upon to meet its cash needs.

27 Risk Management (Continued)

Analysis of financial liabilities by terms remaining to maturity. The table below shows the Bank's financial liabilities as at 31 December, by maturity, based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations. Obligations that are redeemable on demand are treated as if the demand for redemption had been made on the earliest possible date. However, the Bank expects that many customers will not request repayment at the earliest date on which the Bank would be required to make the respective payment and, accordingly, the table does not reflect the expected cash flows calculated by the Bank based on historical demand information.

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
As at 31 December 2024						
Financial liabilities						
Due to other banks and credit institutions	2,240	34,000	3,014,942	22,468,101	-	25,519,283
Customer accounts	52,046,033	27,696,904	94,953,785	1,674,982	124,733	176,496,437
Lease liabilities	-	44,637	94,775	326,710	17,580	483,702
Other financial liabilities	331	8,374	29,815	45,603	37,204	121,327
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	52,048,604	27,783,915	98,093,317	24,515,396	179,517	202,620,749

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
As at 31 December 2023						
Financial liabilities						
Due to other banks and credit institutions	3,884,065	10,483	247,081	766,686	-	4,908,315
Customer accounts	46,209,364	20,702,702	89,923,701	2,762,857	69,274	159,667,898
Lease liabilities	25,815	10,830	121,767	132,439	119,400	410,251
Other financial liabilities	31,762	136	13,455	72,267	8	117,628
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	50,151,006	20,724,151	90,306,004	3,734,249	188,682	165,104,092

Although the analysis of liabilities by maturity shows a significant portion of customer funds in the "demand and less than 1 month" category, the repayment of these funds has historically occurred over a longer period than indicated in this table. These deposits form a reliable and long-term source of financing. During 2024, there were no significant outflows of customer funds and the Bank's management does not expect such outflows in the near future.

The Bank does not use the above undiscounted maturity analysis of liabilities for liquidity management. Instead, the Bank controls expected maturities and expected liquidity gap, which are presented in the table below:

27 Risk Management (Continued)

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments by expected maturity as at 31 December 2024:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	On demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 12 months to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	105,214,700	-	-	-	-	105,214,700
Investment securities	1,027,054	-	-	-	-	1,027,054
Loans to customers	5,413,851	46,595,697	37,967,271	62,080,542	20,024,949	172,082,310
Investments	-	-	-	-	554,379	554,379
Other financial assets	391,580	-	-	1,435	4,977	397,992
Total	112,047,185	46,595,697	37,967,271	62,081,977	20,584,305	279,276,435
Liabilities						
Due to other banks and credit institutions	2,240	82,436	1,425,000	20,760,895	-	22,270,571
Customer accounts	72,365,742	29,668,317	68,241,989	1,465,132	122,254	171,863,434
Lease liabilities	16,737	58,555	64,120	326,710	17,580	483,702
Other financial liabilities	331	8,374	29,815	45,603	37,204	121,327
Total potential future payments for financial obligations	72,385,050	29,817,682	69,760,924	22,598,340	177,038	194,739,034
Liquidity gap arising from financial instruments	39,662,135	16,778,015	(31,793,653)	39,483,637	20,407,267	84,537,401

Liabilities that are repayable on demand are treated in the table above as if the demand for repayment had been made. However, the Bank expects that many customers will not demand repayment on the earliest date on which the Bank would be obligated to make the corresponding payment and, accordingly, the table does not reflect expected cash flows calculated by the Bank based on historical customer demand information.

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments by maturity as at 31 December 2023:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	On demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 12 months to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	103,763,851	1,463,788	-	-	-	105,227,639
Due from other banks	1,140,673	-	-	-	-	1,140,673
Investment securities	1,032,340	-	-	-	-	1,032,340
Loans to customers	4,759,540	32,602,539	37,407,873	27,881,618	3,740,174	106,391,744
Investments	-	-	-	-	554,379	554,379
Other financial assets	372,624	-	-	821	11,800	385,245
Total	111,069,028	34,066,327	37,407,873	27,882,439	4,306,353	214,732,020
Liabilities						
Customer accounts	66,666,803	43,578,618	41,191,544	1,820,245	63,994	153,321,204
Due to other banks and credit institutions	-	84,065	-	3,800,000	-	3,884,065
Lease liabilities	36,530	53,959	54,983	204,024	33,584	383,080
Other financial liabilities	31,778	5,058	8,517	72,267	8	117,628
Total potential future payments for financial obligations	66,735,111	43,721,700	41,255,044	5,896,536	97,586	157,705,977
Liquidity gap arising from financial instruments	44,333,917	(9,655,373)	(3,847,171)	21,985,903	4,208,767	57,026,043

Liquidity requirements for payments under guarantees and letters of credit are significantly lower than the amount of the corresponding commitments presented in the maturity analysis above, as the Bank does not normally expect these commitments to be called upon by third parties. The total amount of contractual loan commitments included in the table above does not necessarily represent the amount of cash that will be required in the future, as many of these commitments may not be called or terminated before they expire.

27 Risk Management (Continued)

The analysis of maturity differences does not reflect the historical stability of current account funds, which have traditionally been repaid over a longer period than indicated in the tables above. These balances are included in the tables in amounts payable on demand.

The table below shows the contractual terms of the Bank's contingent and contractual credit related commitments. In this table, the Bank has disclosed the contractual duration of contingent and contractual credit related commitments based on the date of completion of such contracts.

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
2024	219,018	3,368,527	43,499,983	82,226,584	129,314,112
2023	1,268,762	6,978,463	63,115,076	14,112,920	85,475,221

If the term of contingent and contractual obligations is presented at the earliest date on which the client can demand performance of the obligation, all of the above obligations will be presented in the "less than 3 months" category. The Bank expects that not all contractual commitments of a credit nature will need to be settled before their expiry date.

Market risk. Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. With the exception of currency positions, the Bank does not have significant concentrations of market risk.

Change in interest rate risk. Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of financial instruments. The Bank has no floating rate non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December 2024 and 2023.

Currency risk. Currency risk - the risk of losses associated with changes in foreign exchange rates in the course of the Bank's activities. The risk of loss arises from the revaluation of the Bank's positions in currencies in value terms. The Bank's management sets limits on the level of risk taken by currency and monitors their compliance on a daily basis.

The following table sets out the currencies in which the Bank has significant positions as at 31 December in monetary assets and liabilities and projected cash flows. The analysis performed consists in calculating the impact of a possible change in exchange rates against the Tenge on a consolidated statement of comprehensive income (due to the presence of certain monetary assets and liabilities, the fair value of which is sensitive to changes in the exchange rate). All other parameters are assumed to be constant. Negative amounts in the table reflect a potential net decrease in the Separate statement of comprehensive income, while positive amounts reflect a potential net increase:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024		2023	
	Change in currency rate, in %	Effect on profit before tax	Change in currency rate, in %	Effect on profit before tax
Currency				
Russian ruble	4.55%	1,807	4.56%	(2,054)
	-4.55%	(1,807)	-4.45%	2,004
Euro	1.76%	(159)	1.84%	672
	-1.76%	159	-1.83%	(667)
US dollars	1.59%	(16,729)	1.74%	(10,389)
	-1.59%	16,729	-1.70%	10,118

The currency position during the year had approximately equal values due to the fact that the Bank set limits on open currency positions and the position was within the established limit.

27 Risk Management (Continued)

The currency position of the Bank as at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Tenge	US Dollar	Russian Ruble	Euro	Other Currencies	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	65,504,144	26,453,172	276,670	12,922,509	58,205	105,214,700
Investment securities	1,027,054	-	-	-	-	1,027,054
Loans to customers	98,893,262	70,246,953	-	2,942,095	-	172,082,310
Investments	554,379	-	-	-	-	554,379
Other financial assets	303,493	94,422	-	77	-	397,992
Total financial assets	166,282,332	96,794,547	276,670	15,864,681	58,205	279,276,435
Liabilities						
Due to other banks and credit institutions	3,884,676	18,385,895	-	-	-	22,270,571
Customers accounts	76,280,836	79,430,489	236,537	15,873,166	42,406	171,863,434
Lease liabilities	483,702	-	-	-	-	483,702
Other financial liabilities	106,065	14,899	94	269	-	121,327
Total financial liabilities	80,755,279	97,831,283	236,631	15,873,435	42,406	194,739,034
Net balance sheet position	85,527,053	(1,036,736)	40,039	(8,754)	15,799	84,537,401

The currency position of the Bank as at 31 December 2023 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Tenge	US Dollar	Russian Ruble	Euro	Other Currencies	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	54,624,081	47,514,196	247,467	2,711,734	130,161	105,227,639
Due from other banks	-	1,140,673	-	-	-	1,140,673
Investment securities	1,032,340	-	-	-	-	1,032,340
Loans to customers	63,410,302	40,371,903	-	2,609,539	-	106,391,744
Investments	554,379	-	-	-	-	554,379
Other financial assets	302,135	81,676	-	1,434	-	385,245
Total financial assets	119,923,237	89,108,448	247,467	5,322,707	130,161	214,732,020
Liabilities						
Due to other banks and credit institutions	3,884,065	-	-	-	-	3,884,065
Customers accounts	57,965,863	89,688,126	291,983	5,285,963	89,269	153,321,204
Lease liabilities	383,080	-	-	-	-	383,080
Other financial liabilities	100,591	16,251	530	256	-	117,628
Total financial liabilities	62,333,599	89,704,377	292,513	5,286,219	89,269	157,705,977
Net balance sheet position	57,589,638	(595,929)	(45,046)	36,488	40,892	57,026,043

Interest rate risk. The Bank 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 margin, but in the event of an unexpected change in interest rates, the interest margin may decrease or lead to losses. Management sets limits on the acceptable level of interest rate mismatches and monitors compliance with these limits on a regular basis.

However, during 2024, the Bank did not have a trading book.

27 Risk Management (Continued)

The table below provides a general analysis of the interest rate risk of the Bank's financial position as of 31 December 2024 and 2023. It also reflects the total amounts of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities at book value, broken down by maturity.

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	On demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	Over 1 year	Total
31 December 2024					
Cash and cash equivalents	103,443,134	-	-	-	103,443,134
Investment securities	1,027,054	-	-	-	1,027,054
Loans to customers	5,413,851	46,595,697	37,967,271	82,105,491	172,082,310
Total financial assets	109,884,039	46,595,697	37,967,271	82,105,491	276,552,498
Due to other banks and credit institutions	2,240	82,436	1,425,000	20,760,895	22,270,571
Customers accounts	72,365,742	29,668,317	68,241,989	1,587,386	171,863,434
Lease liabilities	16,737	58,555	64,120	344,290	483,702
Total financial liabilities	72,384,719	29,809,308	69,731,109	22,692,571	194,617,707
Net interest sensitivity gap at 31 December 2024	37,499,320	16,786,389	(31,763,838)	59,412,920	81,934,791
31 December 2023					
Cash and cash equivalents	101,468,961	1,463,788	-	-	102,932,749
Due from other banks	1,140,673	-	-	-	1,140,673
Investment securities	1,032,340	-	-	-	1,032,340
Loans to customers	4,759,540	32,602,539	37,407,873	31,621,792	106,391,744
Total financial assets	108,401,514	34,066,327	37,407,873	31,621,792	211,497,506
Customers accounts	66,666,803	43,578,618	41,191,544	1,884,239	153,321,204
Due to other banks and credit institutions	-	84,065	-	3,800,000	3,884,065
Lease liabilities	36,530	53,959	54,983	237,608	383,080
Total financial liabilities	66,703,333	43,716,642	41,246,527	5,921,847	157,588,349
Net interest sensitivity gap at 31 December 2023	41,698,181	(9,650,315)	(3,838,654)	25,699,945	53,909,157

27 Risk Management (Continued)

The Bank monitors interest rates on financial instruments. The table below presents interest rates as of the relevant reporting date based on reports reviewed by key management of the Bank. For securities, interest rates represent yield to maturity based on quoted market prices as of the reporting date.

In % p.a.	2024 r.				2023 r.			
	EUR	USD	KZT	Other	EUR	USD	KZT	Other
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	2.63	2.32	13.60	7.83	2.23	4.17	13.98	-
Investment securities	-	-	13.76	-	-	-	13.76	-
Loans to customers	8.92	8.58	18.74	-	8.71	8.04	18.60	-
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities								
Due to other banks and credit institutions	-	6.90	8.50	-	-	-	8.50	-
Customers accounts	0.36	1.85	9.15	-	0.41	1.62	8.14	-
-current accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-time deposits	0.55	2.43	14.28	-	0.82	2.03	14.40	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	11.60	-	-	-	8.06	-
Other financial liabilities	0.50	0.52	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.55	0.49	0.50

If at 31 December 2024 local currency interest rates had been 500 basis points lower and foreign currency interest rates 200 basis points lower, with other variables held constant, profit for the year would have been KZT 3,406 million (2023: KZT 2,976 million) lower, mainly as a result of lower interest income on interest claims.

If at 31 December 2024 local currency interest rates had been 500 basis points higher and foreign currency interest rates 200 basis points higher, with other variables held constant, profit for the year would have been KZT 2,693 million (2023: KZT 2,745 million) higher, mainly as a result of higher interest income on interest claims.

Operational risk.

Operational risk is the risk arising from system failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail, operational risks can damage reputation, have legal consequences, or result in financial loss. The Bank cannot assume that all operational risks have been eliminated, but with the help of a control system and by monitoring and appropriately responding to potential risks, the Bank can manage such risks. The control system provides for an effective segregation of duties, access rights, approval and reconciliation procedures, staff training, and evaluation procedures, including internal audit.

28 Fair Value Measurement

Fair value measurement procedures. Board of the Bank determines the policies and procedures for recurring measurement of the fair value of real estate owned by the Bank.

External appraisers are engaged to evaluate buildings and land of the Bank. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

At each reporting date, management of the Bank analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Bank's accounting policies. For this analysis, management of the Bank verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. Management of the Bank, in conjunction with the external appraisers also compares each change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

As at 31 December 2023, an independent valuation of office buildings and land included in property, plant and equipment was carried out. The appraisal was carried out by an independent firm of professional appraisers, IP "Property Appraisal Department", who have professional qualifications and professional experience in appraising property similar to the property being appraised in terms of location and category.

Taking into account the difference in the dynamics of changes in the value of real estate in the Almaly district of Almaty, the Bank decided that the book value of buildings and land adequately reflects the market situation, and therefore, as of 31 December, 2024, the Bank did not revalue them.

Fair value hierarchy. The Bank uses the following hierarchy for determining the fair value of assets and liabilities and disclosing information about it depending on the valuation model:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: other models for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

For the purpose of disclosing the fair values, the Bank determined classes of assets and liabilities based on the assets and liabilities nature, characteristics and risks as well as the hierarchy of fair value sources.

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	Date of measurement	Fair Value Measurement with the use of			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
2024					
Assets measured at fair value					
Property and equipment – land and buildings	31 December 2024	-	-	3,844,179	3,844,179
Non-current assets held for sale	31 December 2024	-	-	8,489,108	8,489,108
Investments	31 December 2024	-	7,001	-	7,001
Assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Cash and cash equivalents	31 December 2024	1,774,848	103,439,852	-	105,214,700
Investment securities measured at amortized cost	31 December 2024	-	993,976	-	993,976
Loans to customers	31 December 2024	-	-	171,700,668	171,700,668
Investments in subsidiaries	31 December 2024	-	-	547,378	547,378
Other financial assets	31 December 2024	-	-	397,992	397,992
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Due to other banks and credit institutions	31 December 2024	-	22,582,583	-	22,582,583
Customer accounts	31 December 2024	-	-	167,155,605	167,155,605
Lease liabilities	31 December 2024	-	-	483,702	483,702
Other financial liabilities	31 December 2024	-	-	121,327	121,327

28 Fair Value Measurement (Continued)

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	Date of measurement	Fair Value Measurement with the use of			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
2023					
Assets measured at fair value					
Property and equipment – land and buildings	31 December 2023	-	-	4,432,473	4,432,473
Non-current assets held for sale	31 December 2023	-	-	9,983,461	9,983,461
Investments	31 December 2023	-	7,001	-	7,001
Assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Cash and cash equivalents	31 December 2023	2,300,984	102,926,655	-	105,227,639
Due from other banks	31 December 2023	-	1,140,236	-	1,140,236
Investment securities measured at amortized cost	31 December 2023	-	984,508	-	984,508
Loans to customers	31 December 2023	-	-	102,727,463	102,727,463
Investments in subsidiaries	31 December 2023	-	-	547,378	547,378
Other financial assets	31 December 2023	-	-	385,245	385,245
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Due to other banks and credit institutions	31 December 2023	-	3,773,559	-	3,773,559
Customer accounts	31 December 2023	-	-	153,316,917	153,316,917
Lease liabilities	31 December 2023	-	-	383,080	383,080
Other financial liabilities	31 December 2023	-	-	117,628	117,628

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value. Below is a comparison of the carrying amount and fair value by class of the Bank's financial instruments that are not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position.

The table does not include fair values for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities.

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	2024			2023		
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Unrecognized gain/(loss)	Carrying amount	Fair value	Unrecognized gain/(loss)
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	105,214,700	105,214,700	-	105,227,639	105,227,639	-
Due from other banks	-	-	-	1,140,673	1,140,236	(437)
Investment securities valued at amortized	1,027,054	993,976	(33,078)	1,032,340	984,508	(47,832)
Loans to customers	172,082,310	171,700,668	(381,642)	106,391,744	102,727,463	(3,664,281)
Investments in subsidiaries	547,378	547,378	-	547,378	547,378	-
Other financial assets	397,992	397,992	-	385,245	385,245	-
Financial liabilities						
Due to other banks and credit institutions	22,270,571	22,582,583	(312,012)	3,884,065	3,773,559	110,506
Customer accounts	171,863,434	167,155,605	4,707,829	153,321,204	153,316,917	4,287
Lease liabilities	483,702	483,702	-	383,080	383,080	-
Other financial liabilities	121,327	121,327	-	117,628	117,628	-
Total unrecognized change in unrealized fair value			3,981,097	(3,597,757)		

Non-recurring fair value measurements

As at 31 December 2023, the Bank revalued assets classified as non-current assets held for sale to fair value less costs to sell. This fair value is classified as Level 3 measurement in the fair value hierarchy. The table below lists the valuation models and inputs used to estimate fair value as of 31 December 2023.

28 Fair Value Measurement (Continued)

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	Fair value	Valuation model	Input data used
Non-current assets held for sale (or disposal groups)	9,983,461	Comparison with analogues on the market	Prices for similar objects on the market

Non-current assets held for sale include investment properties consisting of land and industrial buildings.

Methods of measurement and assumptions. The following describes the methodologies and assumptions used to determine the fair value of assets and liabilities carried at fair value in the financial statements, as well as items that are not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, but whose fair value is disclosed:

Property and equipment – land and buildings. Fair value of the properties was determined by using market comparable method. This means that valuations performed by the valuer are based on market transaction prices, significantly adjusted for difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific property.

Assets for which fair value approximates to carrying value. For financial assets and financial liabilities that are liquid or having a short-term maturity (less than three months) it is assumed that the carrying amounts approximate to their fair value. This assumption is also applied to demand deposits and savings accounts without a specific maturity.

Loans at fair value through profit or loss. Loans at fair value through profit or loss are valued using a combination of approaches. Where appropriate, loans are valued with reference to observable prices of debt securities issued by the borrower or by comparable entities. In other cases, valuation is performed using internal models based on present value techniques or, in some circumstances (for example, in respect of cash flow from assets held as collateral), external valuation reports. The non-observable inputs to the models include adjustments for credit, market and liquidity risks associated with the expected cash flows from the borrower's operations or in respect of collateral valuation.

Financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortized cost. Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash inflow models and comparisons with similar instruments for which quoted market prices are known. Judgments and data used in the valuation include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other adjustments used to estimate discount rates, stock and bond prices and foreign exchange rates. Valuation methods are aimed at determining the value that reflects the value of the financial instrument as at the reporting date, which was determined by independent market participants.

The fair value of unquoted instruments, loans to customers, deposits from customers, amounts due from credit institutions, due to other banks, other financial assets and liabilities, financial lease liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates that currently exist for debt with similar terms, credit risk and maturity. The following assumptions are used by management to estimate the fair value of financial instruments:

- discount rates of 8.0–27.0% for Tenge assets and 5.5–14.0% for foreign currency assets were used to discount future cash flows on loans to corporate customers and loans to retail customers, respectively (31 December 2023: 8.0–27.0% and 5.5–11.0%, respectively);
- to calculate estimated future cash flows on current accounts and deposits of corporate and retail customers, discount rates of 7.0–17.7% for Tenge deposits, 0.1–4.0% for foreign currency deposits were used, respectively (31 December 2023: 0.1–17.5% and 0.1–4.0%, respectively).

28 Fair Value Measurement (Continued)

Significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity of level 3 non-financial instruments measured at fair value to changes to key assumptions. The following table summarizes the sensitivity of the fair value measurement of Bank's buildings and land categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy to changes in unobservable inputs as at 31 December 2024 and 2023:

Unobservable inputs	Range	Description of sensitivity
Trade discount	0.0%–10.0%	An increase/decrease in the trade discount may result in a decrease/increase in the fair value of the Bank's land and buildings.
Adjustment for size	–27.0%–9.0%	An increase/decrease in the size allowance may result in an increase/decrease in the fair value of the Bank's land and buildings.
Adjustment for intended purpose	3.7%–6.2%	An increase/decrease in the use allowance may result in an increase/decrease in the fair value of the Bank's land and buildings.

29 Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities

The Bank does not have a clearly defined operating cycle and therefore does not present current and non-current assets and long-term and current liabilities separately in the consolidated statement of financial position. Instead, assets and liabilities are presented in order of liquidity. An analysis of financial instruments by expected maturity is provided in Note 27. The table below provides information about amounts expected to be recovered or settled within or after 12 months after the end of the reporting period for items not included in the analysis presented in Note 27.

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled. See Note 27 for the Bank's contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	2024			2023		
	Within one year	More than one year	Total	Within one year	More than one year	Total
Non-current assets held for sale	8,489,108	-	8,489,108	9,983,461	-	9,983,461
Property, plant and equipment	-	4,823,657	4,823,657	-	5,226,699	5,226,699
Intangible assets	-	792,465	792,465	-	729,750	729,750
Prepayment of current tax liabilities	26,278	-	26,278	26,278	-	26,278
Other non-financial assets	1,393,680	-	1,393,680	1,409,917	-	1,409,917
Total non-financial assets	9,909,066	5,616,122	15,525,188	11,419,656	5,956,449	17,376,105
Deferred CIT liabilities	-	183,695	183,695	-	207,692	207,692
Other liabilities	768,675	-	768,675	390,954	-	390,954
Total non-financial liabilities	768,675	183,695	952,370	390,954	207,692	598,646

30 Related Parties Disclosure

In accordance with IAS 24 “Related Party Disclosures”, parties are related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form. Related parties may enter transactions which unrelated parties might not.

Transactions between related parties may not be affected on the same terms, conditions and amounts as transactions between unrelated parties.

The amount of related party transactions and balances as of 31 December 2024 and 2023, as well as the respective amounts of income and expenses for the years than ended are as follows:

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	2024					2023				
	Controllin g share- holder	Key manage- ment personnel	Entities under common control	Subsidiar y organizat ions	Total	Controllin g share- holder	Key manage- ment personnel	Entities under common control	Subsidiar y organizati ons	Total
Assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	654,276	-	310,051	-	964,327	1,590,550	-	1,240,005	-	2,830,555
Due from other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,140,673	-	1,140,673
Loans to customers	-	83,704	7,114,007	-	7,197,711	-	74,605	-	-	74,605
Liabilities										
Due to other banks and credit institutions	18,388,135	-	-	-	18,388,135	-	-	-	-	-
Customer accounts	-	48,870	207,315	672,789	928,974	-	92,118	204,506	639,116	935,740

The income and expense items on transactions with related parties for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	2024					2023				
	Controllin g share- holder	Key manage- ment personnel	Entities under common control	Subsidiar y organizati ons	Total	Controllin g share- holder	Key manage- ment personnel	Entities under common control	Subsidiar y organizati ons	Total
Interest income	545,533	6,972	821,772	-	1,374,277	320,133	9,927	124,605	-	454,665
Commission income	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	26	26
Interest expense	(7,024)	(1,148)	(1,655)	(78,841)	(88,668)	-	(299)	(1,112)	(54,500)	(55,911)
Commission expenses	(110,633)	-	(13,690)	-	(124,323)	(56,875)	-	(26,839)	-	(83,714)
Other income	-	-	4,993	-	4,993	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating expenses	-	-	(9,943)	-	(9,943)	-	-	(210,436)	-	(210,436)

As at 31 December 2024, loans to key management personnel bore interest rates of 8%–18% per annum (31 December 2023: 8%–18% per annum) and matured in 2025–2034 (31 December 2023: 2025–2029).

In December 2024, the Controlling Shareholder placed a deposit with the Bank in the amount of USD 35,000,000 for a period of two years at a rate of 6.9%.

As at 31 December 2024, loans to entities under common control bore interest rates of 19%–19.2% per annum and matured in 2029.

Below is information for 2024 on the remuneration of 10 members (2023: 11 members) of key management personnel:

In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge	2024	2023
Salaries and other short-term benefits	202,757	174,302
Social security contributions	18,661	16,704
Total remuneration to key management personnel	221,418	191,006

31 Capital Adequacy

The Bank maintains an actively managed capital base to cover risks inherent in the business. The adequacy of the Bank's capital is monitored using, among other measures, the ratios established by the NBRK.

During 2024 and 2023, the Bank had complied in full with its externally imposed capital requirements.

The primary objectives of the Bank's capital management are to ensure that the Bank complies with externally imposed capital requirements and that the Bank maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximize shareholders' value.

The Bank manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years.

Under the current capital requirements set by the NBRK banks have to maintain:

- a ratio of basic capital to the sum of credit risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities, market risk and a quantitative measure of operating risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities and (k1);
- a ratio of tier 1 capital less investments to the sum of credit risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities, market risk and a quantitative measure of operational risk weighted assets, contingent assets and liabilities (k1-2);
- a ratio of own capital to the sum of credit risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities, market risk and a quantitative measure of operating risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities and (k2).

Investments for the purposes of calculation of the above ratios represent investments into share capital (interest in the share capital) of a legal entity and subordinated debt of a legal entity if their total exceeds 10% of the total of stage 1 and stage 2 capital of the Bank.

The following table shows the composition of the Bank's capital position calculated in accordance with the NBRK requirements as of 31 December 2024 and 2023:

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Tier 1 capital	98,317,754	73,126,248
Tier 2 capital	-	-
Total statutory capital	98,317,754	73,126,248
Risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities, potential claims and liabilities	317,221,650	204,786,837
Capital adequacy ratio k1 (at least 5.5%)	31%	36%
Capital adequacy ratio k1-2 (at least 6.5%)	31%	36%
Capital adequacy ratio k2 (at least 8%)	31%	36%
<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital	48,500,000	48,500,000
Revaluation reserves	316,747	779,176
Retained earnings	23,938,468	8,287,187
Accumulated disclosed reserve	1,177,175	1,177,175
Loss of the current year	25,177,829	15,112,460
Intangible assets, including goodwill	(792,465)	(729,750)
Total Tier 1 capital	98,317,754	73,126,248
Tier 2 capital		
Revaluation reserve	-	-
Subordinated debt	-	-
Total Tier 2 capital	-	-
Total capital	98,317,754	73,126,248

31 Capital Adequacy (Continued)

<i>In thousands of Kazakhstani Tenge</i>	2024	2023
Credit risk-weighted assets	265,113,796	167,923,194
Credit risk-weighted contingent and possible liabilities	41,260,891	29,184,509
Assets and contingent and possible claims and liabilities calculated taking into account market risk	76,625	236,477
Operational risk	10,770,338	7,442,657
Total amount of risks	317,221,650	204,786,837

32 Events after the End of the Reporting Period

On 20 March 2025, the Board of Directors of the Bank approved the decision on the voluntary liquidation of subsidiaries Stressed Assets Management Organization of Kazakhstan-Ziraat International-1 LLP and Stressed Assets Management Organization of Kazakhstan-Ziraat International-2 LLP and the termination of their activities by 30 September 2025.