NIC NBK

NATIONAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF KAZAKHSTAN

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

INVESTING IN THE FUTURE



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ALIYA MOLDABEKOVA

Chair of the Board of Directors

Dear Colleagues and Partners,

The year 2025 marked a phase of consistent expansion of the investment model of the National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan, reflecting both changes in global markets and the internal evolution of approaches to sovereign asset management.

Today, the total volume of alternative investments exceeds USD 33 trillion. The observed trends in asset allocation within institutional investors' portfolios over the past decades indicate a steady increase in the share of alternative investments. This is due to a number of advantages of this asset class, including diversification, potentially higher returns, and lower correlation with traditional financial instruments.

Given current market trends, the role of the National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan as the primary institutional investor in alternative asset classes is steadily increasing. Initially, investments in these asset classes were made using a portion of the gold and foreign exchange assets; over the past two years, this approach has been extended to the assets of the National Fund, and in the near term, a portion of pension fund assets is also expected to be allocated.

The current and planned expansion of investments involving international reserves and pension assets is driven both by the objective advantages of alternative investments and by the Corporation's performance, as well as the accumulated expertise of its team.

> "Given current market trends, the role of the National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan as the primary institutional investor in alternative asset classes is steadily increasing.

Over the years, the Corporation has established partnerships with leading global managers across private equity, real estate, hedge funds, infrastructure, and private debt markets. This cooperation enables the Corporation to expand its activities into promising investment areas. In 2025, Kazakhstan's National Strategic Crypto Reserve was established under the investment management of the Corporation. In addition, a program for investments in infrastructure funds was launched, and work is currently underway on the Open Investment Partnership Program aimed at opening the markets of Kazakhstan, Central Asia, and the Caucasus to international investors.

By actively expanding its co-investment activities, the Corporation is not only broadening investment opportunities, but also strengthening its expertise in managing assets across rapidly evolving technology sectors, including artificial intelligence.

The expansion of the investment mandate and the inclusion of new instruments in the portfolio require the continuous refinement of investment processes. In this regard, the Board of Directors enhanced the manager selection system during the reporting year.

Given its active engagement with global participants in the alternative investment market, the Corporation continues to strengthen its corporate governance and business ethics framework. In 2025, several key initiatives were implemented as part of this effort.

In conclusion, one of the key events of 2025 was the Board of Directors' approval of the Corporation's Development Strategy, which outlines the priority areas for future development, including the expansion of existing mandates, investments in infrastructure projects, implementation of the Open Investment Partnership Program, and approaches to the management of the National Strategic Crypto Reserve. At the initial stage, the Strategy envisages allocating funds to financial instruments and hedge funds focused on crypto assets. At the same time, the Strategy establishes priorities for further strengthening the Corporation's institutional foundation and enhancing its corporate governance framework.

The consistent implementation of these initiatives lays the foundation for the Corporation's continued development as an institutional investment platform focused on ensuring the long-term return and sustainability of state assets.

Sincerely,
Aliya Moldabekova





SERIKZHAN RYSBEKOV

Chair of the Executive Board

> "Today, the Corporation is one of the few institutional investors in Kazakhstan with an extensive network of partnerships with leading global asset managers. This allows us to generate significant synergies from such cooperation in support of the country's economic development.

Dear colleagues and partners,

In 2025, the National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan marked its 13th anniversary – an important milestone both as a long-term investor and in the context of our cultural tradition of reflecting on life stages.

At this stage, our accumulated institutional experience allows us to objectively assess our journey so far, while our position as an active participant in the global market for alternative instruments requires a clear evaluation of emerging challenges, the search for effective solutions, and the development of a strategic vision. It is precisely for this reason that a strategy was adopted in 2025, outlining the development of the Corporation's investment, operational, and analytical domains.

Over the years, the Corporation has consistently expanded its investment mandate. Beginning with the management of a portion of the gold and foreign exchange assets, we subsequently assumed responsibility for managing National Fund assets, while simultaneously diversifying the portfolio through new alternative instruments – ranging from private equity investments to private debt and infrastructure. Work is currently underway to transfer a portion of pension assets to the Corporation's trust management, drawing on our accumulated experience in long-term investing.

Portfolio diversification and the expansion of investment mandates are carried out in line with current trends in the alternative instruments market. Today, the accumulated volume of unrealized assets in private markets, built up during a period of low interest rates, continues to constrain capital raising and reduce portfolio acquisition and sale among fund managers. This contributes to a liquidity shortage and puts pressure on market returns. The situation is further exacerbated by macroeconomic uncertainty in major economies and ongoing geopolitical tensions.

Under these conditions, the success of investment managers is determined by the strength of their business models, their ability to deliver operational improvements to assets, and their resilience in the face of external shocks. Accordingly, in our engagement with managers, we have shifted from a fund-centric approach to a manager-centric model. This approach is better aligned with the structural changes taking place in the market.

At the same time, current challenges are also opening up new opportunities. Alongside the accelerated development of artificial intelligence technologies, blockchain-based solutions are gradually transforming the financial sector. While investment opportunities related to artificial intelligence are already reflected in real asset and private equity portfolios, the potential of blockchain technologies is being realized through the country's National Strategic Crypto Reserve.

This reserve was established pursuant to an order by the Head of State, Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, using a portion of the gold and foreign exchange assets, with subsequent planned replenishment through funds from the National Fund, digital assets returned to the state, and tax revenues generated from cryptocurrency mining within Kazakhstan. Consolidating the latter two sources under the Corporation's management will ensure effective centralized administration. The National Strategic Crypto Reserve is expected to contribute to the diversification of state assets and international reserves, while also providing impetus for the development of the country's digital ecosystem.

Today, the Corporation is one of the few institutional investors in Kazakhstan with an extensive network of partnerships with leading global asset managers. This allows us to generate significant synergies from such cooperation in support of the country's economic development. Accordingly, as part of our response to current challenges and emerging opportunities, we initiated the launch of the Open Investment Partnership Program, established on the basis of the National Fund assets. Drawing on leading international partnership practices, the Program is aimed at attracting international capital, facilitating technology transfer, and strengthening the export potential of Kazakhstan, as well as the countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus, through collaboration with leading global managers in private equity, infrastructure, and private debt. At the same time, we remain focused on our role as a financial investor, committed to delivering sustainable returns and supporting the long-term growth of the National Fund's assets.

In addition to launching new programs, we continue to develop existing strategies within the current asset classes of our portfolio, where market conditions remain favorable. For example, higher interest rates have increased yields in the private debt market, while the attractiveness of the mid-market private equity segment has grown due to a broader range of investment opportunities and stronger exit potential amid prevailing market liquidity constraints. New technologies and the market correction of previous years have intensified investment interest in venture capital. The development of artificial intelligence, alternative energy, and rising demand for transport and logistics infrastructure have become key drivers of growth in this asset class. In response to these trends, the Corporation began investing in infrastructure funds in 2025. In addition, we are actively developing co-investment in the private equity segment, further strengthening our capabilities in managing portfolio companies.

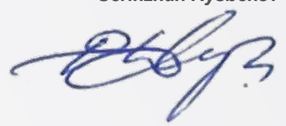
> "We initiated the launch of the Open Investment Partnership Program, established on the basis of the National Fund assets. Drawing on leading international partnership practices, the Program is aimed at attracting international capital, facilitating technology transfer, and strengthening the export potential of Kazakhstan, as well as the countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus.

All achievements and the successful implementation of our objectives are the result of the dedicated work of our team. Accordingly, the development of human capital remains one of the Corporation's key priorities. We plan to introduce a new framework for compensation and professional development, while also strengthening our training programs, including through the involvement of international strategic partners.

The team of the National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan remains committed to ambitious goals and continues to explore new avenues for growth to ensure the effective fulfillment of our mission.

Sincerely,

Serikzhan Rysbekov



Key Figures 2025

The key performance indicators of National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC for 2025 reflect the Corporation's financial stability, the expansion of its investment mandate, and the development of the internal capabilities necessary to manage alternative investments over the long term.

INVESTMENTS

USD 64 billion
Total assets of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Up to 10%
Share of alternative investments in the National Fund's savings portfolio

USD 65 billion
Total gold and foreign exchange assets

Up to 15%
Share of alternative investments in the National Bank's gold and foreign exchange assets

HUMAN CAPITAL

51 employees
Number of full-time employees at the Corporation

35% of employees
hold international professional certifications, including CFA, FRM, CAIA, and other qualifications

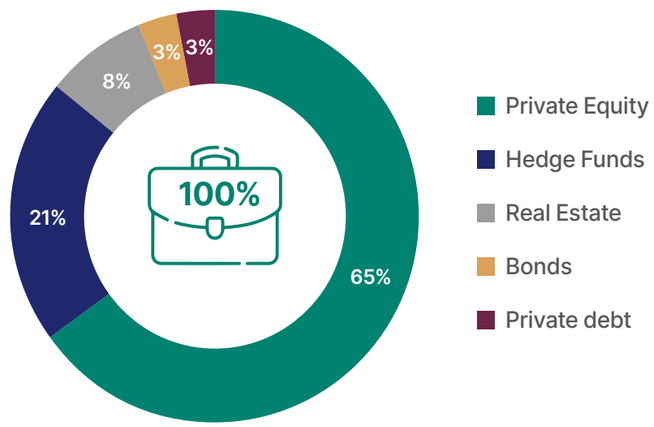
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

100% of investment decisions
have undergone ESG screening in accordance with the Corporation's established approaches

100% of employees
are provided with health insurance and social support measures

Structure of the alternative investments portfolio

Portfolio diversification and the expansion of investment mandates are carried out in light of current trends in the alternative investment market.



Gender Balance



ESG and Sustainable Development

100%
investment decisions underwent ESG screening in accordance with the Corporation's established approaches.

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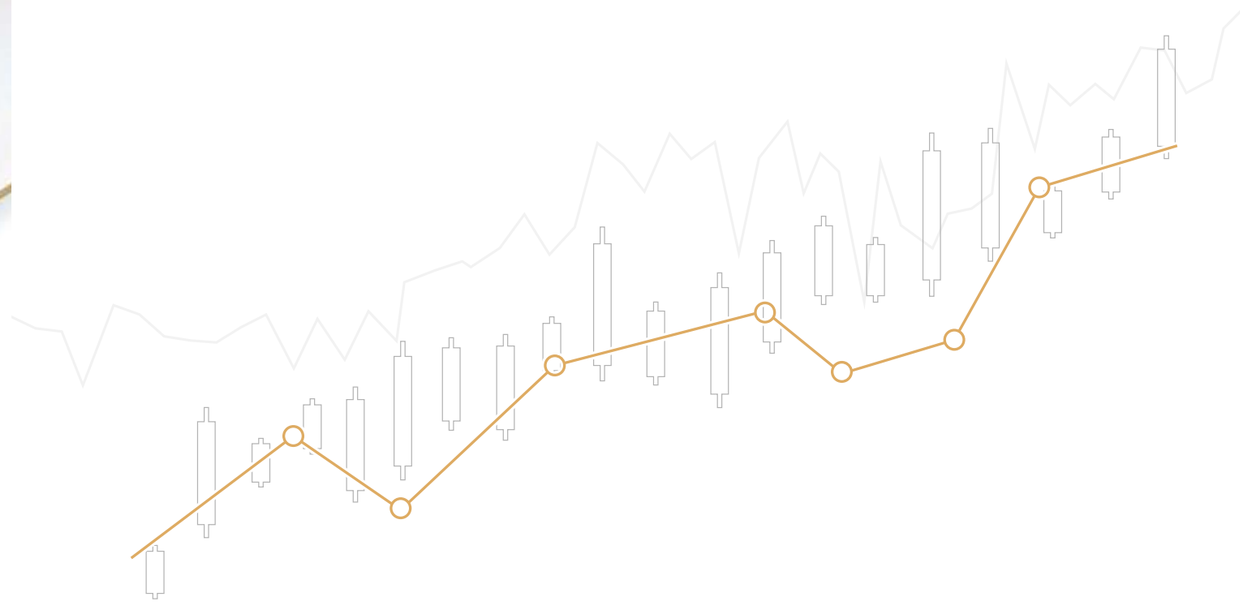
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ABOUT THE CORPORATION

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National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC is a specialized institution within the system of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter – NBRK), established in 2012 to improve the efficiency of managing the country's sovereign assets. The Corporation operates in the field of alternative investment management, including the assets of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the gold and foreign exchange assets of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and other assets in accordance with the procedures established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the Corporation's sole shareholder. As the institutional asset management model evolved, the Corporation steadily expanded its investment mandate – from managing a portion of the gold and foreign exchange assets to participating in the management of National Fund assets and preparing to manage a portion of pension assets within the alternative investments segment. These developments reinforce the Corporation's leading role as a sovereign fund for managing alternative investments.



Mission, Vision, and Values

MISSION

is to generate long-term returns on assets under management that exceed the returns of the reference portfolio while maintaining a comparable or lower level of risk.

The benchmark is defined as a portfolio consisting of 80% of the global equity index (MSCI ACWI Investable Market Index) and 20% of the global bond index (Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index). The minimum target return is set at US CPI + 3% per annum, and management performance is evaluated over a long-term horizon of at least 15 years.

Given the specific nature of alternative instruments, the Corporation assumes that short-term volatility cannot be the sole criterion for evaluating investment performance. Interim performance assessments are conducted over a rolling 5- and 10-year horizon, reflecting the investment cycle of alternative assets and the long-term nature of the strategies pursued.

VISION

is to establish an institution of international standing that ensures the effective management of sovereign assets and adherence to best corporate governance practices.

KEY COMPETENCIES

include the development and implementation of an investment strategy in the field of alternative investments, the selection of and engagement with international investment managers, investment due diligence, as well as the management of a diversified portfolio across asset classes, strategies, and regions.

CORE VALUES

are based on fiduciary responsibility, professionalism, a disciplined investment approach, transparency in corporate governance, and a responsible attitude toward risk. In its investment activities, the Corporation is guided by the principles of prudent risk-taking, diversification across asset classes, strategies, regions, and risk factors, as well as a systematic approach to the selection and monitoring of investment opportunities.

ARCHITECTURE OF SOVEREIGN CAPITAL: MISSION AND MANDATES

Target Return: Outperforming the reference portfolio, with a minimum target return of U.S. CPI + 3% (evaluation horizon – 15 years).

GFER

Gold and Foreign Exchange Reserves of NBK

Investment of reserves allocated to alternative assets (launched in 2015).

NF RK

National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Managing the alternative instruments portiolio within the savings portfolio.

UAPF

Pension Assets

Up to 10% of the foreign exchange portfolio allicated to alternative instruments (introduced in 2025).

Institutional investor of international standing with advanced expertise in alternative assets.

Investment Model

The Corporation's investment model is based on a long-term investment horizon, diversification, and fiduciary responsibility in asset management. The approach used is similar to the endowment model, which emphasizes the significant role of alternative asset classes and a focus on long-term above-market returns.

The Corporation builds a diversified portfolio that includes private equity, hedge funds, real estate, infrastructure, private debt, and other alternative instruments. This structure allows for the distribution of risks across different asset classes, strategies, regions, and managers.

The investment process employs a Core-Satellite approach. The core portfolio is built through investments in funds managed by leading international managers employing various strategies. The satellite portion includes specialized funds, secondary investments, and co-investments, which enhance portfolio diversification and expand access to promising market opportunities.

This approach allows the Corporation to combine the stability of the core portfolio with the flexibility of supplementary investment decisions, develop in-house expertise, and consistently improve the quality of alternative asset management.

History and Key Milestones

Over the years, the Corporation has evolved from a niche manager into a core institution within the sovereign alternative investment framework

I Establishment of the Institutional Framework

2012 – 2014

2012
The Corporation was established by Resolution No. 180 of the Board of the NBRK dated May 25, 2012

2013
Identification of strategic partners for private equity and hedge fund programs

2014
Membership in the International Forum of Sovereign Wealth Funds (IFSWF)

II Building the Investment Platform

2015 – 2018

2015
The first alternative investment portfolio within the gold and foreign exchange assets was established, comprising hedge funds and private equity funds

2016
Investing and building the expertise of the Corporation's employees in the private equity and hedge fund markets

2017
Transition to independent investment in hedge funds

2018
Launch of a real estate investment program. Approval of a new Investment Strategy providing for a transition to a reference portfolio approach; commencement of a phased expansion of the portfolio of alternative gold and foreign exchange assets

III Transformation of the Investment Model

2019 – 2023

2019
Full transition to a reference portfolio approach in the investment process

2020
Relocation of the Corporation's office to Astana

2023
Expansion of the Corporation's mandate through the establishment of an alternative investments portfolio for the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan

IV Expansion of the Strategic Mandate

2024 – 2025

2024
Commencement of the development of private debt and infrastructure investment programmes

2025
Expansion of the investment mandate to include the pension assets of the Unified Accumulative Pension Fund

Establishment of the National Strategic Crypto Reserve

Initiation of the Open Investment Partnership Programme

First investments in infrastructure funds

Completion of the first co-investment under the private equity portfolio

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II

STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

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Development Strategy 2030

In 2025, the Board of Directors of National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC approved the Corporation's new Development Strategy through 2030. The Strategy sets out the Corporation's long-term development priorities and defines the key areas required to further enhance the effectiveness of alternative investment management.

The adoption of the Strategy marked an important milestone in the Corporation's institutional development. By that time, the Corporation had accumulated substantial experience in managing alternative instruments within the gold and foreign exchange assets, expanded its mandate to include assets of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and initiated work in new areas, including pension assets, digital assets, infrastructure, and co-investments.

The Strategy through 2030 lays the foundation for the Corporation's further development as a specialized alternative investment institution within the system of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Corporation's strategic priorities were shaped against a backdrop of constrained liquidity in private markets, increasing competition for access to high-quality investment opportunities, and the rising importance of managers with resilient track records. In response to these developments, the Corporation focused on refining its manager selection framework, expanding its investment participation capabilities, and strengthening its internal investment expertise.

Key Areas of Implementation

Taking these market factors into account, the Corporation's strategy through 2030 is structured around three key development vectors: investment, operational, and analytical.

INVESTMENT

OPERATIONAL

ANALYTICAL

Investment Area

This area is aimed at improving the selection of top-tier alternative investment funds and reducing commission expenses by increasing the share of self-managed portfolios. An important part of this area is building market insight through the development of business relationships, as access to the most sought-after funds is largely determined by stable, long-term relationships with managers. This also enables the Corporation to monitor macroeconomic trends and risks, identify investment opportunities early in the cycle, and receive feedback on products from investors and counterparties.

Over the years, in addition to investment activities, the Corporation has built and continues to refine a system of engagement with global managers through regular strategic meetings, segmentation by strategic focus areas, building trust and reputation, and providing support at all stages of the fund lifecycle. The development of this area provides access to leading and in-demand funds, participation in exclusive transactions, co-investment opportunities, and direct engagement with the founders and management teams of portfolio companies. This competitive advantage not only expands Kazakhstan's presence in the global capital market, but also provides the opportunity to participate in highly competitive and profitable projects that are not available on the public market.

In 2025, decisions were adopted aimed at expanding the use of alternative instruments within the savings portfolio of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In particular, **the target allocation to alternative instruments was approved to increase** from the previously established level of 5% to 10% of the savings portfolio's total assets[1]. In accordance with the investment strategy, the size of the alternative instruments portfolio must not exceed 10% of the assets of the savings portfolio at the time National Fund assets are transferred into the alternative instruments portfolio. This approach allows for a phased increase in the share of alternative instruments, taking into account market conditions and risk constraints.

Share of alternative instruments within the savings portfolio of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan

5% ⇨ 10%

In 2024, the Corporation explored the possibility of involving the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan in market-based investments in attractive private market projects within the domestic economy. Based on a review of global and Kazakhstan's experience, as well as consultations with sovereign wealth funds and international managers, the Corporation developed a concept for an open investment partnership program. In 2025, the main tenets of the open investment partnership program were outlined in the Head of State's address to the people of Kazakhstan. In 2026, pursuant to decisions of the Council for the Management of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan and a Presidential Decree introducing amendments to the Concept for the Management of Assets of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan, **the launch of the Open Investment Partnership Program utilizing National Fund[2] resources** was approved. Under the Program, investments of up to USD 1 billion are planned across alternative asset classes, including private equity, infrastructure, private debt, and venture capital.

The investment geography covers Kazakhstan, as well as the countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus, with up to 70% of the total investment volume planned to be directed toward projects in Kazakhstan. The Program focuses on investments in projects with high market potential in the sectors of digitalization and AI, logistics and transportation, healthcare, education, agriculture, digital infrastructure, financial and business services, as well as in the manufacturing industry and other priority sectors. The Open Investment Partnership Program provides for the engagement of international investment managers for the analysis, selection, and management of investment projects, while also allowing for the participation of Kazakhstani and international institutional co-investors.

OPEN INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

Investing in Alternative Instruments

up to USD **1** billion

Investments in projects in Kazakhstan

up to **70%**

As part of these initiatives, the Corporation will continue to expand its co-investment portfolio, including investments in venture capital funds as part of the **private equity** portfolio.

Maintaining the high returns of the hedge fund portfolio, which serves to diversify and optimize the risk profile amid market instability and economic uncertainty, remains an important focus for the Corporation. Working with a strategic partner during the initial phase of the program allowed us to quickly build a diversified investment portfolio and ensure the transfer of knowledge necessary for independent management while utilizing the strategic partner's infrastructure. At the current stage, the Corporation is working to create and develop its own infrastructure and capabilities for an independent hedge fund investment program. Increasing the share of the independent investment program and developing internal capabilities will reduce fees paid to the strategic partner, managers, and advisors. To gain access to the strategies of high-performing managers on favorable terms, the Corporation will consider investing in newly established funds, as well as taking equity stakes (seeding) in management companies. The Corporation is also exploring the establishment of separately managed accounts (SMAs) and customized mandates with selected managers to enhance transparency and improve portfolio liquidity.

Amid heightened inflation expectations and low correlation with other asset classes, the real assets portfolio – which includes **investments in real estate** and **infrastructure** – is becoming particularly important. Within these asset classes, the Corporation has already transitioned to independent investing and is actively optimizing current structures, which has enabled us to reduce costs, increase the share of niche strategies, and establish partnerships with leading asset management firms. This, in turn, contributes to building expertise and developing effective portfolio management skills.

The rapid development and institutionalization of digital assets open up opportunities for investors to further diversify their portfolios and hedge against macroeconomic risks. In this regard, the Corporation plans to continue building **its digital asset** portfolio, followed by the development of internal expertise through the engagement with leading managers and consultants in this field.

DIGITAL ASSETS

Building an institutional approach to a new asset class

[1] *The relevant amendments took effect on March 29, 2026, in accordance with the Rules for Conducting Investment Operations of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan; and on March 26, 2026, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Amending the Concept for the Management of Assets of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan.*

[2] *Minutes of the Meeting of the Council for the Management of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 26-01-13.2 dated February 3, 2026*

Operational Area

The Corporation's transition to independent portfolio management requires the continued development of its **operational** capabilities. The Corporation will continue enhancing processes and strengthening expertise in the establishment, administration, and management of special purpose vehicles, direct engagement with administrators, and the independent handling of legal aspects of investment activities, thereby contributing to cost optimization.

IN-HOUSE MANAGEMENT

development of processes, SPV, administration and legal support

An important component of operational efficiency is the **Corporation's budgeting** framework. In 2025, the principles of strategic alignment, efficient resource allocation, and financial discipline were established as the foundation of the budgeting process.

As part of the assessment **of portfolio management effectiveness,** we plan to implement tools for comprehensive analysis of funds and strategies. Achieving this goal will ensure transparency, improve the quality of analysis, and enhance the effectiveness of investment portfolio management, facilitating more informed and timely decision-making.

The expansion of the Corporation's functions as a result of the transition to independent management and the continued focus on close collaboration with investment managers requires a new approach to **human capital management**. In 2025, the Corporation identified key measures such as strengthening corporate culture, introducing individual development plans, organizing international training and internship programs, collaborating with strategic partners and other sovereign wealth funds, as well as ensuring a transparent and fair compensation system. Particular attention is paid to strengthening human capital and analytical capabilities: currently, 35% of employees hold international professional certifications (CFA, FRM, CAIA, CIPM, etc.), with a target level of 50%.

FOCUS ON OPERATING MODEL DEVELOPMENT

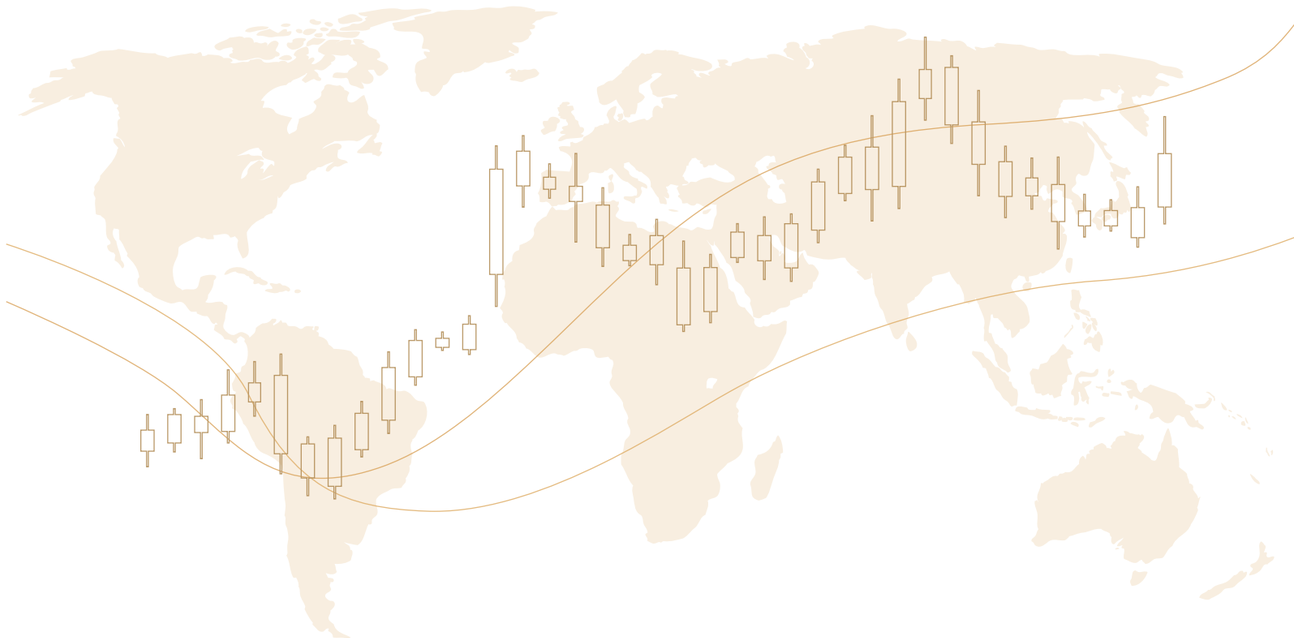
- INDEPENDENT MANAGEMENT
- DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNAL COMPETENCIES
- INTERNATIONAL STUDY PROGRAMS
- DIGITAL SUSTAINABILITY OF PROCESSES

Digital technologies will also play a significant role in the operational transformation. In 2025, the development of information technology and the Corporation's digital transformation were carried out gradually and systematically, with a focus on enhancing the resilience, transparency, and efficiency of internal processes. During the reporting period, special attention was paid to ensuring business continuity and the reliability of the IT infrastructure, including the development of backup and data storage mechanisms in geographically distributed data centers. These measures helped minimize operational risks and ensure the stable functioning of key systems.

Analytical Area

Over 13 years of investment activity, the Corporation has significantly expanded **its analytical capabilities**. The Corporation currently prepares analytical materials on a regular basis, reflecting its views and expectations regarding current macroeconomic and geopolitical developments, as well as trends in alternative investments. The next stage of development will focus on more efficient use of the resources of investment partners and other participants in the alternative and traditional investment markets, as well as the integration of AI tools into analytical activities. The analytical function will provide higher-quality support for investment decisions and enable timely consideration of changes in global alternative asset markets.

Collectively, these areas reflect the Corporation's transition to a more active model of alternative investment portfolio management and are aimed at strengthening its role as a center of expertise, improving the quality of the investment process, and ensuring the long-term effectiveness of investments.



Key Events and Achievements of 2025

The implementation of these strategic priorities was reflected in the Corporation's key initiatives and developments in 2025. During the reporting period, the Corporation's main efforts were focused on expanding its investment mandate, deepening the diversification of its alternative instruments portfolio, and developing new investment areas in line with the NBRK's long-term objectives.

Expansion of the investment mandate: UAPF pension assets

One of the key developments of the reporting year was the inclusion of alternative instruments in the list of permitted investment instruments for the UAPF pension assets. Amendments to the investment declaration provide for an increase in the strategic target allocation to alternative instruments within the foreign exchange portfolio to 10%.

This initiative reflects the Corporation's consistent expansion of its role in managing long-term assets and builds on its accumulated experience working with alternative instruments.



Creation of the National Strategic Crypto Reserve

In 2025, the Corporation established a new strategic area focused on the management of digital asset portfolios. As part of the implementation of directives issued by the Head of State and regulatory acts of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, work commenced on developing the framework for the National Strategic Crypto Reserve, including its objectives, mandate, and principles for managing digital asset portfolios.

At the initial stage, investments in digital assets are planned to be funded from the National Bank's portfolio of alternative gold and foreign exchange instruments[3], with potential future expansion to the alternative investments portfolio of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan[4].

The Corporation manages the digital asset portfolio both independently and with the involvement of external managers. The Crypto Reserve will contribute to the diversification of sovereign assets, enhance their long-term return potential, and establish an institutional foundation for Kazakhstan's participation in the development of the digital financial ecosystem.

Launch of the Infrastructure Investment Strategy and First Co-Investment

During the reporting year, the Corporation made its first investments in infrastructure funds, including open-ended infrastructure funds. Infrastructure is viewed as a separate asset class capable of providing stable income and additional diversification of the alternative investment portfolio. This segment is new for the Corporation and is expected to develop further, with a gradual increase in the share of infrastructure as a standalone asset class within the alternative investment portfolio.

In 2025, the Corporation made its first co-investment within the private equity portfolio. This represented an important step toward strengthening internal investment expertise and expanding capabilities for participation in transactions alongside fund managers, contributing to a reduction in overall fee expenses and greater flexibility in portfolio construction.

[3] *Resolution of the Board of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 76 dated November 24, 2025, "On Certain Issues Regarding the Formation of the Crypto Reserve and the Investment of Assets into the Crypto Reserve."*

[4] *In accordance with the Rules for Conducting Investment Operations of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Concept for the Management of Assets of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan.*

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INVESTMENT REPORT AND ASSET ALLOCATION

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The Corporation manages portfolios of alternative instruments on behalf of its clients, overseeing manager selection, investment monitoring, fund commitment administration, and the management of the liquid portion of the portfolios. Investment activities are conducted with due consideration for the long-term investment horizon, diversification requirements, liquidity parameters, and the constraints established by internal policies and decisions of the authorized bodies.

Management Principles and Fiduciary Responsibility

The Corporation performs management functions within the framework of fiduciary responsibility. This means that investment decisions are made taking into account long-term goals, established restrictions, acceptable risk levels, and the need to maintain a balance between return, liquidity, and reliability.

Within the framework of trust management, the Corporation acts in the capacity of an investment manager. Assets transferred under trust or investment management do not constitute the Corporation's own assets and are not reflected on its balance sheet. The Corporation earns management fees and reports its own financial results separately from the performance of assets under management.

Basic Principles of Portfolio Management

Principle	Practical Significance
Fiduciary Responsibility	Acting in the best interests of the client and adhering to established mandates
Segregation of assets	Separation of the Corporation's own assets from assets under management
Long-term horizon	Evaluation of alternative investments over a long-term investment horizon
Diversification	Allocation of portfolios across asset classes, strategies, regions, and managers
Liquidity	Ensuring readiness to meet commitments to portfolio funds
Risk management	Compliance with limits, investment parameters, and decision-making procedures
Monitoring	Regular evaluation of managers, portfolios, and investment results

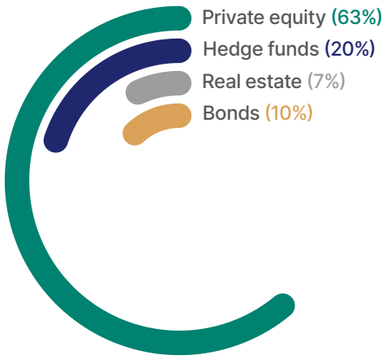
This approach enables the Corporation to maintain high standards of governance, preserve transparency in the investment process, and further develop its alternative investment portfolios.

Management of Alternative Investment Portfolios

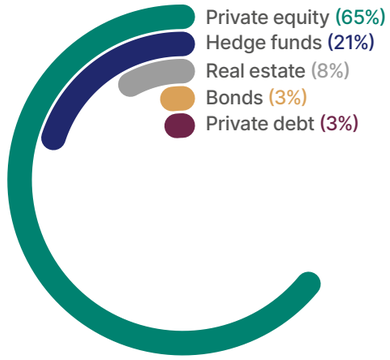
Alternative investment portfolios are structured as a long-term component of the overall asset base, with the objective of capturing the illiquidity premium, diversifying sources of return, and reducing reliance on traditional public markets. Within these portfolios, the Corporation invests across multiple asset classes, including private equity, real estate, hedge funds, infrastructure, and private debt.

Portfolio management encompasses a series of interconnected stages, including the analysis of market conditions, the development of target asset allocation structures, the selection of external managers and investment funds, the conduct of due diligence procedures, the preparation and approval of investment decisions, the administration of capital calls and distributions, as well as the ongoing monitoring and evaluation of key portfolio performance indicators. As investment programs are implemented, the portfolio structure gradually evolves: the share of liquid instruments decreases as funds are directed into alternative asset funds, and new asset classes and strategies emerge within the alternative segment.

Breakdown of the alternative investment portfolio by asset class in 2024



Breakdown of the alternative investment portfolio by asset class in 2025



The structure of the alternative instruments portfolio in 2025 reflects the long-term nature of the Corporation's investment model and its focus on private markets.

In 2025, the share of private equity increased from 63% to 65%, while the share of real estate rose from 7% to 8%. At the same time, the share of bonds decreased from 10% to 3%, reflecting the gradual reallocation of the portfolio's liquid component to alternative investments. Another notable development was the establishment of the private debt portfolio, which accounted for 3% of the portfolio in 2025. An infrastructure portfolio was also established in 2025, and the first investments were made.

The increase in the allocation to hedge funds to 21% supports portfolio diversification and liquidity, while the reduction in the allocation to bonds reflects the gradual funding of previously committed investments in private equity, real estate and private debt funds, in line with the Corporation's investment plan.

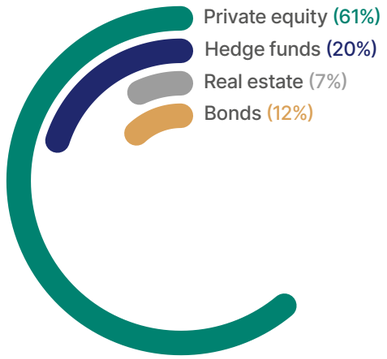
GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE ASSETS PORTFOLIO

The alternative investments portfolio within the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan's gold and foreign exchange assets represents the Corporation's first and most mature area of investment activity. Its development reflects accumulated experience working with global managers and the consistent expansion of the range of alternative instruments.

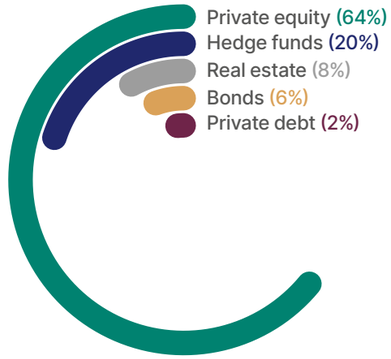
In 2025, the structure of the gold and foreign exchange assets portfolio continued to shift toward greater utilization of alternative asset classes. Private equity accounts for the largest share of the portfolio, while hedge funds and real estate continue to play a significant role, and private debt is gaining ground. The share of bonds serving as the liquid portion of the portfolio declined as funds were directed toward alternative instruments.

In 2025, the portfolio composition continued to evolve in line with the Corporation's investment plan. As previously committed investments were funded, the allocation to bonds decreased, while the allocation to alternative asset classes increased. This trend reflects the systematic deployment of capital.

Asset Class Breakdown of the NBRK GFEA Alternative Investments Portfolio in 2024



Asset Class Breakdown of the NBRK GFEA Alternative Investments Portfolio in 2025



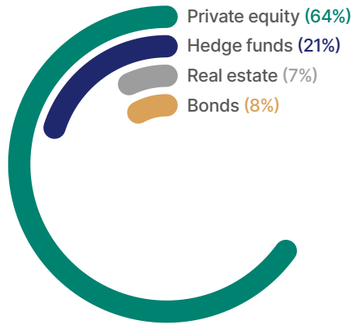
NATIONAL FUND PORTFOLIO

This portfolio entered an active phase of development on December 27, 2023, when the alternative investments portfolio of the National Fund completed the acquisition of a 50% interest in the shares and equity stakes of special purpose vehicles (SPVs) that had previously been fully owned by the GFEA alternative investments portfolio. This transaction, conducted in accordance with NBRK Board Resolution No. 62, laid the foundation for the current model of co-investment by the two mandates through shared legal structures, ensuring a unified approach to manager selection and asset monitoring. The introduction of this new mandate expanded the scale of the Corporation's operations and enabled the application of its accumulated expertise to the management of National Fund assets.

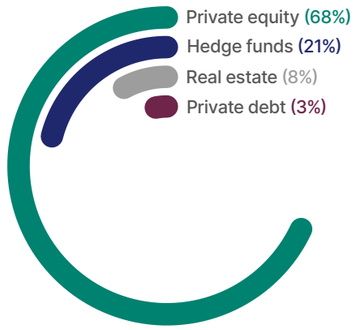
In 2025, the structure of the National Fund portfolio was likewise characterized by a high allocation to private equity, significant exposure to hedge funds and real estate, and the introduction of private debt as a separate asset class. As the investment programme progressed, the share of bonds in the portfolio declined as they were used to fund investment commitments to private equity, real estate and private debt funds.

Given the portfolio's early stage of development, further growth and the expansion of investment programs are expected in the coming periods.

Asset Class Breakdown of the National Fund's Alternative Investments Portfolio in 2024



Asset Class Breakdown of the National Fund's Alternative Investments Portfolio in 2025



UNIFIED ACCUMULATIVE PENSION FUND (UAPF) ASSET PORTFOLIO

In 2025, an important step was taken toward expanding the Corporation's investment mandate to include pension assets through the inclusion of alternative instruments in the list of permitted instruments for UAPF pension assets.

As of the reporting date, this initiative was in the preparatory stage for practical implementation. The Corporation, in collaboration with stakeholders, worked to establish the necessary operational and investment conditions for transferring a portion of the pension assets to the Corporation's management.

The potential management of a portion of pension assets requires a disciplined approach to the assessment of risk, liquidity, investment horizon, and manager selection. In this regard, the Corporation views this mandate as a natural extension of its role as an institution specializing in alternative investments, while recognizing the specific characteristics of pension assets and their long-term obligations.

Liquidity Management

Effective liquidity management represents a key element of the investment process, given the specific nature of alternative investments associated with the phased fulfillment of commitments to funds, income distributions and capital returns, as well as the presence of temporarily available cash balances. The Corporation's objective extends beyond investment selection to ensuring the timely fulfillment of obligations arising from previously approved investment decisions. Accordingly, the liquid portion of the portfolios is managed separately by the Corporation, taking into account projected cash flow schedules, market conditions, and established constraints.

TOOLS FOR MANAGING THE LIQUID PORTION OF MANDATES

The liquid portion of the portfolios is used to meet current and future obligations related to alternative investments. It allows for the timely fulfillment of capital calls, the management of temporarily available funds, and the maintenance of the necessary level of flexibility in the portfolio.

When managing liquidity, the Corporation uses high-quality financial instruments with sufficient market liquidity. Priority is given to capital preservation, the ability to access funds promptly, and generating returns within an acceptable level of risk.

Key Objectives of Managing the Liquid Portion of Portfolios

Objective	Description
Execution of capital calls	Ensuring the timely deployment of capital into alternative asset funds
Investment of temporarily available funds	Management of funds prior to their investment in alternative instruments
Maintaining a liquidity buffer	Reducing the risk of cash shortfalls in fulfilling obligations
Reinvesting proceeds	Management of distributions (capital returns)
Monitoring portfolio parameters	Compliance with established limits, maturities, currency structure, and instrument quality requirements

Particular attention is given to the liquid component of the portfolio associated with new investment areas, including digital assets. Within this area, liquidity management is aimed at maintaining an appropriate level of liquid instruments and ensuring the ability to gradually build an investment position in digital assets in accordance with approved parameters. The digital assets portfolio may be developed through specialized investment instruments, external investment managers, as well as through the transfer of digital assets from designated sources into management, in accordance with the investment strategy, decisions of the authorized bodies, and the established portfolio management framework.

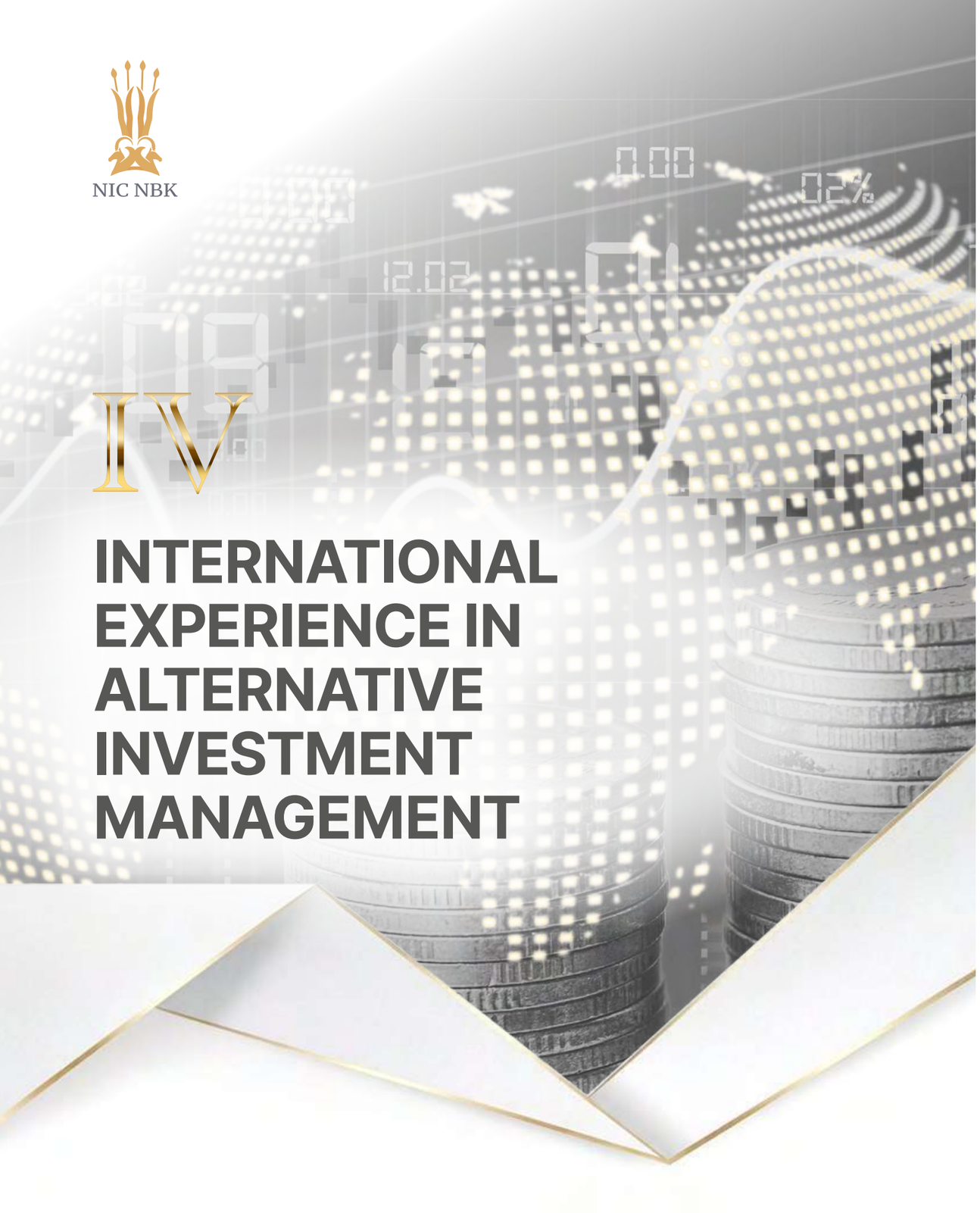
MANAGEMENT OF THE CORPORATION'S OWN PORTFOLIO

In addition to managing client portfolios, the Corporation also manages its own assets. The primary objective of this activity is to maintain financial stability, meet operational needs, and preserve capital.

The proprietary portfolio is structured with a more conservative risk profile compared to alternative instruments portfolios. The priority parameters are liquidity, the reliability of the instruments, and the alignment of investment horizons with the Corporation's operational needs.

Managing the proprietary portfolio also helps maintain the stability of current operations and provides a financial foundation for the implementation of the Corporation's strategic and operational objectives.

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INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

In international practice, the choice of an investment portfolio management model is determined by the strategic objectives and mandate of the sovereign wealth fund, the volume of assets under management, the investment horizon, and the level of in-house expertise. Taking these factors into account, several basic management approaches have emerged.

The Norwegian model is typically used by the largest sovereign wealth funds with assets exceeding USD 1 trillion. A key feature of this approach is a focus on passive investing in liquid asset classes, primarily stocks and bonds, often within a classic “60/40” allocation. The share of alternative investments is either minimal or nonexistent.

This model is characterized by a high degree of transparency, a relatively simple management structure, and low operating costs. At the same time, a significant limitation is the dependence of returns on market dynamics. Opportunities to generate excess returns (alpha) through active management and security selection are generally limited.

The opposite of the Norwegian approach is **the endowment model** (also known as the Yale model). This approach is characterized by a significant share of alternative investments, including private equity, hedge funds, real estate, and infrastructure, which are managed by external managers. The model is geared toward institutional investors with a long-term investment horizon, high risk tolerance, and limited need for current liquidity. A significant share of illiquid assets implies the investor’s willingness to lock up capital for an extended period in exchange for a potentially higher risk premium and diversification. The Yale model is not suitable for very large institutional investors or investors with limited capital. For large investors, the model is constrained by the impact of large-scale capital on the market, whereas for smaller investors it is limited by restricted access to top-tier managers and elevated management costs. The Corporation’s approach most closely aligns with the endowment model, given its long-term investment horizon, focus on alternative asset classes, and pursuit of returns exceeding market levels.

The Canadian model iis largely similar to the Yale model, but the key difference is that asset management is carried out primarily in-house by the institutional investor, without outsourcing funds to external managers. This approach became widely adopted, driven by the management practices of Canadian pension funds.

The final model is **liability-driven investing (LDI)**, in which the key objective is to generate sufficient returns to cover future liabilities. This approach is widely used by U.S. pension funds. Under this model, the portfolio is typically structured into two components: a hedging portfolio, consisting primarily of fixed-income instruments and designed to ensure the fulfillment of obligations, and a growth portfolio, focused on generating additional returns.

International Investment Portfolio Management Models

Model	Role of alternative investments	Advantages	Limitations
Norwegian model	Minimal or none	High transparency, simple management structure, low operating costs	Returns depend on market dynamics, limited potential for generating excess returns
Endowment model / Yale model	High: private equity, hedge funds, real estate, infrastructure	Potential for higher risk premium, diversification, long-term returns	Requires a long-term horizon, risk tolerance, and access to high-quality managers
Canadian model	High	Greater control over assets, development of in-house expertise, potential reduction in fees	High demands on the team, operational infrastructure, and management processes
LDI approach	Depends on the structure of liabilities and the investor's risk profile	Alignment of assets with long-term liabilities, risk control, and predictability	More limited flexibility in seeking additional returns

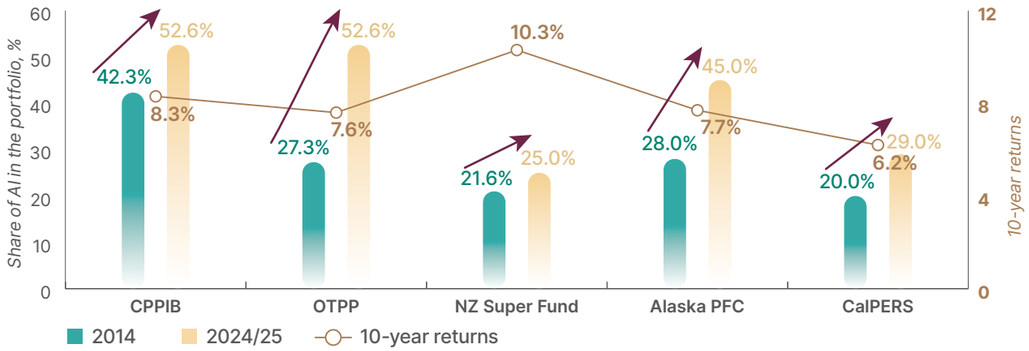
Despite differences in approaches and the role of alternative investments in the portfolio structure of institutional investors – ranging from minimal to central – a sustained long-term trend toward increasing allocations to alternative investments remains evident.

As practice shows, including alternative investments in the portfolio structure helps increase diversification, reduce overall risk, and improve risk-adjusted returns.

This effect is largely driven by the typically lower correlation between alternative assets and traditional asset classes, which contributes to greater portfolio resilience.

At the same time, despite the tendency for correlations to rise during periods of market stress, an appropriate allocation and combination of different asset classes can significantly improve portfolio efficiency, measured in terms of return per unit of risk assumed. The advantages of constructing such a portfolio are clearly illustrated by the evolution of the asset allocation structures of leading institutional investors.

Share of AI and 10-Year Returns of Leading Institutional Investors



Source: official websites of CPPIB, OTPP, NZSF, Alaska PFC, CalPERS

Additionally, according to recent research by Cliffwater, private equity investments by public pension funds outperformed equity market by 3.7% annually over the 2000–2025 period, delivering net returns of 10.6% compared to 6.9% for the benchmark composed of the Russell 3000 Index (68% weighting) and the MSCI ACWI ex US Index (32% weighting).[5]

The growth in the share of alternative instruments in institutional investors' portfolios in recent years is driven not only by the pursuit of higher returns but also by structural changes in global equity markets. First, there has been a significant decline in the number of publicly traded companies, which limits opportunities for traditional equity investment. Second, market capitalization and returns have become increasingly concentrated within a narrow group of the largest companies, increasing the risk of overvaluation and reducing the potential future returns of market indices. Furthermore, highly concentrated markets become more vulnerable to regulatory and antitrust risks, making diversification through alternative instruments particularly relevant.

Meanwhile, analysis by Burgiss indicates that the alternative investment market has seen an overall decline in returns across most asset classes in recent years, including venture capital, real estate, and private equity. The exceptions are the private debt and infrastructure segments, which have so far continued to demonstrate rising returns.

The venture capital market continues to exhibit a high concentration of returns. A significant portion of profits is generated by only a few funds, while the majority show moderate or negative performance. In the early 2000s, at the initial stage of the industry's development, returns were elevated due to the limited number of funds and relatively low competition for high-quality assets. As the number of funds increased over time, competition intensified, likely contributing to weaker performance across the segment.

The growth equity segment of the private equity market has likewise experienced declining returns, while periods of rapid growth in the number of funds were typically followed by a significant reduction in their numbers.

In the private debt market, the decline in returns occurred gradually, with performance remaining stable and moderate despite the growth in the number of funds.

During the global financial crisis, the number of funds in the real estate market declined sharply. The figure did not return to pre-crisis levels until 2022. At the same time, the relationship between returns and the number of funds in the real estate market was less pronounced than in most other alternative asset classes.

The combination of rising demand for alternative investments and declining market returns is expected to intensify competition among institutional investors for access to funds managed by top-quartile managers. Under such conditions, investors without access to high-performing managers may, even with a sufficiently diversified portfolio, generate only average results with returns comparable to passive investment strategies, or returns below the approved benchmark due to the high costs associated with managing alternative investment portfolios.

For the Corporation, these trends underscore the importance of establishing a resilient management framework capable of delivering long-term objectives. In an environment of heightened geopolitical volatility, intensifying competition for high-quality investment opportunities, and declining returns across certain alternative asset classes, particular importance is attached to access to leading investment managers, the development of internal expertise, a disciplined investment process, and prudent asset allocation across asset classes, strategies, and regions.

[5] *Long-Term Private Equity Performance: 2000 to 2025, December 11, 2025, Cliffwater*

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ANALYTICAL REVIEW OF ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT MARKETS

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In 2025, alternative investment markets exhibited mixed performance: certain segments showed signs of recovery and increased capital formation, while others continued to face pressure due to high financing costs, longer exit timelines, and a persistent imbalance between capital inflows and returns. For the Corporation, analysis of trends across individual alternative asset classes is of critical importance for shaping its long-term investment strategy, manager selection, risk assessment, and the identification of new investment areas.

MACROECONOMIC LANDSCAPE OF ALTERNATIVE ASSETS

PRIVATE EQUITY (PE)

- USD 3.8 trillion in unrealized assets
- Growth in secondary transactions (secondaries) to a record USD 226 billion (+41%)
- Focus on AI and mid-market transactions

PRIVATE DEBT

- Record AUM of USD 2.3 trillion
- Structural shift toward Europe (share increased from 23% to 46%)
- Compression of credit spreads and dominance of direct lending

HEDGE FUNDS

- Historic high in AUM – USD 5.2 trillion
- Average annual returns of managers in the Asian region exceeded 20%

INFRASTRUCTURE AND REAL ESTATE

- Total capital raised amounted to USD 155 billion (real estate) and a record USD 208 billion (infrastructure)
- Approximately 90% of total infrastructure capital raised was directed towards renewable energy, clean tech and digital infrastructure

Private Equity

The accumulated volume of unrealized assets in private markets, built up during a period of low interest rates, continues to limit the inflow of new capital and reduces portfolio exit activity among investment managers, leading to a liquidity shortage and putting pressure on returns. Additional factors include macroeconomic uncertainty in major economies and ongoing geopolitical tensions, which are reinforcing the subdued nature of market dynamics.

The volume of unrealized assets has reached approximately USD 3.8 trillion, and the average holding period has increased to about seven years. Meanwhile, the level of distributions to investors remains at a historically low level. Since the beginning of 2022, capital inflows into funds have exceeded payouts to investors by more than USD 117 billion. In this environment, alternative liquidity mechanisms, such as secondary transactions, are becoming increasingly important. The volume of secondary transactions increased by 41% year-over-year and reached a record high of USD 226 billion, reflecting continued strong investor demand for liquidity instruments and setting the stage for further growth in this segment in the near term.

The liquidity shortage continues to put pressure on the capital-raising market. Limited distribution volumes are constraining investors' ability to participate in new offerings. Under these conditions, managers are increasingly postponing the launch of new funds, while the capital-raising process itself remains subdued. In 2025, the volume of capital raised through buyout strategies declined by 16% to USD 395 billion, and the number of closed funds decreased by 23%. In an environment of constrained liquidity, capital continues to flow primarily to managers that have demonstrated consistent performance and ability to deliver investment returns.

Despite the prevailing market conditions, isolated growth points remain in the market. In 2025, the private equity market showed the first signs of recovery thanks to the development of artificial intelligence technologies and the increased attractiveness of the mid-market segment, characterized by a more flexible deal structure. In Europe, the mid-market fund segment demonstrated notable fundraising volumes. Investor demand is increasingly concentrated in funds ranging from EUR 1 billion to EUR 5 billion, which strike a balance between scalability and access to differentiated investment opportunities. A revival in business activity was also observed in the global mergers and acquisitions market, which grew by 44% to USD 5.1 trillion. Against this backdrop, the buyout segment – the largest strategy within the industry – expanded by 44% year-on-year to reach USD 904 billion.

In light of current market conditions, the Corporation is developing new private equity investment opportunities in the mid-market segments of Europe and North America, as well as in venture capital.

Private Debt

In 2025, the global private debt market remained robust despite macroeconomic volatility and the strengthening of public markets. According to Preqin estimates, assets under management in the private debt market were projected to reach a record USD 2.3 trillion by the end of 2025, confirming the structural growth of this asset class and its solid position in institutional investors' portfolios.

Fundraising showed signs of recovery in the fourth quarter of 2025. The volume of committed capital raised by funds that reached final close totaled USD 46 billion, an increase of 21% compared to the third quarter of 2025, when the figure stood at USD 39 billion. For the full year 2025, total fundraising amounted to USD 207 billion, down 6.5% from 2024. At the same time, Preqin notes the slowing pace of decline as a sign of stabilizing investor demand and forecasts an acceleration in fundraising in 2026, with a 20% increase compared to 2025.

A key trend of the year was the sharp increase in the share of European funds in total fundraising: from 23% in 2024 to 46% in the first three quarters of 2025. At the same time, the share of North American funds fell from 72% to 51%. This shift is driven by several structural factors. First, investors are seeking geographic diversification amid geopolitical risks. Second, the European market has significant growth potential: the share of non-bank lending in Europe and the UK is only 12% compared to 75% in the US, and the tightening of banking regulations is creating additional demand for alternative financing. Third, due to the fragmented nature of the market, European deals offer a spread premium of 25–50 bps relative to their U.S. counterparts, which is attractive to investors amid narrowing spreads in the U.S.

Direct lending remains the dominant strategy in the private debt market, accounting for 61.5% of capital raised in the first three quarters of 2025. At the same time, the distressed debt segment recorded notable growth, achieving its strongest fundraising result since 2021. This trend reflects both the maturity of the market and the more cautious positioning of investors in anticipation of a potential turn in the credit cycle.

In 2025, against the backdrop of a 75-basis-point drop in interest rates, the bank lending market began to recover, which intensified competitive pressure on the direct lending market. In the U.S., the total volume of direct lending amounted to USD 247 billion across 842 deals, down 11% and 16%, respectively, from the record-breaking year of 2024. Credit spreads continued to narrow: the share of single-tranche loans with spreads below S+500 rose from 17% to 31%. However, these figures likely reflect market normalization following the abnormally high activity of 2021–2024 rather than a structural slowdown: 2025 was the second-highest volume year on record since 2017. The most dynamic segment was buyout financing, which reached USD 81.4 billion, up 12% year-over-year. This result reflects the recovery of the M&A market and buyout activity against the backdrop of improved financing conditions.

In Europe, by contrast, the direct lending market showed positive momentum. Its volume reached €41 billion across 160 deals, increasing by 8% and 21%, respectively, compared to the previous year. Spreads on buyout financing via direct lending narrowed to 521 bps, compared to 563 bps in 2024. At the same time, they remained on average 122 bps above the market level for broadly syndicated loans, confirming the persistence of the private debt premium over public debt instruments, although its size decreased compared to 142 bps in 2024.

The high concentration of portfolios in the software and technology sector caused some skepticism among market participants. At the same time, credit metrics remained stable: the default rate in public markets was approximately 1.25%, which is significantly lower than the historical average of 2.5%.

Overall, the private debt market demonstrated resilience and structural growth potential in 2025. The Corporation will continue to develop its private debt investment program. This asset class enables portfolio diversification, provides protection against inflation, and reduces cash flow volatility.

Hedge Funds

In 2025, hedge funds demonstrated steady growth in assets under management, primarily driven by strong manager performance. According to HFR, hedge fund assets under management rose to record levels by the end of the fourth quarter of 2025, reaching USD 5.2 trillion. The number of hedge funds, as of the end of the third quarter of 2025, stood at approximately 8,500.

Against a backdrop of ongoing market uncertainty, geopolitical risks, and macroeconomic factors, as well as structural changes linked to the development of artificial intelligence, institutional investors are showing increased interest in hedge funds. In 2025, hedge funds recorded the largest capital inflows for the past decade.

In terms of investment performance in 2025, double-digit returns were recorded by equity-focused and event-driven hedge funds. Hedge funds pursuing relative value and macro strategies delivered more moderate performance. At the sub-strategy level, the strongest returns were generated by hedge funds specializing in healthcare-focused equity strategies, energy and commodities strategies, and managers focused on high-growth companies. Hedge funds employing systematic strategies recorded minor losses.

Performance dispersion across managers remained high. The top hedge funds within each strategy deliver returns substantially above the relevant benchmarks and industry averages.

In 2025, the hedge fund sub-portfolio managed by the Corporation delivered strong results, outperforming all established benchmarks. Among the most successful investments was the allocation to the Asian region, where managers generated average annual returns exceeding 20%. Strong performance was also delivered by managers pursuing multi-strategy approaches, particularly within equity and event-driven sub-strategies. In addition, several hedge funds with concentrated positions in technology companies and strategies focused on merger and acquisition transactions achieved particularly high returns.

Cryptoassets

Since the launch of Bitcoin, the market capitalization of cryptoassets has increased multiple times and, as of 2025, stood at approximately USD 3 trillion, of which Bitcoin accounted for USD 1.8 trillion. Over the 2011–2025 period, Bitcoin generated average annual returns exceeding 100%, accompanied by similarly elevated volatility. Historically, cryptocurrencies have outperformed traditional asset classes by multiple times in terms of both returns and volatility, while demonstrating changing correlations with risky assets depending on market conditions. In addition to Bitcoin, recent years have witnessed rapid growth across other segments of the crypto market, including a significant expansion in altcoins capitalization, the emergence of new tokens, and the development of decentralized applications and smart contract platforms, thereby broadening the range of investment opportunities.

Institutional investors are actively evaluating and integrating crypto assets into their portfolios. A number of countries are currently considering the establishment of sovereign crypto reserves or have already implemented them. Governments developing crypto reserves view them as instruments for diversification, hedging inflation risks, and supporting the development of the digital economy. Approaches to the management of crypto assets differ across jurisdictions. Some countries, such as Germany and the United Kingdom, liquidate confiscated crypto assets, treating them as a source of one-time revenues. Others, including Switzerland and Singapore, despite having advanced crypto infrastructure – including initiatives enabling cryptocurrency payments and investments by sovereign funds (Temasek, the Luxembourg Intergenerational Sovereign Fund, and GIC) in the blockchain ecosystem – do not include crypto assets within their official reserves. A number of countries, including the United States, Pakistan, and Bhutan, are establishing long-term strategic crypto reserves. Among digital asset investment instruments, institutional investors generally favor spot cryptocurrency positions, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), derivatives, investments in companies associated with digital assets, mutual funds, and actively managed funds. Most institutional investors identify well-articulated position of regulators and transparent legal framework as key prerequisites for increasing investments in digital assets. At present, leading jurisdictions, including the United States, the European Union, the UAE, Hong Kong, and Singapore, are adapting and developing their regulatory frameworks with a focus on investor protection, increased market transparency, and the integration of digital assets into the traditional financial system.

In the President's address to the people of Kazakhstan delivered on September 8, 2025, the establishment of a state strategic crypto reserve under the Corporation's management was announced. In 2025, the Corporation launched the selection process of managers and funds focused on the crypto industry. The Corporation established relationships with key market participants, including investment managers, institutional investors, and leading service providers in the digital assets market.

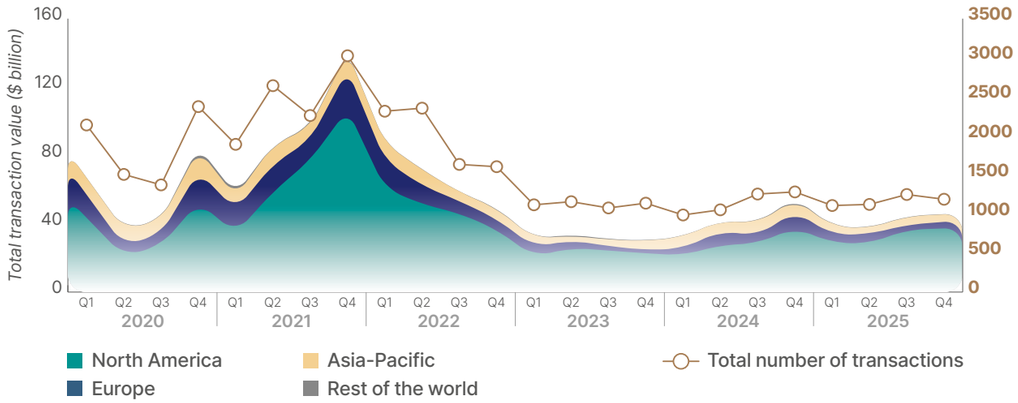
Real Estate

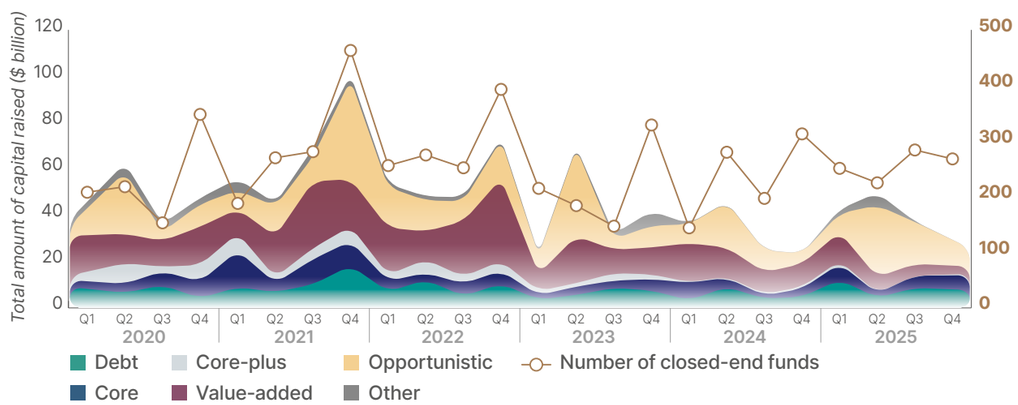
In 2025, the global real estate market entered a phase of stabilization following a period of pressure driven by elevated interest rates, asset repricing and subdued investment activity. According to Preqin, fundraising activity recovered during the reporting year, with aggregate capital raised reaching USD 155 billion and exceeding the 2024 level, despite a slowdown in the second half of the year. Nevertheless, the current level remained below the five-year average, indicating that the recovery cycle was not yet complete. Investment activity continued to be concentrated primarily in North America, while the Asia-Pacific region maintained a significant role.

In terms of investment strategies, 2025 saw a shift in focus toward income-generating strategies. In particular, core, core-plus, and real estate debt strategies collectively accounted for 57% of capital raised in Q4, which significantly exceeds the average level of recent years. This trend reflects growing investor interest in more stable instruments amid persistently high interest rates and heightened macroeconomic uncertainty.

In addition, sustained growth in investor interest toward real estate debt strategies should be noted. Capital inflows into this segment continue to be supported by relatively high interest rates, particularly in the United States, which enhance the attractiveness of debt instruments from a yield perspective. In 2025, approximately 87% of capital raised within this strategy was concentrated in funds focused on North America, representing the highest level since 2020.

Historical Real Estate Fundraising by Target Geography and Investment Strategy, 2020–2025





Source: Real Estate Q4 2025: Preqin Quarterly Update

Current trends in the global real estate market were characterized by a moderate recovery in investment activity, with no corresponding growth in transaction volume. Total transaction volume declined by 2% year-over-year to approximately USD 167 billion. This was driven by a decline in activity in Europe and the Asia-Pacific region, partially offset by growth in North America. At the same time, the number of transactions increased by approximately 2%, indicating a gradual recovery in market activity despite the decline in transaction value.

The sectoral composition of transactions also evolved. The residential segment's share increased from 25% to 28%, making it the largest segment by transaction volume in 2025. In addition, competition for high-quality assets intensified, with the proportion of managers citing this factor as a key challenge rising from 17% in 2023 to 38% in 2025.

Regional dynamics remained uneven. North America was the primary driver of transaction growth, supported by more aggressive interest rate cuts and high market liquidity. In Europe, the market experienced normalization following a temporary surge in activity at the end of 2024. In the Asia-Pacific region, the decline in business activity in 2025 was driven by macroeconomic and currency-related factors. At the same time, the depreciation of currencies in several countries across the region, including Japan and South Korea, is creating conditions for a recovery in investment activity over the medium term.

Considering the broader context of alternative investments, the real estate market remains one of the asset classes where recovery is occurring gradually. During the global financial crisis, the number of real estate funds declined sharply and did not return to pre-crisis levels until 2022. At the same time, the relationship between returns and the number of funds in the real estate market was less pronounced than in most other alternative asset classes.

Thus, 2025 can be characterized as a phase of stabilization in the real estate market. Against the backdrop of recovering fundraising activity and growing interest in yield-oriented strategies, structural constraints continue to persist, including capital concentration, the cyclical nature of fundraising, intensifying competition for high-quality assets, and subdued transaction activity. For institutional investors, this increases the importance of a selective approach, the quality of investment managers, and the ability to construct portfolios with appropriate regional, sectoral, and strategic diversification.

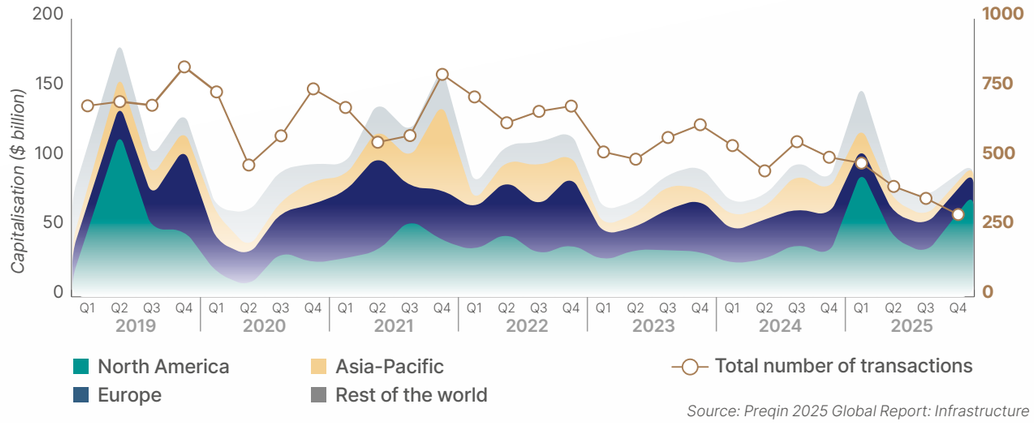
In light of current market conditions, the Corporation continues to develop its real estate portfolio, focusing on selectivity and long-term investment opportunities.

Infrastructure

In 2025, the infrastructure market recorded record fundraising volumes despite a more challenging geopolitical and regulatory backdrop. According to Preqin, total capital raised during the year reached USD 208 billion, significantly exceeding the previous year's figure of USD 131 billion. High activity in the fourth quarter was the key driver of this growth, confirming the resilience of the infrastructure asset class amid macroeconomic uncertainty.

The principal global trends in the infrastructure investment market continued to be the accelerated development of digital infrastructure and the energy transition. A substantial share of capital was directed toward renewable energy, clean technology, and digital infrastructure segments, including data centers. Growing demand for these assets has been driven by increasing data consumption, the development of artificial intelligence technologies, the need for sustainable energy solutions, and the modernization of critical infrastructure. Collectively, these segments accounted for approximately 90% of total capital raised in infrastructure.

Historical and Forecast Infrastructure Fundraising by Region



Source: Preqin 2025 Global Report: Infrastructure

The regional investment landscape was characterized by the dominant role of North America and Europe. Specifically, capital raised by funds focused on North America reached USD 110 billion in 2025, more than four times the level recorded in 2024 and representing approximately 52% of the global market. The European market also recorded significant growth of over 50% year-on-year amid robust demand for renewable energy projects.

Across investment strategies, investor interest increasingly shifted toward approaches focused on generating stable cash flows and operational efficiency. The core strategy continued to account for a significant share of fundraising activity – approximately 40% in the fourth quarter – although annual fundraising volumes declined compared to 2024. At the same time, core-plus and value-add strategies demonstrated stronger growth. Capital raised within the core-plus segment increased more than fivefold reaching USD 88 billion, making this segment one of the key focal points of investor interest.

In addition, infrastructure debt instruments and secondary strategies continued to gain importance. In 2025, fundraising volumes in the secondaries segment increased, driven by investors' demand for liquidity, attractive risk-adjusted returns, and shorter investment cycles relative to primary infrastructure investments. At the same time, the trend toward a decrease in the average size of investor allocations persisted, reflecting a more selective approach to portfolio construction.

In terms of investment activity, 2025 saw a decline in the number of deals, particularly compared to the previous year: in the fourth quarter, the decline was approximately 41% year-over-year. Meanwhile, aggregate transaction value was partially supported by large-scale transactions in North America.

The main areas of investment activity remained renewable energy, including solar and wind power generation, digital infrastructure – primarily data centers – as well as midstream energy infrastructure.

The current state of the infrastructure market is characterized by highly stable returns. The presence of long-term contracts, regulated tariffs, and a focus on critical infrastructure provide protection against market volatility. In 2025, an additional positive factor was the slowdown in inflation in developed economies, which increased the predictability of operating metrics and reduced uncertainty for long-term investments.

Thus, in 2025 the infrastructure market remained in a phase of sustained growth and institutionalization. Against the backdrop of record fundraising volumes, competition for high-quality assets intensified, the importance of managers' operational expertise increased, and investors adopted a more selective approach to capital allocation. For long-term institutional investors, infrastructure continues to represent an asset class combining the potential for stable cash flows, protection against inflationary factors, and exposure to structural megatrends – the energy transition, digitalization, and the development of critical infrastructure.

The Corporation is actively developing its infrastructure portfolio by establishing relationships with key market participants.

NIC NBK

VI

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

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In its activities, the Corporation is guided by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Charter[6], the Corporate Governance Code, resolutions of the Sole Shareholder, resolutions of the Board of Directors and the Executive Board, as well as other internal regulatory documents of the Corporation.

During the reporting year, the Corporation continued to improve its corporate governance in accordance with the updated Corporate Governance Code, approved by the Sole Shareholder's resolution dated July 18, 2025.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Separation of Powers

Clear allocation of roles and responsibilities

Protection of the Rights and Interests of the Sole Shareholder

Protection of the shareholder's rights and legitimate interests

Effective Governance by the Board of Directors and the Management Board

Balanced and effective governance

Sustainable Development

Integration of sustainable development principles

Risk Management, Internal Control and Audit

Systematic approach to identifying and controlling risks

Regulation of Corporate Conflicts and Conflicts of Interest

Prevention and resolution of conflict situations

Transparency and Objectivity of Disclosure

Open and reliable disclosure of information

The Board of Directors approved the 2025 Report on Compliance with the Principles and Provisions of the Corporate Governance Code, reflecting the Corporation's systematic approach to corporate governance and to monitoring the practical implementation of the Code's provisions. This practice is intended to ensure transparency in the Corporation's activities, enhance accountability, and promote proper disclosure of information to the Sole Shareholder.

[6] *Approved by Resolution No. 73 of the Sole Shareholder of the Corporation dated May 11, 2021.*

Corporate Governance System

In accordance with the Charter, the corporate bodies of the Corporation are:

Highest Governing Body
SHAREHOLDER
Highest governing body of the Corporation

Governing Body
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Overall management of the Corporation's activities

Supervisory Body
EXECUTIVE BOARD
Responsible for day-to-day management of the Corporation

Control Function
INTERNAL AUDIT SERVICE
Assesses the internal control, risk management and corporate governance systems

The rights, obligations, and powers of the Sole Shareholder, the Board of Directors, and the Executive Board are determined in accordance with the current legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Corporation's Charter.

Sole Shareholder

The National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the Sole Shareholder of the Corporation and performs the functions of the Corporation's highest governing body. The rights, obligations, and powers of the Sole Shareholder are determined by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Corporation's Charter, and internal documents. Pursuant to an order of the Governor of the National Bank, the authority to make decisions on matters within the competence of the Shareholder has been delegated to Akylzhan Baimagambetov, Deputy Governor of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Within the Corporation's corporate governance model, the Sole Shareholder participates in the management of the Corporation through the exercise of powers established by legislation and the Charter, while preserving the operational independence of the Board of Directors and the Executive Board within their respective areas of competence. This approach is consistent with the provisions of the Corporate Governance Code, under which the National Bank separates its powers as Sole Shareholder from powers related to the performance of state functions in order to prevent conflicts of interest.

In 2025, the Sole Shareholder adopted four resolutions on the most significant matters falling within its exclusive competence. These included the approval of the Corporation's audited annual financial statements and the procedure for the distribution of net income for 2024, the election of a new Board of Directors, the approval of the Corporate Governance Code, as well as the selection of the audit firm for the audit of the annual financial statements for 2025.

Board of Directors

In accordance with the Corporation's Charter, the Board of Directors exercises general management over the activities of National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC with the exception of matters assigned by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Charter to the exclusive authority of the Sole Shareholder.

The Board of Directors determines the Corporation's priority areas, provides strategic guidance, oversees the activities of the Executive Board, reviews key investment issues, approves internal documents within its authority, and ensures oversight of the internal control, internal audit, compliance, and corporate governance systems.

Composition of the Board of Directors as of December 31, 2025



Aliya Moldabekova

Chair of the Board of Directors, representative of the Sole Shareholder

Education

Al-Farabi Kazakh State National University – Master of Mathematics, Applied Mathematics (1999)

Al-Farabi Kazakh State National University – Mathematics, Applied Mathematics (1997)

Additional Education and Qualifications

Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences

Work Experience

Since 2020 – National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC, Chair of the Board of Directors;

Since 2019 – National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Deputy Chair;

2015–2019 – National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Director of the Monetary Operations Department;

2001–2012 – National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, held leadership positions in the Analysis and Risk Management Division, Dealing Operations Division, and Monetary Operations Department;

1999 – Al-Farabi Kazakh State National University, Assistant at the Department of Computer Mathematics and Mathematical Cybernetics.



Nurzhan Tursunkhanov

Member of the Board of Directors, Representative of the Sole Shareholder

Education

University of Nottingham – Economics, 2003

Nazarbayev University – Executive MBA, 2020

Work Experience

2019–January 16, 2026 – Director of the Monetary Operations Department, National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

2015–2019 – Held leadership positions at the Monetary Operations Department, National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

2015 – Deputy Chair of Almaty Social and Entrepreneurial Corporation NC JSC;

2012–2015 – Deputy Chair of the Executive Board of National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC;

2004–2012 – Chief Dealer, Deputy Head of the Dealing Operations Division, Monetary Operations Department, National Bank;

2003–2004 – Trader, Treasury Department, HSBC Bank Kazakhstan SB JSC.



Serikzhan Rysbekov

Member of the Board of Directors,
Chair of the Executive Board

Education

King's College London, United Kingdom – MSc in Strategic Entrepreneurship and Innovation (2022)

T. Ryskulov Kazakh Economic University – MBA (2007)

Al-Farabi Kazakh National University – Bachelor of Economics (2005)

Additional Education and Qualifications

CFA Charterholder

Work Experience

Since April 15, 2024 – NIC NBK JSC, Chair of the Executive Board and Member of the Board of Directors;

2023–2024 – Astana International Financial Centre Authority JSC, Chief Platform Officer;

2022–2023 – BCC Invest JSC, Deputy Chair of the Executive Board;

2016–2022 – NIC NBK JSC, Deputy Chair of the Executive Board;

2012–2016 – Held leadership positions at NIC NBK JSC;

2007–2012 – Monetary Operations Department of the NBRK, Chief Analyst of the Analysis and Risk Management Division.

Awards

Awarded the Commemorative Medal "20 Years of the Tenge"



Georges Sudarskis

Member of the Board of Directors,
Independent Director

Education

Ecole Supérieure de Commerce de Paris – Bachelor's degree (1972)

McGill University – MBA (1974)

Work Experience

Since 2018 – National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC, Member of the Board of Directors – Independent Director;
Sudarskis & Partners – Founder and Managing Partner;

1998–2009 – Abu Dhabi Investment Authority, Chief Investment Officer;

1975–1995 – Held various positions at Arthur Andersen & Co., Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of NY, FIDAL, INF Bank France, Clinvest / Crédit Lyonnais.



Peter Johannes Maria Tils

Member of the Board of Directors,
Independent Director

Education

University of Bonn – Political Economics (1974)

University of Cologne – Business Administration (1976)

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (1996), MBA

Work Experience

Since June 2021 – National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC, Member of the Board of Directors – Independent Director;

2005–2018 – Deutsche Bank AG, CEO for Central and Eastern Europe;

Previously – Deutsche Bank, held leadership positions in Mexico, Colombia, Göttingen, as well as in the divisions for financial institutions, international banking, corporate, and investment banking; Chair of the Supervisory Boards of Deutsche Bank Polska S.A., Deutsche Bank DBU PJSC, Deutsche Bank A.S., Deutsche Bank LLC; member of the Presidential Council of Osteuropaverein der Deutschen Wirtschaft e.V., Co-Chair of Deutsch-Kasachischer Wirtschaftsrat, member of the Foreign Investors Council of Kazakhstan.



Hyo Joon Ahn

Member of the Board of Directors,
Independent Director

Education

Pusan National University, Korea (1988)

Australian Graduate School of Management – MBA (1999)

Work Experience

Since October 26, 2022 – National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC, Member of the Board of Directors – Independent Director;

2018–2022 – National Pension Service of Korea, Executive Director of the Fund and Chief Investment Officer;

2013–2018 – BNK Financial Group, BANK Securities Co., Ltd., and Kyobo AXA Investment Managers Co., Ltd., Chief Executive Officer;

2011–2013 – NPS Investment Management, Head of Domestic Equity and Global Investments;

1992–2010 – Held various positions at BEA Union Investment Management, Daewoo Securities Co., Ltd., Daiwa Securities Group Inc., ANZ Funds Management, and Seoul Securities Co., Ltd.

The proportion of independent directors on the Board of Directors is 50%, exceeding the Charter's minimum requirement stipulating that at least 30% of Board members shall be independent directors. This composition ensures a balanced representation of the Sole Shareholder, the executive body, and independent members of the Board of Directors with international experience in investments, financial markets, asset management, and corporate governance.

Following the expiration of its term of office, the previous composition of the Board of Directors, consisting of six members, was re-elected by resolution of the Sole Shareholder effective May 28, 2025. The term of office of the Board of Directors was established at two years. Relations between the Corporation and the independent directors serving on the Board of Directors are governed by service agreements relating to the exercise of the powers of an independent director of the Corporation. These agreements set forth the terms of remuneration and compensation in accordance with the Rules on Payment of Remuneration and Compensation to Members of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

Activities of the Board of Directors in 2025

To discharge its responsibilities as the governing body, the Board of Directors held 18 meetings during the reporting year, including four in-person meetings and 14 meetings held by absentee voting. A total of 81 matters were considered at these meetings.

THE KEY MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN 2025

INVESTMENTS AND STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT

- Decisions on matters related to core activities, including investments in private market funds and hedge funds
- Approval of investment limits across various strategies
- Approval of the Corporation's Development Plan and the report on its implementation
- Preliminary approval of the annual financial statements

INTERNAL DOCUMENTS AND REGULATION

- Approval of internal documents governing the manager selection process
- Approval of other internal documents within the competence of the Board of Directors
- Approval of the Board of Directors' work plan for the upcoming year
- Approval of the Compliance Controller's work plan for the upcoming year

CONTROL AND AUDIT

- Review of the results of audits conducted by the Internal Audit Service
- Approval of the annual report of the Internal Audit Service
- Approval of the medium-term and annual audit plans of the Internal Audit Service

PERSONNEL AND CORPORATE BODIES

- Approval of KPIs for employees accountable to the Board of Directors, and review of their performance results
- Election of the Chairman of the Board of Directors by secret ballot
- Approval of the composition of the Board of Directors' committees
- Determination of the terms of office of the Internal Auditor of the IAS, the Compliance Controller, and the Corporate Secretary
- Consideration of annual bonus payment matters

Attendance at Board of Directors meetings

Board Member	Attendance in 2025
A. Moldabekova	100%
N. Tursunkhanov	100%
G. Sudarskis	100%
P. Tils	100%
J. Ahn	100%
S. Rysbekov	94%*

*S. Rysbekov was absent from one absentee voting session due to being on annual leave.

The composition and activities of the Board of Directors during the reporting year ensured proper consideration of strategic, investment, control, personnel, and organizational matters. The combination of expertise from representatives of the Sole Shareholder, the executive body, and independent directors enabled the Board of Directors to take into account the Corporation's long-term interests, the specifics of alternative investment management, and the requirements for independent professional oversight.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Committees of the Board of Directors are established to conduct preliminary review of the most significant matters, perform detailed analysis, and develop recommendations prior to the submission of relevant matters for consideration by the Board of Directors. This mechanism enhances the quality of decision-making, ensures more in-depth consideration of strategic, investment, personnel, and oversight matters, and strengthens the role of independent directors within the corporate governance framework.

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Joint-Stock Companies" and the Regulations on the Corporation's Board of Directors Committees, the committees are composed of members of the Board of Directors, Corporation employees, and experts possessing the necessary professional experience and knowledge in the relevant field. At the same time, the committees of the Board of Directors responsible for matters related to strategic planning, personnel and remuneration, internal audit, and social issues are chaired by independent directors.

Special requirements are established for the composition of the Internal Audit Committee. To ensure objective and independent decision-making, as well as to prevent the influence of interested parties with potential conflicts of interest – including representatives of the Sole Shareholder, the Chair of the Executive Board, employees of the Corporation, and other persons – the Internal Audit Committee is composed exclusively of independent directors. Members of the Committee possess expertise and practical experience in accounting and auditing, risk management, and internal control.

As of the end of the reporting year, three committees of the Board of Directors operated within the Corporation: the Strategic Planning Committee, the Internal Audit Committee, and the Human Resources, Remuneration and Social Matters Committee. Their composition was approved by Resolution No. 215 adopted through absentee voting of the Corporation's Board of Directors dated June 9, 2025.

Composition and Activities of Committees of the Board of Directors in 2025

Committee	Composition as of the end of the reporting year	Activities in 2025
Strategic Planning Committee	G. Sudarskis – Chair P. Tils J. Ahn N. Tursunkhanov S. Rysbekov	Held 4 in-person meetings, reviewed 19 issues
Internal Audit Committee	P. Tils – Chair G. Sudarskis J. Ahn	Held 6 meetings, including 4 in-person meetings and 2 absentee votes; reviewed 10 items
Human Resources, Remuneration and Social Matters Committee	J. Ahn – Chair G. Sudarskis P. Tils N. Tursunkhanov S. Rysbekov	Held 3 in-person meetings, reviewed 4 issues

Meetings of the committees of the Board of Directors generally precede in-person meetings of the Board of Directors. This allows committee members to conduct detailed discussions of matters submitted for consideration by the Board of Directors, assess potential risks and implications of the proposed decisions, and develop well-balanced recommendations.

The Strategic Planning Committee participates in the preliminary review of matters related to the Corporation's long-term development, the implementation of strategic initiatives, investment priorities, development plans, and the key parameters of investment activities. During the reporting year, the Committee reviewed matters related to the development of the investment mandate, investment plans, approaches to the implementation of strategic priorities, and the preparation of recommendations on matters within the competence of the Board of Directors.

The Internal Audit Committee is responsible for the preliminary review of matters related to internal audit, internal control, risk management, financial reporting, and interaction with the external auditor. During the reporting year, the Committee reviewed the results of audits conducted by the Internal Audit Service, the IAS annual report, medium-term and annual audit plans, as well as other matters aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the Corporation's control environment.

The Human Resources, Remuneration and Social Matters Committee reviews matters related to personnel policy, motivation, remuneration, performance evaluation, and succession planning for senior employees and other persons whose appointment or approval falls within the competence of the Board of Directors. During the reporting year, the Committee participated in the preliminary review of matters related to the key performance indicators of employees reporting to the Board of Directors, performance assessment results, and remuneration matters.

Executive Body – the Executive Board

The Executive Board is responsible for managing the Corporation's day-to-day activities. As the Corporation's collegial executive body, the Executive Board ensures the effective management of current operations, the implementation of decisions of the Sole Shareholder and the Board of Directors, and the execution of key strategic initiatives aimed at sustainable growth and improved operational efficiency.

In accordance with the Regulations on the Executive Board, the Executive Board is accountable to the Sole Shareholder and the Board of Directors, acts in the interests of the Corporation and the Sole Shareholder, and is guided by the principles of professionalism, good faith, reasonableness, integrity, and prudence. The Executive Board is authorized to make decisions on matters relating to the Corporation's activities that are not assigned by legislation, the Charter, or internal documents to the competence of other corporate bodies or officials.

Determination of the composition and term of office of the Executive Board, the election of the Chairman and members of the Executive Board, as well as the early termination of their powers, falls within the exclusive competence of the Sole Shareholder of the Corporation. As of December 31, 2025, the Executive Board consisted of four members.

COMPOSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025



Serikzhan Rysbekov

Chair of the Executive Board,
Member of the Board of Directors

Education

King's College London, United Kingdom – MSc in Strategic Entrepreneurship and Innovation (2022)

T. Ryskulov Kazakh Economic University – MBA (2007)

Al-Farabi Kazakh National University – Bachelor of Economics (2005)

Additional Education and Qualifications

CFA Charterholder.

Work Experience

Since April 15, 2024 – National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC, Chair of the Executive Board and Member of the Board of Directors;

2023–2024 – Astana International Financial Centre Authority JSC, Chief Platform Officer;

2022–2023 – BCC Invest JSC, Deputy Chair of the Executive Board;

2016–2022 – National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC, Deputy Chair of the Executive Board;

2012–2016 – Held leadership positions at NIC NBK JSC;

2007–2012 – Monetary Operations Department of the NBRK, Chief Analyst of the Analysis and Risk Management Division.

Awards

Awarded the Commemorative Medal "20 Years of the Tenge"



Mukhtar Orman

Deputy Chair of the Board

Education

KIMEP University – Bachelor of Business Administration and Accounting (2011)

Work Experience

Since November 2022 – National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC, Deputy Chair of the Executive Board;

2011–2022 – Held various positions at the Monetary Operations Department of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, including the position of Head of Division.



Timur Omarov

Deputy Chair of the Executive Board

Education

KIMEP University (2004)

T. Ryskulov Kazakh Economic University – MBA (2006)

Work Experience

Since July 18, 2024 – National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC, Deputy Chair of the Executive Board;

2021–2024 – National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Head of the Analysis and Risk Management Division, Monetary Operations Department;

2016–2021 – National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC, Head of the Analysis and Reporting Division;

2011–2016 – Held leadership positions at the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

2006–2011 – Held leadership positions at the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the Regulation of the Almaty Regional Financial Center.



Amir Kumarbekov

Managing Director – Member of the Board

Education

KIMEP University – Bachelor of Business Administration and Accounting (2013)

Work Experience

Since 2019 – National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC, Managing Director – Member of the Executive Board;

2016–2019 – Held various positions at KazMunayGas NC JSC and KazMunayGas Exploration Production JSC;

2014–2016 – EY Kazakhstan, Senior Auditor;

2013 – Asian Development Bank in Kazakhstan, Consultant.

ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD IN 2025

During the 2025 reporting year, the Executive Board held 35 meetings, during which 103 matters covering all key areas of the Corporation's activities were reviewed.

Throughout the year, both scheduled and extraordinary meetings of the Executive Board were conducted.

KEY MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD IN 2025

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLANNING

- Approval of the budget
- Monitoring of budget execution

INVESTMENT AND OPERATIONAL PROJECTS

- Implementation of investment projects
- Implementation of operational projects

RISKS AND INTERNAL CONTROL

- Risk management
- Ensuring internal control

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND HR POLICY

- Development of the organizational structure
- Development of HR policy instruments

All decisions of the Executive Board were adopted in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Charter, resolutions of the Sole Shareholder and the Board of Directors, as well as the Corporation's internal regulatory documents. The Executive Board conducted its activities based on the principles of transparency, accountability, and collegiality, which ensured the achievement of the established objectives and supported the sustainable development of the Corporation during the reporting year.

Remuneration Policy

The Corporation's remuneration system is aimed at attracting, retaining, and motivating qualified professionals, as well as ensuring management accountability for the achievement of strategic and operational objectives. The remuneration approach is based on the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Corporation's internal documents, and resolutions of the Sole Shareholder and the Board of Directors.

Matters related to personnel policy, motivation, performance evaluation, and remuneration of employees reporting to the Board of Directors are subject to preliminary review by the Committee for Personnel, Remuneration and Social Matters. Similar matters concerning employees of the Internal Audit Service are reviewed by the Internal Audit Committee. Following their review, the committees develop recommendations for the Board of Directors within the scope of their respective competencies.

The remuneration of independent directors is governed by service agreements relating to the exercise of the powers of an independent director of the Corporation. These agreements set forth the terms and conditions of remuneration and compensation in accordance with the Rules on Payment of Remuneration and Compensation to Members of the Board of Directors of the Corporation approved by the Sole Shareholder.

The Corporation's financial statements separately disclose aggregated information on the remuneration of key management personnel within related-party transactions. This indicator reflects payments made to individuals who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Corporation.

For 2025, the total remuneration paid to members of the executive body and included in personnel expenses amounted to KZT 294.7 million, including:

Item	2025, KZT million	2024, KZT million
Salaries and other payments	262.4	239.3
Payroll taxes	32.3	24.5
Total compensation of members of the executive body, excluding other personnel	294.7	263.8

Corporate Secretary

The Corporate Secretary is an important element of the Corporation's corporate governance system. The Corporate Secretary is not a member of the Board of Directors or the Executive Board, is appointed by and accountable to the Board of Directors. The status, objectives, functions, powers, and responsibilities of the Corporate Secretary are defined by the Regulations on the Corporate Secretary.

The Corporate Secretary promotes the development of corporate governance, effective interaction between the Corporation's governing bodies, the preparation and conduct of meetings of the Board of Directors and its committees, the preparation of materials on matters submitted for consideration by the Sole Shareholder, as well as the disclosure of information about the Corporation in accordance with the requirements of the legislation, the Charter, and internal documents.

As part of their activities, the Corporate Secretary provides organizational support for meetings of the Board of Directors and its committees, ensures communication of information to the Corporation's bodies and interested parties, collects written opinions from members of the Board of Directors, summarizes voting results, attaches committee recommendations to agenda materials, and maintains resolutions, minutes, voting bulletins, and other corporate governance documents.

The Corporate Secretary as an independent function enhances the stability of corporate procedures and ensures continuity in the work of the governing bodies, which is particularly important for the Corporation given the expansion of its investment mandate and the increasing complexity of management processes.

Compliance Control

Compliance control forms part of the internal control system and is aimed at managing compliance risks and ensuring compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Corporation's internal documents, and requirements applicable to activities in international financial markets.

The Compliance Controller reports directly to and is accountable to the Board of Directors. The primary objective of the Compliance Controller is the management of compliance risk, defined as the risk of losses arising from non-compliance by the Corporation and its employees with the requirements of legislation, regulatory legal acts, internal documents of the Corporation and the National Bank, as well as foreign legislation applicable to the Corporation's activities.

In 2025, the Compliance Controller was actively involved in the Corporation's core business processes. In particular, reviews of 30 fund managers were conducted, and as part of the Corporation's direct investment activities, the Compliance Controller actively participated in the subscription process for 12 private equity funds. In interactions with Treasury counterparties, compliance with AML and KYC procedures was ensured.

During the reporting year, monitoring activities were also carried out with respect to key fund management teams, the Corporation's procurement activities, and changes in anti-corruption and conflict-of-interest legislation. The insider list was updated, and management and employees were promptly informed of changes relating to the submission of tax declarations and disclosure requirements in accordance with anti-corruption legislation.

Thus, in 2025, the compliance function performed not only a supervisory function, but also a supporting role in the investment process, helping to mitigate legal, sanction-related, reputational, and operational risks.

Business Ethics, Conflict of Interest, and Anti-Corruption Policy

The Corporation maintains a business ethics system aimed at establishing a unified standard of conduct for employees and officials, preventing conflicts of interest, protecting confidential information, and ensuring good-faith interaction with external counterparties.

At the end of 2025, as part of the revision of internal regulatory documents, the Compliance Controller developed a new version of the Code of Business Ethics and the Policy on Protection of Restricted Information, which were subsequently approved by the Board of Directors. The Code of Business Ethics sets out the principles of business conduct, provisions for managing conflicts of interest, corporate values, the Corporation's commitments, the responsibilities of management and employees, employee investment restrictions, rules for interaction with external parties, as well as provisions relating to the protection of confidential information and the Corporation's property.

The key principles of the Corporation's business ethics are:

- compliance with the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- fairness;
- transparency;
- accountability.

The Code of Business Ethics is implemented through a range of measures, with anti-corruption efforts and conflict of interest management being of particular importance. The Corporation has adopted a Conflict of Interest Management Policy and an Anti-Corruption Policy. At the beginning of 2025, employees participated in a training seminar on the Conflict of Interest Management Policy.

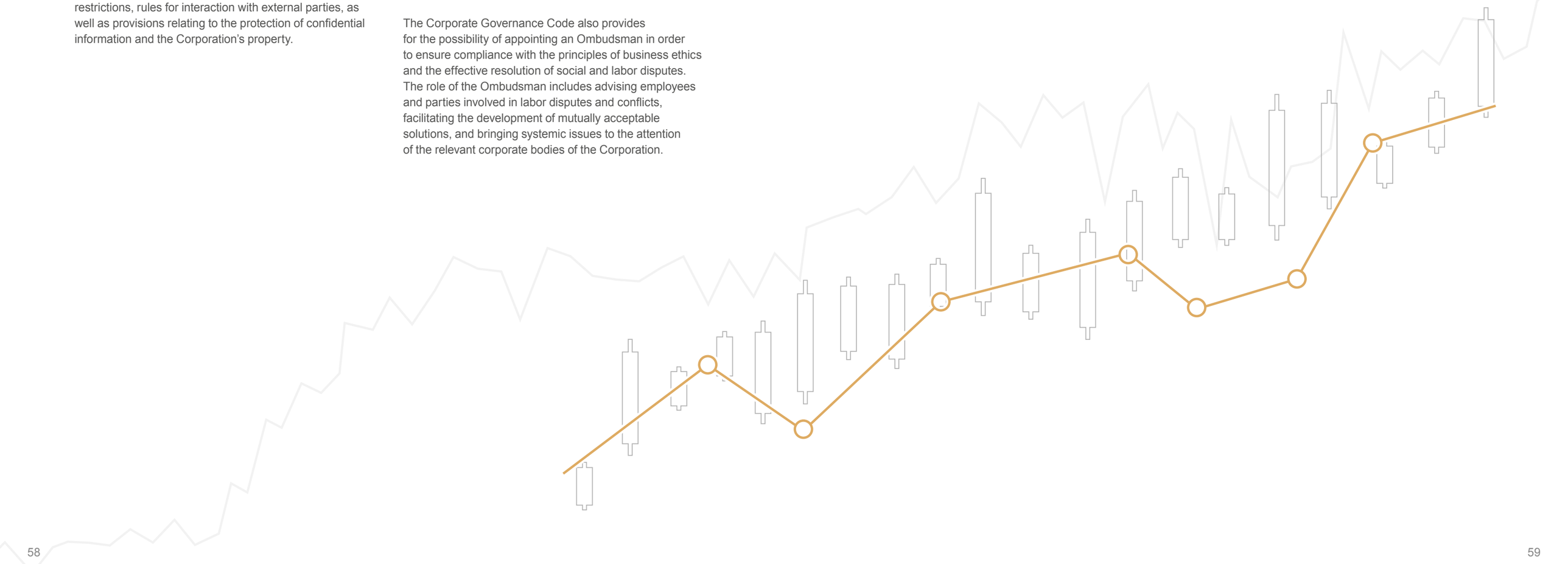
The Corporate Governance Code also provides for the possibility of appointing an Ombudsman in order to ensure compliance with the principles of business ethics and the effective resolution of social and labor disputes. The role of the Ombudsman includes advising employees and parties involved in labor disputes and conflicts, facilitating the development of mutually acceptable solutions, and bringing systemic issues to the attention of the relevant corporate bodies of the Corporation.

Internal Audit

The Corporation maintains an independent Internal Audit Service that reports to the Board of Directors and is overseen by the Internal Audit Committee. Its activities are aimed at supporting the achievement of the Corporation's objectives and enhancing the effectiveness of risk management, corporate governance, and internal control processes. The Regulations on the Internal Audit Service provide that the Service develops and enhances internal audit methodology, determines the scope of audit areas, plans and conducts audit engagements, reports audit results to the Internal Audit Committee and the Board of Directors, and performs post-audit follow-up procedures.

Internal audits are conducted using a risk-based approach in accordance with international internal audit standards and the Corporation's internal regulations. Audit activities are planned through medium-term and annual audit plans approved by the Board of Directors. During the reporting year, a risk-based medium-term audit plan for 2026–2028 was approved.

In 2025, the Internal Audit Service completed the annual audit plan, under which seven audit engagements were conducted. The results of the audits were reviewed at meetings of the Internal Audit Committee and the Board of Directors of the Corporation. As part of professional cooperation, representatives of the Internal Audit Department of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan also participated in meetings of the Internal Audit Committee. The Internal Audit Service continuously monitored the implementation of corrective actions following the audits. Information on the implementation status of the corrective actions was reported to the Internal Audit Committee on a quarterly basis.



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OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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The Corporation's operational efficiency and sustainable development are closely linked to the quality of internal processes, the professional expertise of the team, the resilience of the risk management system, the development of IT infrastructure, and the integration of ESG approaches into the investment process. For the Corporation, as a specialized institution focused on alternative investments, these areas are strategically important: the expansion of mandates, the transition toward more independent management, and the development of cooperation with global managers all require a strong team, a reliable operational platform, and a robust decision-making system.

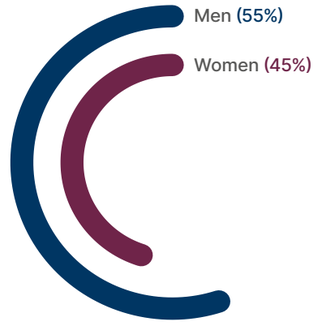
Human Resources Management

The expansion of the Corporation's functions, associated with the transition to more independent management and the further development of cooperation with external managers, requires a systematic approach to human capital management. In 2025, the Corporation identified key measures in this area: strengthening corporate culture, preparing individual development plans, organizing training and internship programs, fostering cooperation with strategic partners and other sovereign wealth funds, and ensuring a transparent and fair remuneration system.

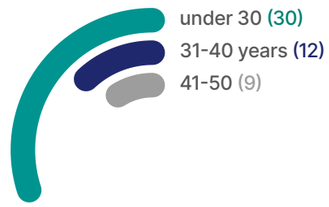
The Corporation has established a human resources management system aimed at developing employees' professional potential and supporting the effective implementation of strategic objectives. Particular attention is paid to strengthening human resources and analytical capabilities, as the quality of the team is one of the key factors in the successful management of alternative investments.

As of December 31, 2025, the Corporation's headcount stood at 51 employees. The team adheres to the principles of gender balance: women account for 45% of the workforce, and men for 55%. The average employee age was 33.

Gender composition of the Corporation's staff



Age structure of the Corporation's staff



In 2025, staffing trends remained stable. During the year, 7 employees were hired, including 3 employees with foreign education and 1 graduate of Nazarbayev University. Four employees resigned of their own accord. The overall employee turnover rate was 7.8%, reflecting a moderate level of staff turnover and indicating workforce stability.

The Corporation is characterized by a high level of professional training among its employees and a significant proportion of specialists with international qualifications. As of December 31, 2025, 35% of employees held international professional certifications, including CFA, FRM, CAIA, CIPM, and other qualifications. The Corporation's target benchmark is to increase this share to 50%.

Employees' professional qualifications cover key areas of investment, risk analysis, finance, and auditing.

International Models of Investment Portfolio Management

Area	Number of employees
Investment and portfolio qualifications	
CFA (holder)	11
CFA Level II	3
CFA Level I	4
CAIA	3
CIPM	1
Risk Management	
FRM (holder)	1
FRM Part I	1
Financial Reporting and Corporate Finance	
DipIFR	3
FMVA	1
Internal Audit	
CIA Part I	1

A significant portion of employees are in the process of obtaining international certifications, which demonstrates a high level of motivation for professional development and skill enhancement.

To enhance employee engagement and performance, the Corporation implements a range of financial and non-financial incentive measures. In terms of professional development, the Corporation organizes international business trips, training programs, and long-term internships to facilitate the exchange of experience with strategic partners and managers. The Corporation also reimburses expenses for obtaining international professional certifications, including CFA, FRM, CAIA, CIPM, ACCA, CIA, and other qualifications.

Employee career development is supported by providing opportunities for professional growth within the Corporation. Social support includes financial assistance in significant life situations, partial reimbursement of expenses for children's preschool education, and employee insurance.

Special attention is paid to developing corporate culture and employee engagement. The Corporation organizes corporate events and encourages employee participation in intellectual and sports activities. The performance recognition system includes public acknowledgment of employee achievements, year-end letters of appreciation, as well as incentives for outstanding performance and initiative.

Thus, human resources management at the Corporation is aimed at building a professional, stable, and motivated team capable of executing an expanding investment mandate, developing internal expertise, and improving operational efficiency.

Risk Management

The risk management policy defines the general procedures, objectives, tasks, principles, and tools for the Corporation's risk management. It applies to all areas of the Corporation's operations and is mandatory for all organizational units.

The Corporation's risk management system consists of a set of processes and tools designed to identify, assess, and manage risks in a timely manner that could affect the achievement of the Corporation's strategic goals and business results. Risk management includes risk analysis, the development of measures to accept, minimize, or eliminate risks, as well as monitoring the effectiveness of the implemented measures.

In the event of investment or operational risks materializing that could have a significant impact on the Corporation's operations, the risk management department analyzes such events and develops a risk management action plan. The relevant conclusions are submitted for review by the Investment Committee and/or the Executive Board, which make decisions regarding the realized risk and, if necessary, approve measures to minimize or eliminate it.

The relevant conclusions are submitted to the Investment Committee and/or the Management Board for consideration. These bodies make decisions regarding the materialized risk and, where necessary, approve measures to mitigate or eliminate it.

Given the nature of the Corporation's investment activities, market risk is the principal risk to which the portfolios managed by the Corporation are exposed. Alongside market risk, the Corporation also takes into account other types of risks inherent in the activities of an institutional manager focused on alternative investments, including liquidity risk, credit risk, operational risk, legal and compliance risk, sanctions risk, currency risk, geopolitical risk, cyber risk, and information security risk.

INVESTMENT RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Risk management and internal control procedures are implemented through a system of limits and a framework for the allocation of control responsibilities. The system of limits is designed to restrict excessive risk-taking and consists of three levels.

- First-level limits are established by the investment strategy and approved by the Corporation's clients. These include the absolute risk level, the limit per portfolio manager, and the limit per fund.

- Second-level limits are approved by the Board of Directors and include active risk (or tracking error), a limit per asset class, and a maximum credit risk limit per counterparty.

- Third-level limits are defined by the Corporation's internal documents and approved by the Investment Committee based on recommendations from the risk management division.

The authority control framework also comprises several levels. The first level is represented by heads of structural divisions, the second by the risk management division, the third by the Executive Board and the Investment Committee, while the highest level of control falls within the competence of the Board of Directors. Decisions adopted at the relevant level within the scope of its authority are binding on lower levels.

As part of the investment due diligence process for external funds and strategic partners, the Corporation assesses investment risks, the manager's risk management process, and internal documents (where available) relating to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors. Based on the results of this assessment, risk opinions are submitted to the Investment Committee and/or the Executive Board for consideration.

As of year-end 2025, the risk indicators of the alternative investment portfolios of the gold and foreign exchange assets amounted to 6.43% on an annualized basis over a five-year period and 7.86% since the transition to the reference portfolio on July 1, 2018.

The National Fund's portfolio of alternative instruments was established at the end of 2023 and has a limited history of data. An interim assessment of its management effectiveness over a 5-year period is scheduled for the end of 2028.

In accordance with the Investment Strategy for the management of the alternative investment portfolio of the gold and foreign exchange assets, as well as the Rules for Conducting Investment Operations of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan, asset allocation limits have been established across asset classes. These limits are consistently adhered to in the management of the alternative investment portfolios of both the gold and foreign exchange assets and the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Liquidity risk is particularly significant for alternative instruments, as investments in private markets are characterized by long investment horizons and limited opportunities for the rapid disposal of assets. To mitigate this risk, the Corporation maintains a balanced portfolio structure by including more liquid instruments, including hedge funds and bonds.

The Corporation's investment portfolio is diversified across key regions — North America, Europe, and the Asia-Pacific region — which contributes to mitigating geopolitical risks and enhancing portfolio resilience to regional shocks.

STRESS TESTING

In 2025, the Corporation conducted stress testing of private assets, including private equity, real estate, and private debt. The stress testing was performed in accordance with the Goldman Sachs Asset Management methodology using Bloomberg platform tools. The 2026 portfolio resilience analysis covers three forecast scenarios.

- The worst-case scenario assumes a 30% decline in the S&P 500 index accompanied by a 100-basis-point increase in the U.S. Federal Reserve's interest rate.

- The middle scenario models a 20% market decline with a separate trajectory of interest rate changes.

- The low scenario assumes a 10% market decline with a more moderate change in the interest rate environment.

The application of stress scenarios enables the assessment of the portfolios' potential resilience to adverse changes in market conditions, the evaluation of the sensitivity of private assets to macroeconomic factors, and the timely incorporation of the analysis results into investment decision-making.

OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Operational risks are assessed based on the analysis of the database of realized risks and potential incidents, the evaluation of their potential impact on business processes (including damage, fines, sanctions, and other losses), analysis of historical events and international central bank practices, expert assessments by business process owners, and the results of independent assessments conducted by the authorized division.

To maintain an acceptable level of operational risk, the Corporation uses a risk map developed based on the probability of a risk occurring and the magnitude of potential damage. This tool allows for the systematization of risks, the prioritization of risk management measures, and the identification of areas requiring heightened attention.

The business process and internal control analysis system provides for preliminary, ongoing, and follow-up control stages. The Corporation's divisions are organized into three levels of protection: the first level consists of divisions directly executing business processes; the second level is the risk management division; and the third level is the internal audit division.

An important element of the risk management system is regular reporting, submitted at set intervals for review by the Investment Committee, the Executive Board, and/or the Board of Directors.

As of year-end 2025, no material investment or operational risk events resulting in material losses had occurred. Measures to address realized risks that did not result in losses were implemented by the respective business process owners.

During the reporting period, the Corporation's activities were also reviewed by the internal audit division of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Based on the results of the review, the Corporation's risk management system was assessed as "sufficiently effective".

Digital Technologies and Artificial Intelligence

The development of digital technologies is one of the key areas of the Corporation's operational transformation. The expansion of the investment mandate, the growth in the number of asset classes, the increasing complexity of interactions with external managers, and the transition to a more active management model require a modern digital infrastructure, reliable data processing systems, and the automation of the investment cycle.

As part of its operational focus, the Corporation is consistently improving internal investment management processes, including the development of IT infrastructure, the implementation of digital solutions, the automation of the investment cycle, and the strengthening of cybersecurity. Particular attention is paid to improving the quality of budgeting, operational control, and the development of a data-driven culture.

As part of the digital transformation, initiatives are being consistently implemented to automate business processes and create a unified digital environment for data management and the accumulation of institutional memory. Regarding the application of analytics and artificial intelligence tools, the Corporation is currently analyzing, studying, and testing international best practices, as well as developing potential implementation scenarios. In parallel, work is underway to strengthen cybersecurity, modernize the IT infrastructure, and develop employee competencies. This comprehensive approach ensures the formation of a sustainable technological foundation and creates conditions for the further implementation of modern digital solutions.

Automating the investment cycle is particularly important given the specific nature of alternative investments. Working with private equity, private debt, real estate, infrastructure, and hedge funds involves a significant volume of data, documents, manager reports, capital calls, distributions, asset valuations, and analytical materials. Digitizing these processes allows us to increase the speed of information processing, reduce operational risks, and provide higher-quality support for investment decisions.

The Corporation views the use of artificial intelligence not only as a technological trend but also as a tool for improving the quality of analysis, expanding data coverage, and accelerating the preparation of investment materials. AI solutions can be used to process large volumes of market information, analyze managers' reports, monitor industry trends, evaluate investment strategies, prepare analytical reviews, and improve the efficiency of internal processes.

The development of the AI sector is also linked to broader changes in the alternative investment market. By 2025, artificial intelligence had become one of the factors shaping new investment opportunities in technology sectors, digital infrastructure, data centers, and companies building the infrastructure of the future economy. The Corporation is already factoring this trend into its investment analysis, co-investment development, and selection of promising technology assets.

ESG Principles and Sustainable Development

The Corporation views sustainable development as part of a long-term approach to asset management and corporate governance. Given the nature of the Corporation's activities, the primary focus of the ESG approach is not on direct operational impact, but on incorporating environmental, social, and governance factors into the investment process, the evaluation of external managers, and the management of potential risks.

The Corporation operates in an office-based environment and does not have a significant direct impact on natural resources. During the reporting period, no violations of environmental legislation, administrative actions, or environmental penalties were identified.

ESG FACTORS IN THE INVESTMENT PROCESS

ESG factors are taken into account by the Corporation as part of the investment due diligence process for fund managers. The analysis includes a review of managers' internal documents and practices relating to environmental, social, and governance aspects. In particular, the Corporation evaluates the existence of investment policies incorporating ESG factors, responsible investment codes, ESG risk assessment procedures, sustainability reporting practices, as well as approaches to preliminary ESG screening of assets and the monitoring of ESG indicators of portfolio companies.

The process of analyzing environmental, social, and governance factors is set forth in an internal document governing the procedure for selecting managers, funds, and strategic partners.

The Corporation integrates ESG factors by investing in funds that, in accordance with their internal procedures, exclude or significantly restrict investments in companies directly or indirectly involved in the production, distribution, or sale of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, ammunition, tobacco products, as well as activities related to the extraction and production of coal, oil, and gas.

The results of the analysis of the ESG approaches of external managers and strategic partners are included in risk assessments and submitted to the Investment Committee and/or the Executive Board for review.

INVESTMENTS IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Corporation does not have a separate portfolio of investments in climate projects or a separate investment program for "green" assets. However, within its private market portfolios, there are investments in sustainable development projects, including those related to decarbonization.

COMMITMENT TO THE SANTIAGO PRINCIPLES

In 2014, the Corporation joined the International Forum of Sovereign Wealth Funds (IFSWF). Participation in the IFSWF reflects the Corporation's commitment to global best practices in sovereign asset management and sustainable investing. Within this professional community, the Santiago Principles are of particular importance, as they are aimed at ensuring transparency, sound governance, accountability, and the long-term sustainability of sovereign wealth funds.

For the Corporation, adherence to these principles means building the investment process around professionalism, risk control, transparency, fiduciary responsibility, and the long-term interests of the Sole Shareholder.

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VIII

FINANCIAL STABILITY

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The financial results of National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC for 2025 reflect the Corporation's solid financial position, stable asset and equity base, and the impact of changes in tax regulation on net profit.

When analyzing the Corporation's financial results, it is important to take into account the specific nature of its activities: assets under trust and investment management are not the Corporation's own assets and are therefore not reflected in its statement of financial position. The financial statements reflect the Corporation's own assets, liabilities, equity, income, and expenses in its capacity as an investment manager.

Analysis of Financial Results

As of 31 December 2025, the Corporation's total assets amounted to KZT 42.3 billion, increasing by 0.01% compared with the previous year.

Investment securities measured at amortized cost constitute the largest portion of the Corporation's assets. As of year-end 2025, their volume amounted to KZT 36.1 billion, representing approximately 85% of total assets. These securities consist of government securities issued by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan, denominated in KZT, with a credit rating of "BBB-" and maturing in 2034.

Cash and cash equivalents amounted to KZT 5.6 billion. The majority of these funds was placed in receivables under reverse repo transactions, classified as cash and cash equivalents due to their high liquidity, short maturities, and insignificant risk of changes in value.

The Corporation's interest and fee income in 2025 amounted to KZT 3.5 billion, an increase of 4.7% compared to 2024. Interest income amounted to KZT 3.2 billion and was generated primarily from investment securities measured at amortized cost, as well as income from reverse repo transactions, term deposits, and long-term loans issued to employees. Fee and commission income from services amounted to KZT 305.3 million, compared to KZT 282.6 million a year earlier.

The Corporation's operating expenses in 2025 amounted to KZT 2.7 billion, an increase of 5.8% compared to the previous year. Personnel expenses and related taxes remain the largest expense item. Communication and information services, short-term lease expenses, professional services, taxes other than income tax, and travel expenses also account for a significant share.

Pre-tax profit amounted to KZT 749.6 million, an increase of 1.1% compared to 2024. However, net profit for the year decreased to KZT 406.6 million, compared to KZT 759.8 million a year earlier. The decline was primarily driven by changes in the tax burden.

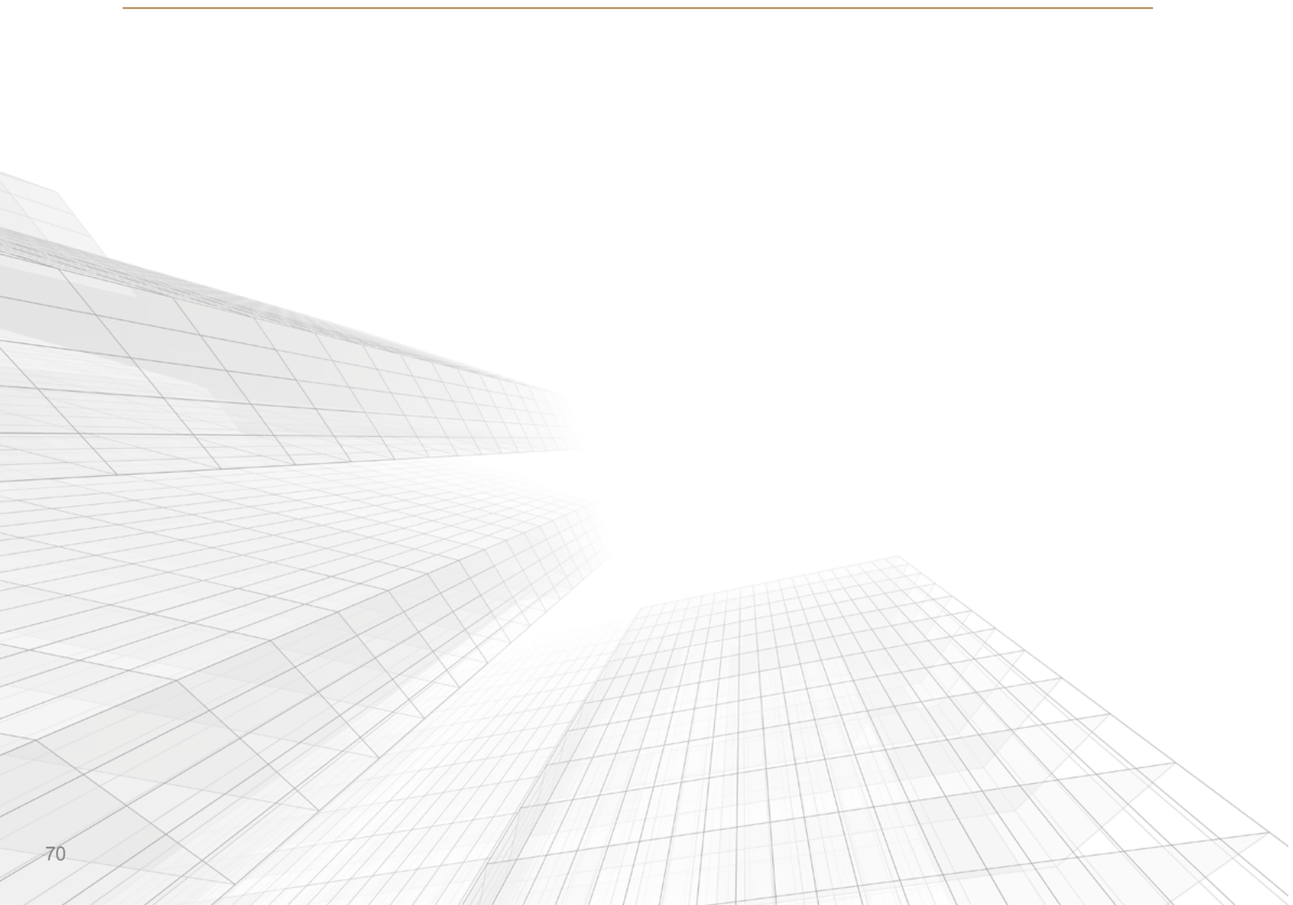
In 2025, the effective income tax rate amounted to 45.76%, compared to 2.50% in 2024. The significant increase was primarily driven by changes in the structure of the taxable base, including taxable income from government securities and income from repo transactions.

In addition, the tax calculation was affected by transitional provisions of the Tax Code applicable to 2025. Income tax expense for 2025 amounted to KZT 343.0 million, compared to income tax savings of KZT 18.5 million recognized in 2024.

Accordingly, the decline in net profit in 2025 was not driven by a deterioration in the Corporation's operating efficiency, as profit before tax continued to grow. The final financial result was primarily affected by changes in the taxation of income from financial instruments.

Key Financial Indicators of the Corporation, KZT thousand

Indicator	2025	2024
Total assets	42,319,127	42,314,719
Total liabilities	887,182	530,675
Equity	41,431,945	41,784,044
Income, interest and commissions	3,458,736	3,303,765
Operating expenses	(2,701,030)	(2,553,010)
Profit before tax	749,582	741,239
Net profit for the year	406,596	759,753



Equity and Dividends

The Corporation maintains capital at a level sufficient to ensure operational sustainability, fulfill strategic objectives, and maintain financial stability. Capital management is carried out by monitoring the Corporation's revenues, profits, liabilities, long-term development plans, and needs.

The Corporation's equity as of December 31, 2025, amounted to KZT 41.4 billion. The Corporation's authorized capital remains fully paid and amounts to KZT 40.0 billion. The issued capital consists of 4,000,000 common shares with a par value of KZT 10,000 each.

The 0.8% decrease in equity compared to 2024 is attributable to the payment of dividends to the Sole Shareholder, while maintaining a positive financial result for the reporting year. Retained earnings as of the end of 2025 amounted to KZT 1.4 billion.

In accordance with the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the amount of reserves available for distribution is limited to the amount of retained earnings reflected in the financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS accounting standards. A distribution may not be made if, as a result of such distribution, the Corporation's equity would become negative or if the distribution would render the Corporation insolvent.

In 2025, the Corporation declared and paid dividends to its Sole Shareholder – the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan – in the amount of KZT 759.8 million. The dividend per common share amounted to KZT 189.94. In 2024, dividends amounted to KZT 867.4 million, or KZT 216.85 per common share.

Dividend Payments

Period	Dividend Amount, KZT thousand	Per share, KZT
Paid in 2025 for 2024	759,750	189.94
Paid in 2024 for 2023	867,400	216.85

Dividend payments are made taking into account operating results, the amount of retained earnings, legal requirements, and the need to maintain the Corporation's financial stability. This approach allows for a balance between the interests of the Sole Shareholder and the Corporation's development needs.



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About the Report

This annual report of National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC has been prepared based on the Corporation's performance for 2025 and contains information on strategic development, investment activities, corporate governance, operational efficiency, sustainable development, and financial results.

The financial information in the report is based on the Corporation's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. Unless otherwise specified, monetary figures are presented in KZT, USD, or other currencies in accordance with the source of the disclosed information.

The report also includes analytical information on global alternative investment markets, prepared based on the Corporation's internal materials and external market sources. This information is intended to provide context for the market environment in which the Corporation conducts its investment activities.

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Report publication date: "5" June 2026.

Contact information for inquiries regarding the report: office@nicnbk.kz

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (PWC)

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder and the Board of Directors of the National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC:

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC (the "Company") as at 31 December 2025, and the Company's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the 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 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 Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Law on Audit Activity that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the IESBA Code.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 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 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 Company'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 Company'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 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

On behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Approved by:

Azamat Konratbaev
Managing Director
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
(General State License of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan #0000005 dated 21 October 1999)

Signed by:

Aigul Akhmetova
Partner
Auditor in charge
(Qualified Auditor's Certificate #0000083 dated 27 August 2012)

27 February 2026

Almaty, Kazakhstan



National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC
Statement of Financial Position

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	5,639,846	5,362,658
Investments in debt securities	6	36,064,263	36,363,102
Long-term loans issued to employees		150,734	192,336
Property, plant and equipment		22,398	27,546
Intangible assets		4,123	6,241
Deferred income tax asset	13	122,598	125,722
Other financial assets	7	158,035	79,600
Other assets	7	157,130	157,514
TOTAL ASSETS		**42,319,127**	**42,314,719**
LIABILITIES			
Payroll liabilities	8	442,849	459,482
Current tax liabilities	13	340,125	-
Other liabilities	8	104,208	71,193
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**887,182**	**530,675**
EQUITY	9		
Share capital		40,000,000	40,000,000
Additional paid-in capital		78,195	77,139
Retained earnings		1,353,750	1,706,905
TOTAL EQUITY		**41,431,945**	**41,784,044**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**42,319,127**	**42,314,719**

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Management of the Company on 27 February 2026:

Rysbekov S. D.
Chairman of the Management Board

Smailov D. K.
Chief Accountant

National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	Note	2025	2024
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	10	3,153,393	3,021,126
Operating expenses	11	(2,701,030)	(2,553,010)
Fee and commission income	12	305,343	282,639
Other expenses		(8,124)	(9,516)
Profit before tax		**749,582**	**741,239**
Income tax (expense)/benefit	13	(342,986)	18,515
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**406,596**	**759,753**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**406,596**	**759,753**

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Management of the Company on 27 February 2026:

Rysbekov S. D.
Chairman of the Management Board

Smailov D. K.
Chief Accountant

National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC
Statement of Cash Flows

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	Note	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Interest income received		3,379,181	3,101,850
Commission income from trust management received		229,372	206,669
Other operating expenses paid		(1,097,848)	(936,931)
Personnel expenses paid		(1,607,577)	(1,547,011)
Net decrease/(increase) in operating assets/liabilities:			
Other assets		(10,204)	(21,354)
Other liabilities		32,401	37,784
Net cash from operating expenses		**925,325**	**841,007**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of debt securities	5	(4,242,324)	(19,376,660)
Proceeds from disposal and redemption of debt securities	5	4,290,250	19,563,190
Long-term loans repaid by employees		66,727	33,892
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(3,040)	(2,289)
Net cash from investing activities		**111,613**	**218,133**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid	9	(759,750)	(867,400)
Net cash from financing activities		**(759,750)**	**(867,400)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**277,188**	**191,740**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		5,362,658	5,170,918
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	5	**5,639,846**	**5,362,658**

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Management of the Company on 27 February 2026:

Rysbekov S. D.
Chairman of the Management Board

Smailov D. K.
Chief Accountant

National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC
Statement of Changes in Equity

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	Note	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2024		40,000,000	76,084	1,814,551	41,890,635
Total comprehensive income for the year		-		759,754	759,754
Services and property received free of charge from the Parent Company	18	-	1,055	-	1,055
Dividends paid	9	-	-	(867,400)	(867,400)
Balance at 31 December 2024		**40,000,000**	**77,139**	**1,706,905**	**41,784,044**
Balance at 1 January 2025		40,000,000	77,139	1,706,905	41,784,044
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	406,595	406,595
Services and property received free of charge from the Parent Company	18	-	1,056	-	1,056
Dividends paid	9	-	-	(759,750)	(759,750)
Balance at 31 December 2025		**40,000,000**	**78,195**	**1,353,750**	**41,431,945**

Approved for issue and signed on behalf of the Management of the Company on 27 February 2026:

Rysbekov S. D.
Chairman of the Management Board

Smailov D. K.
Chief Accountant

IFRS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND NOTES

National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC
Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Reporting Entity

Organisational structure and activities

National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC (hereinafter, the “Company”) was established in the Republic of Kazakhstan as a joint-stock company in 2012, certificate of state registration of a legal entity No. 798-1910-06-AO dated 25 June 2012 (amended and supplemented on 31 January 2017).

The main activities of the Company are the implementation of activities on trust management of assets of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan, gold and foreign exchange assets of the National Bank of Kazakhstan (hereinafter, the “NBRK”), pension assets and other assets in the manner established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Company operated in the securities market based on a state license for investment portfolio management No. 4.1.4.110 dated 20 December 2012, issued by the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Due to amendments made to the Law on the Securities Market, the Company has been operating without a state license since 15 May 2015.

The Company is registered at Republic of Kazakhstan, Astana, Mangilik El avenue, 57A.

The sole shareholder of the Company is the NBRK (hereinafter, the "Parent Company"). All funds are raised from the Parent Company. In addition, the Company's activities are closely related to the requirements of the Parent Company. More detailed transactions with related parties are disclosed in Note 17.

In accordance with the terms of the agreements on trust investment management of part of the gold and foreign exchange assets of the NBRK and on investment management of part of the assets of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan, concluded between the Company and the NBRK, on 29 March 2013 and 26 December 2023, the NBRK and the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan created two special purpose companies in 2015 and 2023, respectively (hereinafter, the "Funds") for the purpose of implementing an investment program in alternative investments. The Company holds management shares worth 100 US dollars (Tenge 19 thousand and Tenge 46 thousand) in each Fund and manages the assets of the Funds. The share values are translated into Tenge at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. In the statement of financial position, these investments are recognised in other assets.

Even though the Company manages the assets of the Funds, it is not exposed to the risk of changes in the income of the Funds, since all economic benefits from investments made by the Funds are received directly by the NBRK and the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Refer to Note 17.

Operating environment of the Company

The long-term effects of the current political situation and its impact on economic situation are difficult to predict and management’s current expectations and estimates could differ from the actual results.

Inflation was relatively stable throughout 2025, at 12.3% in December 2025, compared to 8.6% in December 2024. The economy growth increased to 6.4% in 2025 compared to 3.8% in 2024. As at the date of issuing these financial statements the official exchange rate of the National Bank of the Republic Kazakhstan was Tenge 501.75 per US Dollar 1 compared to Tenge 502.57 per US Dollar 1 as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Tenge 523.54 per 1 US Dollar).

Overall, the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan continues to display some characteristics of emerging markets. These characteristics also include, but are not limited to, a national currency that is not freely convertible outside the country and a low level of liquidity in the securities market.

The economic environment has a significant impact on the Company's operations and financial position. Management takes the necessary measures to ensure the sustainable operation of the Company. However, the future consequences of the current economic situation are difficult to predict, and current expectations and estimates of management may differ from actual results. Prospects for future economic stability in the Republic of Kazakhstan largely depend on the effectiveness of economic measures taken by the government, as well as on legal and political changes that are beyond the Company's control.

National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC
Notes to the Financial Statements

2 Basis of Preparation

Basis for the preparation of financial statements

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards for the year ended 31 December 2025, using the historical cost convention. Significant information about the accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements is presented in the relevant Notes.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. In addition, management must rely on its judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. Areas of accounting that involve a higher degree of estimation or complexity, and areas in which assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are identified in Note 4.

A number of the 2024 disclosures in these financial statements have been made consistent with the 2025 disclosures for purposes of improved presentation.

Functional currency and presentation currency of financial statements

The functional currency of the Company is the Kazakhstani tenge, which, being the national currency of the Republic of Kazakhstan, best reflects the economic essence of most of the Company's transactions and the related circumstances affecting its activities.

The Kazakhstani tenge is also the presentation currency of these financial statements.

All numerical values presented in tenge are rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

Going concern

Management has prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis.

Presentation of items in the statement of financial position in order of liquidity

The Company does not have a clearly identifiable operating cycle and therefore the Company does not present current and non-current assets and liabilities separately in the statement of financial position. Instead, assets and liabilities are presented by expected maturity dates in Note 14.

The table below provides information on amounts expected to be recovered or settled within or after 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Amounts expected to be recovered or settled			Amounts expected to be recovered or settled		
In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	Within 12 months after the reporting period	After 12 months after the reporting period	Total	Within 12 months after the reporting period	After 12 months after the reporting period	Total
ASSETS						
Property, plant and equipment	-	22,398	22,398	-	27,546	27,546
Intangible assets	-	4,123	4,123	-	6,240	6,240
Deferred income tax assets	-	122,598	122,598	-	125,722	125,722
Other assets	69,435	87,695	157,130	52,977	104,537	157,514
LIABILITIES						
Payroll liabilities	442,849	-	442,849	459,482	-	459,482
Current tax liabilities	340,125	-	340,125	-	-	-
Other liabilities	104,208	-	104,208	71,193	-	71,193

3 Adoption of New or Revised Standards and Interpretations

The following new standards and the amendments became effective from 1 January 2025:

- Amendments to IAS 21 Lack of Exchangeability (Issued on 15 August 2023 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025).

3 Adoption of New or Revised Standards and Interpretations (continued)

Certain new standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 or later, and which the Company has not early adopted.

- 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).
- 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).
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (Issued on 9 May 2024, then amended on 21 August 2025 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027).
- IFRS 14, Regulatory Deferral Accounts (issued on 30 January 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (issued on 11 September 2014 and effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined by the IASB).
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards (Issued in July 2024 and effective from 1 January 2026).

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

4 Critical Accounting Estimates, and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

Trust management

The Company provides trust management services for the assets of the NBRK and the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan, namely, it manages assets or invests the received funds in various financial instruments in accordance with the instructions received. Assets received in trust management are not assets of the Company and are not reflected in its statement of financial position. For this assessment, the Company considered the following factors:

- The sole beneficiaries from the activities of the Funds are the NBRK and the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Company has rights only to remuneration within the amount established by the trust investment management agreements. The Company is also not exposed to risks associated with variable income.
- The Company holds management shares in each Fund, which gives it the power to influence decisions made by the Funds. However, the Company does not control the investments, but merely exercises the right to make decisions delegated to it under the agreement on trust management services of the NBRK assets. As the Parent Company, the NBRK has the right to influence decisions made by the Company.
- The Company is not exposed to credit risk when carrying out trust management.

Based on the above, in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements”, the Funds are not objects of consolidation for the Company. See Note 17.

5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Current account	-	5
Investment account	34,390	20,614
Term deposits in banks with a placement period of less than 90 days	72,897	38,260
Accounts receivable from reverse repo transactions concluded on the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange	5,532,559	5,303,779
Total cash and cash equivalents	**5,639,846**	**5,362,658**

Cash and cash equivalents are items which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Funds that are restricted from being used for a period greater than three months when originated are excluded from cash and cash equivalents in both the statement of financial position and the statement of cash flows. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost because: (i) they are held to collect contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and (ii) they are not designated and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

5 Cash and Cash Equivalents (continued)

The Company classifies reverse repo transactions as cash and cash equivalents because: (i) they are highly liquid, which facilitates their rapid conversion to cash, (ii) the transactions have an insignificant risk of changes in value, and (iii) the original maturity of the transactions is less than three months.

According to the brokerage services and nominal holding agreement dated 12 July 2023 No. NDLA970, the Company transferred its own assets (securities and part of the cash) to the nominal holding of BCC Invest JSC (to the account in the Central Securities Depository JSC) for the provision of brokerage services for transactions and deals with securities and other financial instruments in the securities market on behalf of the Company. As of 31 December 2025, the amount of cash in nominal holding of BCC Invest JSC on the account of the Central Securities Depository JSC is Tenge 5,566,949 thousand (31 December 2024: Tenge 5,324,393 thousand). According to the international rating agency Moody's, the rating of JSC BCC Invest is at the level of «Ba2» (2024 year: «BB-»).

Accounts receivable under reverse repo transactions amount to Tenge 5,532,559 thousand and are secured by a pledge of securities (fair value as of 31 December 2025: 5,435,108 Tenge thousand). As of the date of issuance of the financial statements, accounts receivable under reverse repo transactions were fully repaid.

As of 31 December 2025, the amount of cash on the current account and on the term deposit in Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC is Tenge 72,897 thousand (31 December 2024: Tenge 38,265 thousand). According to Bloomberg, on the scale of the international rating agency Standard & Poor's, the rating of Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan JSC is at the level of "BBB-".

As of 31 December 2025, the allowance for expected credit losses in relation to cash and cash equivalents is considered immaterial (31 December 2024: immaterial).

During 2025, the Company acquired short-term investment securities in the amount of Tenge 4,242,324 thousand (in 2024: Tenge 19,376,660 thousand) and redeemed them at the end of the circulation period in the amount of Tenge 4,290,250 thousand (in 2024: Tenge 19,563,190 thousand). All cash and cash equivalents are classified as Stage 1 of the credit risk level.

6 Investments in Debt Securities

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Investments in debt securities measured at amortised cost	36,064,263	36,363,102
Total investmeandebt securities	**36,064,263**	**36,363,102**

Investment securities measured at amortised cost

The total amount of investment securities measured at amortised cost is represented by government securities of the Ministry of Finance, denominated in Tenge, with a credit rating of "BBB-" and maturities in 2034.

Credit ratings are presented in accordance with the standards of the rating agency "Standard & Poor's" or similar standards of other international rating agencies.

In accordance with the Investment Policy, the Company holds these securities within the framework of a business model, the objective of which is to collect contractual cash flows.

As at 31 December 2025, the allowance for expected credit losses in respect of investment securities measured at amortised cost is immaterial (31 December 2024: immaterial).

All investment securities measured at amortised cost are classified as Stage 1 credit risk.

7 Other financial assets and other assets

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Other financial assets		
Accounts receivable for trust management fees	158,035	79,600
Other assets		
Withholding taxes	87,630	104,472
Other	69,500	53,042
Total other assets	**315,165**	**237,114**

8 Other Liabilities and Payroll Liabilities

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Accounts payable to suppliers	4,746	2,475
Total financial liabilities	**4,746**	**2,475**
Payroll liabilities	442,849	459,482
Other non-financial liabilities	99,462	68,718
Total non-financial liabilities	**542,311**	**528,200**
Total liabilities	**547,057**	**530,675**

9 Share Capital and Reserves

Issued capital

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the authorised, issued and outstanding share capital consisted of 4,000,000 ordinary shares. The par value of each share is Tenge 10,000.

Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared and are entitled to one vote per share at annual and general meetings of shareholders of the Company.

Additional paid-in capital

Additional paid-in capital represents other services received free of charge from a shareholder of the Company, less income tax.

Dividends

In accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the amount of the Company's reserves available for distribution is limited to the amount of retained earnings as reflected in the Company's financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. No distribution may be made if the amount of the Company's equity becomes negative as a result of the distribution or if such distribution would result in the insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company.

In 2025, the Company declared and paid dividends in the amount of Tenge 759,750 thousand, Tenge 189.94 per ordinary share (2024: Tenge 867,400 thousand, Tenge 216.85 per ordinary share).

10 Interest Income Calculated Using the Effective Interest Method

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	2025	2024
Interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost:		
Investments in debt securities measured at amortised cost	2,260,314	2,416,785
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Reverse repo receivables	842,103	569,809
Term deposits	17,811	12,200
Long-term loans issued to employees	33,165	22,332
Total interest income	**3,153,393**	**3,021,126**

Interest income for all debt instruments is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. This calculation includes in interest income all fees and charges paid and received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and any other premium or discount.

Fees that are related to the effective interest rate include fees received or paid by the entity in connection with the origination or acquisition of a financial asset.

11 Operating Expenses

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	2025	2024
Wages and related taxes	1,591,557	1,594,070
Communication and information services	451,376	301,778
Short-term rental expenses	193,305	107,065
Professional services	143,565	244,653
Taxes other than income tax	118,497	93,226
Travel expenses	106,254	120,250
Employee trainings	48,672	25,760
Transportation expense	15,644	11,863
Depreciation and amortisation	10,306	33,232
Insurance	8,661	9,725
Stationery and other supplies	3,220	3,434
Other	9,973	7,954
Total operating expenses	**2,701,030**	**2,553,010**

Wages and related taxes

Salaries, wages, state pension fund contributions, social security contributions, paid annual leave and sick leave, and bonuses are accrued as the related services are rendered by the Company's employees. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay pensions or similar benefits, other than payments under the state defined contribution plan.

Included in professional services are audit services in the amount of Tenge 38,280 thousand (2024: Tenge 35,840 thousand). There were no additional non-audit services provided by the Company's auditor in 2025 and 2024.

12 Fee and Commission Income

The entire amount of income from the provision of services relates to the management fee received in accordance with the agreements on trust management of a part of the gold and foreign exchange assets and on investment management of a part of the assets of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan, concluded in 2013 and 2023, respectively, with the NBRK. In 2025 and 2024, under the agreement on trust management of a part of the gold and foreign exchange assets, the annual fee was calculated as a fixed amount of USD 8,000 converted into tenge at the official exchange rate of the NBRK in effect at the end of the last business day of the reporting year. In 2025, under the agreement on investment management of a part of the assets of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the quarterly management fee was 0.06% per annum of the arithmetic average value of the assets of the portfolio of alternative instruments of the portfolio.

Commission income is recognised over the period using the straight-line write-off method upon the fact of rendering services.

13 Income Tax (Expense)/Benefit

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	2025	2024
Current income tax expense	(340,126)	-
Deferred tax	(2,860)	18,515
Total income tax (expense)/benefit	**(342,986)**	**18,515**

Current tax is calculated based on the amounts of income tax expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities in respect of taxable profits or losses for the current and prior periods. In 2025, the current income tax rate is 10% and the deferred income tax rate is 20% (2024: 20%).

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method for tax loss carryforwards and temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

In 2025, amendments and additions to the Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan came into force, providing for a number of transitional provisions aimed at the phased implementation of new tax legislation. A new Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan came into effect in 2026, introducing changes to the procedure for forming the tax base, applying deductions and adjustments, and certain aspects of tax administration. As of the reporting date, the

Company is conducting a comprehensive analysis of the provisions of the new Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and assessing the potential impact on its financial statements.

Reconciliation of tax expense amounts and profit or loss amounts multiplied by the applicable tax rate as of December 31:

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	2025	2024
Profit before taxes	749,582	741,239
Theoretical tax deductions at the statutory rate (2025: 20%; 2024: 20%)	(149,916)	(148,248)
Non-taxable income from government securities	-	171,514
Adjustment of remuneration for government securities and repo transactions in 2025 at a rate of 10% (2024: 0%)	(188,527)	-
Non-deductible expense	(4,543)	(4,751)
Total income tax (expense)/benefit	**(342,986)**	**18,515**

In 2025, the effective income tax rate was 45.76% (2024: 2.50%). The significant increase is due to changes in the tax base structure, including the introduction of taxable income from government securities and income from repo transactions. Additionally, transitional rules of the Tax Code, applicable for 2025, played a significant role in changing the tax calculation, significantly affecting the final rate.

13 Income Tax (Expense)/Benefit (Continued)

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

Differences between IFRS Accounting Standards and the tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan give rise to temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and for income tax purposes. The tax effects of the movement of these temporary differences are presented in detail below. The change in the amount of temporary differences during the period ended 31 December 2025 is presented as follows:

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	1 January 2025	Credited to profit or loss	Charged to other comprehensive income	31 December 2025
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	-	2,008	-	2,008
Long-term loans issued to employees	17,417	(5,025)	-	12,392
Other liabilities	108,305	157	(264)	108,198
Net deferred tax asset	**125,722**	**(2,860)**	**(264)**	**122,598**

The change in the amount of temporary differences during the period ended 31 December 2024 is presented as follows:

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	1 January 2024	Credited to profit or loss	Charged to other comprehensive income	31 December 2024
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	(877)	877	-	-
Long-term loans issued to employees	20,161	(2,744)	-	17,417
Other liabilities	88,207	20,382	(284)	108,305
Net deferred tax asset	**107,491**	**18,515**	**(284)**	**125,722**

The period of carried forward tax losses is not limited by the current tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Company's management assessed the probability of recovery of deferred tax assets and concluded that recognition of tax assets is justified based on expected taxable income, taking into account deductible temporary differences.

Income tax reflected directly in equity

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	2025	2024
Services and fixed assets received free of charge from a shareholder of the Company	264	284

14 Risk Management

Risk management policies and procedures

Risk management is fundamental to the Company's activities and is an essential element of the Company's operating activities. Market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk are the main risks faced by the Company in the course of its activities.

The Company's risk management policy is aimed at identifying, analysing and managing the risks to which the Company is exposed, setting risk limits and related controls, and continuously assessing the level of risk and its compliance with the established limits. The risk management policies and procedures are reviewed on a regular basis to reflect changes in the market situation, the products and services offered, and emerging best practices.

14 Risk Management (Continued)

The Board of Directors is responsible for the proper functioning of the risk management control system, for managing key risks and approving risk management policies and procedures, as well as for approving major transactions.

The Management Board of the Company is responsible for monitoring and implementing risk mitigation measures and ensuring that the Company operates within the established risk limits. The Risk Manager is responsible for overall risk management and compliance with applicable laws and regulations, as well as for monitoring the application of general principles and methods for identifying, assessing, managing and reporting on both financial and non-financial risks. Both external and internal risk factors are identified and managed within the Company's organisational structure.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risk consists of foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and other price risks. Market risk arises from open positions in interest rate and equity financial instruments that are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the volatility of market prices and exchange rates.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters while optimising the return on risk.

The Risk Management Department is responsible for market risk management.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. An entity is exposed to the effects of fluctuations in prevailing market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. Such fluctuations may increase the interest margin, but may also decrease it or, if interest rates change unexpectedly, result in losses.

14 Risk Management (Continued)

The risk of changes in interest rates is controlled by monitoring the gap between interest rates. Brief information on the timing of the revision of interest rates for major financial instruments can be presented as follows:

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	Up to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Interest free	Carrying value
31 December 2025							
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	5,639,846	-	-	-	-	-	5,639,846
Long-term loans to employees	1,807	1,785	3,540	39,907	103,695	-	150,734
Investments in debt securities at amortised cost	-	1,590,443	-	-	34,473,820	-	36,064,263
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	158,035	158,035
TOTAL ASSETS	**5,641,653**	**1,592,228**	**3,540**	**39,907**	**34,577,515**	**158,035**	**42,012,878**
LIABILITIES							
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	4,746	4,746
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,746**	**4,746**
NET POSITION	**5,641,653**	**1,592,228**	**3,540**	**39,907**	**34,577,515**	**153,289**	**42,008,132**
31 December 2024							
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	5,342,039	-	-	-	-	20,619	5,362,658
Long-term loans to employees	2,110	2,078	4,108	47,480	136,560	-	192,336
Investments in debt securities at amortised cost	-	1,590,443	-	-	34,772,659	-	36,363,102
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	79,600	79,600
TOTAL ASSETS	**5,344,149**	**1,592,521**	**4,108**	**47,480**	**34,909,219**	**100,219**	**41,997,696**
LIABILITIES							
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	2,475	2,475
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,475**	**2,475**
NET POSITION	**5,344,149**	**1,592,521**	**4,108**	**47,480**	**34,909,219**	**97,744**	**41,995,221**

14 Risk Management (Continued)

Average effective interest rate

The following table shows the average effective interest rates on financial assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

	Average effective interest rate, %	
In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	**2025**	**2024**
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Short-term deposits in banks	15.15	13.17
Long-term loans issued to employees	10.24	10.34
Investments in debt securities measured at amortised cost	6.36	6.36

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The interest rate sensitivity analysis of profit or loss and equity (net of tax) based on a simplified scenario of a parallel shift of 100 basis points upward or downward in interest rates and the revised interest-bearing asset and liability positions effective as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 can be presented as follows:

	Total equity	
In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	**2025**	**2024**
Parallel 100 basis point shift downwards	59,966	59,299
Parallel 100 basis point shift upwards	(59,966)	(59,299)

Currency risk

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company's assets and liabilities were denominated in Tenge.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from default by a borrower or counterparty to the Company. The Company manages credit risk (for recognised financial assets and unrecognised contractual commitments) through the application of approved policies and procedures.

Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is reflected in the carrying amount of financial assets in the statement of financial position. As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Company did not have any past due or impaired financial assets.

The maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of financial assets as of the reporting date can be represented as follows:

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	**31 December 2025**	**31 December 2024**
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,639,846	5,362,658
Long-term loans to employees	150,734	192,336
Investments in debt securities at amortised cost	36,064,263	36,363,102
Other financial assets	158,035	79,600
Total maximum exposure to credit risk	**42,012,878**	**41,997,696**

14 Risk Management (Continued)

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The disclosures in the tables below include information about financial assets and financial liabilities that:

- qualify for offsetting in the Company's statement of financial position; or
- are subject to an enforceable master netting agreement or similar agreements that extend to similar financial instruments, regardless of whether they qualify for offsetting in the statement of financial position.

Similar agreements include derivative clearing agreements, global master repurchase agreements and global master securities lending agreements.

The Company receives and accepts collateral in the form of cash and marketable securities in respect of the following transactions:

- Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements.

This means that the securities received as collateral/pledged as collateral may be pledged or sold during the term of the transaction but must be returned before the maturity of the transaction. The terms of the transaction also provide each counterparty with the right to terminate the relevant transactions as a result of the counterparty's failure to provide collateral.

The table presents financial assets and financial liabilities that are subject to legally enforceable master netting agreements and similar agreements as of 31 December 2025; there are no similar transactions as of 31 December 2024.

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	**Gross amounts before offsetting in the statement of financial position**	**Gross amounts set off in the statement of financial position**	**Net amount after offsetting in the statement of financial position**	**Amounts subject to master netting and similar arrangements not set off in the statement of financial position**
Types of financial assets				
Receivables under reverse repo transactions	5,532,559	-	5,532,559	5,532,559
Total financial assets	**5,532,559**	**-**	**5,532,559**	**5,532,559**

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will have difficulty meeting its financial obligations settled by transferring cash. Liquidity risk arises when the maturities of assets and liabilities do not match. Matching and/or controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is a fundamental aspect of liquidity risk management. Due to the variety of transactions carried out and the associated uncertainty, complete matching of the maturities of assets and liabilities is not a common practice for financial institutions, which makes it possible to increase the profitability of transactions but increases the risk of losses.

The Company maintains the required level of liquidity in order to ensure the continuous availability of cash required to meet all obligations as they fall due. The liquidity management procedure is reviewed and approved by the Management Board.

14 Risk Management (Continued)

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments by maturity as of 31 December 2025:

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	On demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	5,639,846	-	-	-	-	5,639,846
Investment in debt securitites	-	1,590,443	-	-	34,473,820	36,064,263
Long-term loans issued to employees	1,807	1,785	3,540	39,907	103,694	150,734
Other financial assets	-	158,035	-	-	-	158,035
Total	**5,641,653**	**1,750,263**	**3,540**	**39,907**	**34,577,515**	**42,012,878**
Liabilities						
Other financial liabilities	-	4,746	-	-	-	4,746
Total potential future payments on financial liabilities	**-**	**4,746**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,746**
Liquidity gap arising from financial instruments	**5,641,653**	**1,745,517**	**3,540**	**39,907**	**34,577,515**	**42,008,132**

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

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	On demand and less than 1 month	From 1 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	5,362,658	-	-	-	-	5,362,658
Long-term loans issued to employees	2,110	2,078	4,108	47,480	136,560	192,336
Investment in debt securities	-	1,590,443	-	-	34,772,659	36,363,102
Other financial assets	-	79,600	-	-	-	79,600
Total	**5,364,768**	**1,672,121**	**4,108**	**47,480**	**34,909,219**	**41,997,696**
Liabilities						
Other financial liabilities	-	2,475	-	-	-	2,475
Total potential future payments on financial liabilities	**-**	**2,475**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,475**
Liquidity gap arising from financial instruments	**5,364,768**	**1,669,646**	**4,108**	**47,480**	**34,909,219**	**41,995,221**

15 Management of Capital

The Company does not have a formal capital management policy; however, the management takes measures to maintain capital at a level sufficient to meet the Company's operational and strategic needs, as well as to maintain the confidence of market participants. This is achieved through effective cash management, continuous monitoring of the Company's revenues and profits, and long-term investment plans, financed by cash flows from the Company's operating activities. By implementing these measures, the Company strives to ensure sustainable profit growth.

16 Contingencies and Commitments

Tax contingencies in Kazakhstan

The tax environment in the Republic of Kazakhstan is subject to change and inconsistent application and interpretation. In particular, current subsoil use contracts have been tax-neutral since 1 January 2009, and tax liabilities are calculated in accordance with the generally established procedure. This could lead to unfavorable changes in the tax positions of subsoil users, including the Company's position. Discrepancies in the interpretation of Kazakhstani laws and regulations between the Company and Kazakhstani authorized bodies could result in the assessment of additional taxes, fines, and penalties.

Kazakhstan's tax legislation and practice are constantly evolving and therefore subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes, which may have retroactive effect. Tax authorities may conduct a retrospective audit for five years after the end of the tax year.

The Company's management, based on its understanding of the applicable Kazakhstan tax laws, regulations, and court decisions, believes that tax liabilities are fully reflected. However, given the fact that interpretations of tax legislation by various regulatory authorities may differ from the views of management, if enforcement actions are taken by regulatory authorities, their impact on these financial statements could be material.

17 Trust Management

The Company provides trust management services for the Parent Company's assets, namely, it manages assets or invests the funds received in various financial instruments in accordance with the client's instructions. The Company receives a commission fee for providing these services. Assets received in trust management are not assets of the Company and, accordingly, are not reflected in its statement of financial position. The Company is not exposed to credit risk when making these investments, since it does not issue guarantees for these investments. With respect to these financial instruments, the amount of potential risk to the Company at any given time is minimal. The Company acts as an agent since there is no element of interrelation between powers and income. Accordingly, in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements", the Funds are not an object of consolidation for the Company.

18 Related Party Transactions

Control relationships

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company is wholly owned by the NBRK. The Parent Company produces publicly available consolidated financial statements.

Transactions with members of key management personnel for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, the total amount of remuneration included in personnel costs can be presented as follows:

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	2025	2024
Wages and other related taxes	262,382	239,275
Payroll taxes	32,289	24,525
Total	**294,671**	**263,800**

As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the balances on accounts with members of key management personnel are as follows:

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	2025	2024
Statement of financial position		
Long-term loans issued to employees	52,358	54,939

18 Related Party Transactions (Continued)

Transactions with other related parties

As of 31 December 2025, the balances on accounts and the corresponding gain or loss on transactions with other related parties were:

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	Parent Company	Other subsidiaries of the Parent Company	State-owned enterprises	Total
Statement of financial position				
ASSETS				
Investment in debt securities	-	-	36,064,263	36,064,263
Deferred tax assets	-	-	122,598	122,598
Other assets	158,035	-	87,630	245,665
LIABILITIES				
Currrent tax liabilities	-	-	(340,125)	(340,125)
Other liabilities	-	(1,594)	-	(1,594)
Profit or loss				
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method	47,926	-	2,212,387	2,260,313
Operating expenses	(1,319)	(42,254)	(292,729)	(336,302)
Fee and commission income	305,343	-	-	305,343
Income tax expense	-	-	(342,986)	(342,986)

As at 31 December 2024, the balances on accounts and the corresponding gain or loss on transactions with other related parties were:

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	Parent Company	Other subsidiaries of the Parent Company	State-owned enterprises	Total
Statement of financial position				
ASSETS				
Investment in debt securities	-	-	36,363,102	36,363,102
Deferred tax assets	-	-	125,722	125,722
Other assets	79,600	-	104,472	184,072
LIABILITIES				
Other liabilities	-	(48)	-	(48)
Profit or loss				
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method	186,530	-	2,230,255	2,416,785
Operating expenses	(1,319)	(46,004)	(238,962)	(286,285)
Fee and commission income	282,639	-	-	282,639
Income tax benefit	-	-	18,515	18,515

In 2025, the Parent Company provided services for Tenge 1,056 thousand for the technical maintenance of the Company's information systems (2024: Tenge 1,055 thousand). These services were transferred to the Company free of charge, net of income tax.

19 Financial Assets and Liabilities: Fair Value and Accounting Classifications

Accounting classifications and fair value

Fair value measurements are intended to estimate the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. However, given the uncertainties and judgments involved, fair value should not be assumed to be the amount at which assets will be realised immediately or liabilities settled.

19 Financial Assets and Liabilities: Fair Value and Accounting Classifications (Continued)

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices or dealer prices. The Company determines the fair value of all other financial instruments of the Company using other valuation techniques. However, given the uncertainties and judgments involved, fair value should not be assumed to be the amount at which assets will be realised immediately or liabilities settled.

Fair value measurement hierarchy

The Company measures fair value using the following fair value measurement hierarchy, which takes into account the materiality of the inputs used to develop those measurements:

- Level 1: Quoted prices in an active market (unadjusted) for identical financial instruments;
- Level 2: Inputs other than those in Level 1, either directly (i.e. quoted prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from quoted prices). This category includes instruments valued using quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments, quoted market prices for similar instruments in markets that are not considered active, or other valuation techniques where all of the inputs used are based, directly or indirectly, on observable inputs;
- Level 3: Inputs that are not observable. This category includes instruments valued using information that is not based on observable market data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the measurement of the instrument. This category includes instruments valued using quoted prices for similar instruments that require the use of significant unobservable adjustments or judgments to reflect differences between the instruments.

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments not measured at fair value as of 31 December 2025, broken down by the levels of the fair value hierarchy to which the fair value measurement is assigned:

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Total carrying value
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	5,639,846	-	5,639,846	5,639,846
Long-term loans issued to employees	-	150,734	150,734	150,734
Investments in debt securities measured at amortised cost	22,226,904	-	22,226,904	36,064,263
Other financial assets	-	158,035	158,035	158,035

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments not measured at fair value as of 31 December 2024, broken down by the levels of the fair value hierarchy to which the fair value measurement is assigned:

In thousands of Kazakhstani tenge	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Total carrying value
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	5,362,658	-	5,362,658	5,362,658
Long-term loans issued to employees	-	192,336	192,336	192,336
Investments in debt securities measured at amortised cost	26,774,189	-	26,774,189	36,363,102
Other financial assets	-	79,600	79,600	79,600

20 Events after the Reporting Period

There were no significant events after the end of the reporting period.

REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES AND PROVISIONS OF THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE

In accordance with the Corporate Governance Code approved by the decision No. 99 of the Sole Shareholder of National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan JSC dated July 18, 2025, the Corporate Secretary prepares a report on compliance/non-compliance with the principles and provisions of the Code on an annual basis.

The Code is aimed at improving the Company's corporate governance system, ensuring transparency of management processes, increasing the efficiency of management bodies, as well as confirming the Company's commitment to generally accepted standards of good corporate governance and best international practices.

The Code is based on the following key principles of corporate governance:

- delineation of powers;
- protection of the rights and interests of the Sole Shareholder;
- effective management of the Company by the Board of Directors and the Management Board;
- sustainable development;
- risk management, internal control and audit;
- management of corporate conflicts and conflicts of interest;
- transparency and objectivity of disclosure of information about the Company's activities.

Taking into account that the Code was approved by the Sole Shareholder in 2025, some of its provisions in the reporting period were at the stage of phased implementation.

The report contains an assessment of the degree of compliance of the Company's activities with the principles and provisions of the Code, as well as information on the provisions of the Code that were not applied in the reporting period or are at the stage of implementation.

The full version of the Report on Compliance with the Principles and Provisions of the Corporate Governance Code for 2025 is available on the official website of the Corporation: **www.nicnbk.kz**

Glossary

Term / Abbreviation	Definition
NIC NBK JSC / Corporation	National Investment Corporation of the National Bank of Kazakhstan Joint Stock Company
AI / Alternative Investments	Investments in assets other than traditional public equities and bonds. In the report, these include private equity, hedge funds, real estate, infrastructure, private debt, digital assets, and other alternative instruments.
NBRK	National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Assets under management	Assets entrusted to the Corporation for trust or investment management. Such assets are not the Corporation's own assets and are not reflected on its balance sheet.
Benchmark	A benchmark or index used to evaluate the performance of an investment portfolio or a specific strategy.
Global managers	International investment managers who manage funds and strategies across various alternative asset classes.
Trust management	A form of asset management in which the Corporation acts on behalf of the client within the framework of an established investment mandate and approved limits.
GFEA	Gold and foreign exchange assets of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
Investment Mandate	The set of objectives, restrictions, asset classes, eligible instruments, and risk parameters within which portfolio management is conducted.
Investment Manager	An organization that manages an investment portfolio in accordance with the established mandate, strategy, and constraints.
Capital calls	Capital calls by funds requiring investors to fund a portion of their previously committed capital.
Distributions	Payments made by the fund to investors, including capital returns and investment income.
Cryptoassets / digital assets	Digital instruments based on distributed ledger technologies, including cryptocurrencies and related investment instruments.
National Fund / NF RK	National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan
UAPF	Unified Accumulative Pension Fund
Santiago Principles	International principles for the sound governance of sovereign wealth funds focused on transparency, accountability, effective management, risk control, and long-term sustainability.
Core-Satellite Strategy	An investment approach in which the core portfolio is built on stable core strategies, while the satellite portion includes specialized funds, secondary investments, and co-investments.
Sovereign Assets	Assets of the state and state institutions, including gold and foreign exchange assets, National Fund assets, and other long-term assets.

Term / Abbreviation	Definition
Hedge Funds	Investment funds that use a wide range of strategies and instruments to generate returns and diversify the portfolio, including under conditions of market uncertainty.
Private debt	Debt financing provided outside of public capital markets, including direct lending, distressed debt, and other private lending strategies.
Private equity	Investments in private companies, including buyout strategies, growth equity, venture capital, secondary transactions, and co-investments.
AUM / Assets under management	Assets under management.
CAIA / Chartered Alternative Investment Analyst	An international professional qualification in the field of alternative investments.
CFA / Chartered Financial Analyst	An international professional qualification in investment analysis and asset management.
CIPM / Certificate in Investment Performance Measurement	An international qualification in investment performance measurement.
CIA / Certified Internal Auditor	An international qualification in the field of internal auditing.
DipIFR / Diploma in International Financial Reporting	Qualification in international financial reporting.
ESG	Environmental, social, and governance factors considered in investment analysis, manager evaluation, and risk management.
FRM / Financial Risk Manager	An international professional qualification in financial risk management.
IFSWF / International Forum of Sovereign Wealth Funds	An international forum of sovereign wealth funds that brings together sovereign wealth funds and organizations committed to best practices in the management of public assets.
KYC / Know Your Customer	A procedure for identifying and verifying counterparties.
AML / Anti-Money Laundering	Measures to combat the laundering of proceeds from criminal activities and the financing of terrorism.
REPO / Reverse REPO	A transaction involving the sale or purchase of securities with an obligation to resell or repurchase, used, among other things, for liquidity management.
SMA / Separately Managed Account	A separately managed account created at an investor’s request, providing an individual investment mandate, enhanced transparency, and flexible management parameters.

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