

Eurasia Insurance Company JSC

Separate Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2025

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Eurasia Insurance Company JSC

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

In preparing the separate financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the 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.

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Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 auditors' report to the related disclosures in the separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' 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 separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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



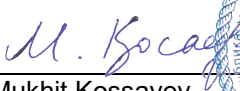
The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is:



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

KPMG Audit LLC

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



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

30 April 2026

Eurasia Insurance Company JSC
Separate Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2025

KZT'000	Note	2025	2024
Insurance revenue	5	195,451,700	187,303,571
Insurance service expenses	6	(122,495,349)	(138,787,343)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts	17	(12,207,186)	(11,383,211)
Insurance service result		60,749,165	37,133,017
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method	7	48,102,705	40,386,860
Other investment (losses)/gains, net	8	(6,949,563)	32,734,478
Net impairment (loss)/recovery on financial assets	9	(256,768)	2,044,598
Investment return		40,896,374	75,165,936
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	10	(15,143,991)	(36,428,561)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	10	1,016,595	1,347,956
Net financial result		(14,127,396)	(35,080,605)
Other operating expenses	6	(12,726,154)	(11,658,112)
Interest expenses	7	(4,381,839)	(3,608,151)
Other income/(expense), net		515,214	(33,782)
Profit before income tax		70,925,364	61,918,303
Income tax expense	11	(9,834,390)	(4,383,003)
Profit for the year		61,090,974	57,535,300
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax			
<i>Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Equity investments at FVOCI – net change in fair value		3,870,918	6,251,113
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>			
Debt investments at FVOCI:			
Net change in fair value		(2,845,491)	890,434
Net amount reclassified to profit or loss		(61,618)	8,769
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		963,809	7,150,316
Total comprehensive income for the year		62,054,783	64,685,616

The separate financial statements as set out on pages 6 to 67 were approved by the Management Board on 30 April 2026.



I.V. Grents
 Acting Chief Accountant

Eurasia Insurance Company JSC
Separate Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2025

KZT'000	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	51,770,164	32,403,815
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:	13		
- held by the Company		106,463,123	113,350,417
- pledged under sale and repurchase agreements		11,400,150	9,873,854
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	14		
- held by the Company		376,833,352	345,569,457
- pledged under sale and repurchase agreements		16,444,574	23,099,121
Investment property	15	6,791,533	4,406,037
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	16	4,334,695	6,374,440
Reinsurance contract assets	17	8,916,947	5,444,967
Investments in subsidiary	18	21,735,976	21,735,976
Other assets		1,304,985	1,751,032
Total assets		605,995,499	564,009,116
LIABILITIES			
Insurance contract liabilities	17	218,176,748	231,852,613
Advances on insurance contracts		1,538,235	930,524
Amounts payable under repurchase agreements	19	26,778,761	34,398,758
Other payables		525,492	1,370,962
Deferred tax liabilities	11	924,202	12,956
Current tax liability		319,951	578,973
Other liabilities	20	4,250,342	3,437,345
Total liabilities		252,513,731	272,582,131
EQUITY			
Share capital	21(a)	244,223,458	214,287,628
Statutory reserve	21(d)	170,374	-
Revaluation reserve		18,061,131	17,097,322
Retained earnings		91,026,805	60,042,035
Total equity		353,481,768	291,426,985
Total liabilities and equity		605,995,499	564,009,116

Eurasia Insurance Company JSC
Separate Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

KZT'000	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit for the year	61,090,974	57,535,300
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation and amortisation (Note 15 and Note 16)	515,252	475,485
Net impairment loss/(recovery) on financial assets (Note 9)	256,768	(2,044,598)
Interest income (Note 7)	(48,102,705)	(40,386,860)
Dividend income	-	(5,921,840)
Interest expense (Note 7)	4,381,839	3,608,151
Net realized loss from the sale of investment securities measured at fair value (Note 8)	271	47,430
Unrealised foreign exchange loss/(gain) (Note 8)	7,272,981	(26,573,526)
Bonus and vacation reserve accrued	139,483	1,640,839
Income tax expense (Note 11)	9,834,390	4,383,003
Operating profit/(losses) before changes in working capital (Increase)/decrease in operating assets	35,389,253	(7,236,616)
Insurance contract assets	-	166,504
Reinsurance contract assets	(3,471,980)	(3,795,939)
Other assets	438,546	(337,481)
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities		
Insurance contract liabilities	(13,675,865)	49,166,632
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	(70,009)
Advances on insurance contracts	607,711	(529,716)
Other payables	(845,470)	224,012
Other liabilities	682,035	266,814
Net cash from operating activities before interest income and other finance income received and income tax paid	19,124,230	37,854,201
Interest income received	40,569,264	34,589,180
Interest paid (Note 19)	(4,447,472)	(3,668,231)
Income tax paid	(9,267,652)	(2,974,817)
Net cash flows from operating activities	45,978,370	65,800,333
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of investment securities measured at FVOCI	(13,363,437)	(35,989,797)
Sale of investment securities measured at FVOCI	20,209,556	7,767,118
Acquisition of investment securities measured at amortized cost	(50,427,060)	(78,201,042)
Redemption of investment securities measured at amortized cost	26,768,552	48,420,951
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (Note 16)	(864,831)	(1,036,286)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (Note 16)	-	611,031
Investments in subsidiary	-	(2,960,920)
Dividends received from subsidiary	-	5,921,840
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(17,677,220)	(55,467,105)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Cash receipts under repurchase agreements (Note 19)	1,059,578,763	1,182,147,171
Cash payments under repurchase agreements (Note 19)	(1,067,133,127)	(1,168,477,771)
Proceeds from issue of share capital (Note 21 (a))	29,935,830	16,822,787
Dividends paid (Note 21 (c))	(29,935,830)	(33,645,574)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(7,554,364)	(3,153,387)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	20,746,786	7,179,841
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(1,380,437)	2,028,325
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (Note 12)	32,403,815	23,195,649
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 12)	51,770,164	32,403,815

Eurasia Insurance Company JSC
Separate Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

KZT'000	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2024	197,464,841	100,892	12,352,847	33,645,576	243,564,156
Total comprehensive income					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	57,535,300	57,535,300
Other comprehensive income					
<i>Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss</i>					
Net change in fair value of equity investments at FVOCI, net of income tax	-	-	6,251,113	-	6,251,113
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>					
Net change in fair value of investment securities, net of income tax	-	-	899,203	-	899,203
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	7,150,316	-	7,150,316
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	7,150,316	57,535,300	64,685,616
Gain from disposal of equity investments at FVOCI, net of income tax	-	-	(2,405,841)	2,405,841	-
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity					
Shares issued (Note 21(a))	16,822,787	-	-	-	16,822,787
Dividends declared and paid (Note 21(c))	-	-	-	(33,645,574)	(33,645,574)
Transfer from statutory reserve (Note 21(d))	-	(100,892)	-	100,892	-
Total transactions with owners	16,822,787	(100,892)	-	(33,544,682)	(16,822,787)
Balance at 31 December 2024	214,287,628	-	17,097,322	60,042,035	291,426,985

Eurasia Insurance Company JSC
Separate Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

KZT'000	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2025	214,287,628	-	17,097,322	60,042,035	291,426,985
Total comprehensive income					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	61,090,974	61,090,974
Other comprehensive income					
<i>Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss</i>					
Net change in fair value of equity investments at FVOCI, net of income tax	-	-	3,870,918	-	3,870,918
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>					
Net change in fair value of investment securities, net of income tax	-	-	(2,907,109)	-	(2,907,109)
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	963,809	-	963,809
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	963,809	61,090,974	62,054,783
Gain from disposal of equity investments at FVOCI, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity					
Shares issued (Note 21(a))	29,935,830	-	-	-	29,935,830
Dividends declared and paid (Note 21(c))	-	-	-	(29,935,830)	(29,935,830)
Transfer to statutory reserve (Note 21(d))	-	170,374	-	(170,374)	-
Total transactions with owners	29,935,830	170,374	-	(30,106,204)	-
Balance at 31 December 2025	244,223,458	170,374	18,061,131	91,026,805	353,481,768

1 Reporting entity

(a) Organisation and operations

Eurasia Insurance Company JSC was established in the Republic of Kazakhstan in May 1995 as a stock insurance company “Eurasia”. The Company was re-registered on 21 January 1999 as an open joint-stock company “Eurasia Insurance Company”. The Company was re-registered on 21 May 2005 as a joint-stock company under the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan as defined in the Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The last re-registration took place on 26 June 2009, when Eurasian Finance Company JSC became its parent company.

The Company holds license No. 2.1.20 dated 26 December 2022 for insurance and reinsurance activity issued by the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Regulation and Development of Financial Market.

The Company’s principal activity is providing insurance and reinsurance in such lines as vehicle owners’ liability, property, cargo, motor, air, railway and water transport, casualty and other types of insurance.

The Company’s legal address is: 59 Zheltoksan Street, Almaty, A05D7G5, Republic of Kazakhstan. The head office of the Company is located in Almaty, and the Company has 18 branches as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: 18 branches) in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 the Company’s shareholders were as follows:

	2025, %	2024, %
Shareholders:		
Eurasian Financial Company JSC	95	95
Boris Grigorievich Umanov	5	5
Total	100	100

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 the Company owns a 100% share in subsidiary (Note 18).

(b) Kazakhstan business environment

The Company’s operations are primarily located in Kazakhstan. Consequently, the Company is exposed to the economic and financial markets of Kazakhstan which display characteristics of an emerging market. The legal, tax and regulatory frameworks continue development, but are subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes which together with other legal and fiscal impediments contribute to the challenges faced by entities operating in Kazakhstan.

Depreciation of the Kazakhstan Tenge, volatility in global oil prices, the ongoing military conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, as well as geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, continue to increase the level of uncertainty in the business environment.

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

2 Basis of accounting

(a) Statement of compliance

The accompanying separate financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IFRS Accounting Standards”).

The Company has also prepared consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, which can be obtained from the Company's registered office: 59 Zheltoksan Street, Almaty, A05D7G5, Republic of Kazakhstan.

(b) Basis of measurement

The separate financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for the investment securities measured at fair value and insurance and reinsurance contracts measured on the basis of fulfilment cash flows and, if any, the CSM.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is the Kazakhstan Tenge (KZT) as, being the national currency of the Republic of Kazakhstan, it reflects the economic substance of the majority of underlying events and circumstances relevant to them. The KZT is also the presentation currency for the purposes of these separate financial statements.

All financial information presented in KZT has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(d) Use of estimates and judgments

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

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

Judgements

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the separate financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Notes 13, 14 and 3(g)(i) – classification of financial assets: assessing the business model within which the assets are held;
- Notes 17 and 3(c)(iii) – level of aggregation of insurance and reinsurance contracts: identifying portfolios of contracts and determining groups of contracts that are onerous on initial recognition and those that have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently;
- Notes 17(e) and 3(c)(vi) – measurement of insurance and reinsurance contracts: determining the techniques for estimating risk adjustments for non-financial risk and the coverage units provided under a contract.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at 31 December 2025 that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is included in the Note 24 – financial assets and liabilities: fair values.

Information about assumptions made in measuring insurance and reinsurance contracts is included in Note 17(e). Changes in the following key assumptions may change the fulfilment cash flows materially during 2026. However, these changes would adjust the CSM and would not affect the carrying amounts of the contracts, unless they arise from onerous contracts or do not relate to future services:

- assumptions about claims development and coverage units; and
- assumptions about discount rates, including any illiquidity premiums.

3 Material accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below were applied consistently by the Company to all periods presented in these separate financial statements, except in respect of some groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts existing at 1 January 2022 which is the date the Company transitioned to IFRS 17.

For some groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts the Company applied the modified retrospective approach in IFRS 17 to identify, recognise and measure the groups of contracts at 1 January 2022 because it was impracticable to apply the full retrospective approach. These transition approaches continue to impact a part of how the CSM balance has been determined at the reporting date. See Note 3(c)(x).

(a) A subsidiary

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. In these separate financial statements investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less impairment losses.

(b) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on translation to foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising on translation of available-for-sale equity instruments, with exception of foreign currency differences arising from impairment of such instruments, in which case foreign currency differences classified as other comprehensive income will be reclassified to profit and loss.

The exchange rates used by the Company in the preparation of the separate financial statements at 31 December are as follows:

<i>Currency</i>	2025	2024
USD 1	505.53	525.11
EUR 1	593.44	546.74

(c) Insurance and reinsurance contracts

(i) Classification of contracts

Contracts under which the Company accepts significant insurance risk are classified as insurance contracts. Contracts held by the Company under which it transfers significant insurance risk related to underlying insurance contracts are classified as reinsurance contracts.

The Company classifies insurance contracts and assigns them to one of the following categories:

- insurance contracts other than life insurance, classified as insurance contracts;
- issued reinsurance contracts other than life insurance, classified as insurance contracts;
- held reinsurance contracts other than life insurance, classified as insurance contracts.

Criteria for identifying insurance contracts

In order to classify an issued contract as an “insurance contract”, the Company verifies the simultaneous fulfilment of the following conditions:

- a significant insurance risk is transferred under the contract; and
- the insured event specified in the contract has an adverse effect on the policyholder.

Criteria for identifying reinsurance contracts

For reinsurance contracts held, the Company applies the same criteria as for issued insurance contracts.

(ii) *Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts*

At inception, the Company separates the following components from an insurance or reinsurance contract and accounts for them as if they were stand-alone financial instruments:

- derivatives embedded in the contract whose economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract, and whose terms would not meet the definition of an insurance or reinsurance contract as a stand-alone instrument; and
- distinct investment components: i.e. investment components that are not highly inter-related with the insurance components and for which contracts with equivalent terms are sold, or could be sold, separately in the same market or the same jurisdiction.

After separating any financial instrument components, the Company separates any promises to transfer to policyholders distinct goods or services other than insurance coverage and accounts for them as separate contracts with customers (i.e. not as insurance contracts). A good or service is distinct if the policyholder can benefit from it either on its own or with other resources that are readily available to the policyholder. A good or service is not distinct and is accounted for together with the insurance component if the cash flows and risks associated with the good or service are highly inter-related with the cash flows and risks associated with the insurance component, and the Company provides a significant service of integrating the good or service with the insurance component.

(iii) *Aggregation and recognition of insurance and reinsurance contracts*

The Company analyses issued insurance contracts and retained reinsurance contracts in order to determine the portfolio of insurance contracts and reinsurance portfolio. A portfolio of insurance contracts comprises contracts that are subject to similar risks and are managed together.

Contracts included in one portfolio of insurance contracts are grouped according to the following characteristics at initial recognition and are not subsequently reclassified to another group:

- contracts that are onerous on initial recognition;
- contracts that, on initial recognition, have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; and
- other contracts, if any.

The Company assumes that contracts evaluated using the premium allocation approach (PAA) are not onerous at initial recognition, unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise.

The Company forms cohorts on an annual basis based on the contract issue date. The Company has determined the contract issue date as the date of contract conclusion.

Contracts within a portfolio that would fall into different groups only because law or regulation specifically constrains the Company's practical ability to set a different price or level of benefits for policyholders with different characteristics are included in the same group.

The Company divides the portfolios of reinsurance contracts into the following groups based on the characteristics at initial recognition:

- reinsurance contracts with a net gain;
- reinsurance contracts with net costs and no significant probability of a net gain;
- reinsurance contracts with net costs and a significant probability of a net gain.

For insurance contracts issued, recognition of a group of insurance contracts is made on the earliest of the following dates:

- the beginning of the coverage period for the group of insurance contracts;
- the date on which the first payment is due from the policyholder in the relevant group of insurance contracts; and
- for a group of onerous contracts - the date on which the group becomes onerous.

If the payment due date is not specified in the contract, then the date when the first actual payment is made by the policyholder shall be considered as the date when the first payment is due.

Approaches applied to reinsurance contracts issued do not differ from those applied to issued insurance contracts.

When the contract is recognised, it is added to an existing group of contracts or, if the contract does not qualify for inclusion in an existing group, it forms a new group to which future contracts are added. Groups of contracts are established on initial recognition and their composition is not revised once all contracts have been added to the group.

For held reinsurance contracts, the Company recognises the group of reinsurance contracts held on the earliest of two dates:

- the date of the start of the coverage period for the group of reinsurance contracts; and
- the date on which the Company recognises the group of onerous underlying insurance contracts, if the corresponding reinsurance contract included in the group of reinsurance contracts was concluded on or before that date.

The Company postpones the recognition of a group of held reinsurance contracts providing proportional coverage until the date of initial recognition of the underlying insurance contract, if this date is later than the date of the coverage period for the group of retained reinsurance contracts.

(iv) Insurance acquisition cash flows

Insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated to groups of insurance contracts using a systematic and rational method and considering, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort.

If insurance acquisition cash flows are directly attributable to a group of contracts (e.g. nonrefundable commissions paid on issuance of a contract), then they are allocated to that group.

If insurance acquisition cash flows are directly attributable to a portfolio but not to a group of contracts, then they are allocated to groups in the portfolio using a systematic and rational method (Note 17 (e)).

Insurance acquisition cash flows arising before the recognition of the related group of contracts are recognised as an asset. Insurance acquisition cash flows arise when they are paid or when a liability is required to be recognised under a standard other than IFRS 17. Such an asset is recognised for each group of contracts to which the insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated. The asset is derecognised, fully or partially, when the insurance acquisition cash flows are included in the measurement of the group of contracts.

At each reporting date, the Company revises the amounts allocated to groups to reflect any changes in assumptions that determine the inputs to the allocation method used. Amounts allocated to a group are not revised once all contracts have been added to the group.

(v) Contract boundaries

The measurement of a group of contracts includes all of the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group, determined as follows.

Insurance contracts	Cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Company can compel the policyholder to pay premiums or has a substantive obligation to provide services. A substantive obligation to provide services ends when: - the Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the particular policyholder and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those reassessed risks; or - the Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the portfolio that contains the contract and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects the risks of that portfolio, and the pricing of the premiums up to the reassessment date does not take into account risks that relate to periods after the reassessment date. The reassessment of risks considers only risks transferred from policyholders to the Company, which may include both insurance and financial risks, but exclude lapse and expense risks.
Reinsurance contracts	Cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Company is compelled to pay amounts to the reinsurer or has a substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer. A substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer ends when the reinsurer: - has the practical ability to reassess the risks transferred to it and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those reassessed risks; or - has a substantive right to terminate the coverage.

The contract boundary is reassessed at each reporting date to include the effect of changes in circumstances on the Company's substantive rights and obligations and, therefore, may change over time.

(vi) Measurement – Contracts not measured under the PAA

Insurance contracts – Initial measurement

On initial recognition, the Company measures a group of insurance contracts as the total of (a) the fulfilment cash flows, which comprise estimates of future cash flows, adjusted to reflect the time value of money and the associated financial risks, and a risk adjustment for non-financial risk; and (b) the CSM. The fulfilment cash flows of a group of insurance contracts do not reflect the Company's non-performance risk.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk for a group of insurance contracts, determined separately from the other estimates, is the compensation required for bearing uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arises from non-financial risk (Note 17 (e)).

The CSM of a group of insurance contracts represents the unearned profit that the Company will recognise as it provides services under those contracts. On initial recognition of a group of insurance contracts, if the total of (a) the fulfilment cash flows, (b) any cash flows arising at that date and (c) any amount arising from the derecognition of any assets or liabilities previously recognised for cash flows related to the group (including assets for insurance acquisition cash flows under (iv)) is a net inflow, then the group is not onerous. In this case, the CSM is measured as the equal and opposite amount of the net inflow, which results in no income or expenses arising on initial recognition.

If the total is a net outflow, then the group is onerous. In this case, the net outflow is recognised as a loss in profit or loss. A loss component is created to depict the amount of the net cash outflow, which determines the amounts that are subsequently presented in profit or loss as reversals of losses on onerous contracts and are excluded from insurance revenue (see (ix)).

The Company's transition approach applied at the date of transition to IFRS 17 (1 January 2022) continues to impact a part of how the CSM balance as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 has been determined. The accounting policies for how the CSM on the date of transition was determined for groups measured applying the modified retrospective approach are summarized in (x).

Insurance contracts – Subsequent measurement

The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at each reporting date is the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims. The liability for remaining coverage comprises (a) the fulfilment cash flows that relate to services that will be provided under the contracts in future periods and (b) any remaining CSM at that date. The liability for incurred claims includes the fulfilment cash flows for incurred claims and expenses that have not yet been paid, including claims that have been incurred but not yet reported.

The fulfilment cash flows of groups of insurance contracts are measured at the reporting date using current estimates of future cash flows, current discount rates and current estimates of the risk adjustment for non-financial risk. Changes in fulfilment cash flows are recognised as follows:

Changes relating to future services	Adjusted against the CSM (or recognised in the insurance service result in profit or loss if the group is onerous).
Changes relating to current or past services	Recognised in the insurance service result in profit or loss.
Effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein on estimated future cash flows	Recognised as insurance finance income or expenses.

The CSM of each group of contracts is calculated at each reporting date as follows:

The carrying amount of the CSM at each reporting date is the carrying amount at the start of the year, adjusted for:

- the CSM of any new contracts that are added to the group in the year;
- interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM during the year, measured at the discount rates on nominal cash flows determined on initial recognition;
- changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services, except to the extent that:
 - any increases in the fulfilment cash flows exceed the carrying amount of the CSM, in which case the excess is recognised as a loss in profit or loss and creates a loss component (see (ix)); or
 - any decreases in the fulfilment cash flows are allocated to the loss component, reversing losses previously recognised in profit or loss (see (ix)).
- the effect of any currency exchange differences on the CSM; and
- the amount recognised as insurance revenue because of the services provided in the year (see (ix)).

Changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services comprise:

- experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the year that relate to future services and related cash flows, measured at the discount rates determined on initial recognition;
- changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the liability for remaining coverage, measured at the discount rates determined on initial recognition, except for those that arise from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein;
- changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future services.

Reinsurance contracts

To measure a group of reinsurance contracts, the Company applies the same accounting policies as are applied to insurance contracts without direct participation features, with the following modifications:

The carrying amount of a group of reinsurance contracts at each reporting date is the sum of the asset for remaining coverage and the asset for incurred claims. The asset for remaining coverage comprises (a) the fulfilment cash flows that relate to services that will be received under the contracts in future periods and (b) any remaining CSM at that date.

The Company measures the estimates of the present value of future cash flows using assumptions that are consistent with those used to measure the estimates of the present value of future cash flows for the underlying insurance contracts, with an adjustment for any risk of non-performance by the reinsurer. The effect of the non-performance risk of the reinsurer is assessed at each reporting date and the effect of changes in the non-performance risk is recognised in profit or loss.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the amount of risk being transferred by the Company to the reinsurer.

On initial recognition, the CSM of a group of reinsurance contracts represents a net cost or net gain on purchasing reinsurance. It is measured as the equal and opposite amount of the total of (a) the fulfilment cash flows, (b) any amount arising from the derecognition of any assets or liabilities previously recognised for cash flows related to the group, (c) any cash flows arising at that date and (d) any income recognised in profit or loss because of onerous underlying contracts recognised at that date. However, if any net cost on purchasing reinsurance coverage relates to insured events that occurred before the purchase of the group, then the Company recognises the cost immediately in profit or loss as an expense.

The carrying amount of the CSM at each reporting date is the carrying amount at the start of the year, adjusted for:

- the CSM of any new contracts that are added to the group in the year;
- interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM during the year, measured at the discount rates on nominal cash flows determined on initial recognition;
- income recognised in profit or loss in the year on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts;
- reversals of a loss-recovery component to the extent that they are not changes in the fulfilment cash flows of the group of reinsurance contracts;
- changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services, measured at the discount rates determined on initial recognition, unless they result from changes in fulfilment cash flows of onerous underlying contracts, in which case they are recognised in profit or loss and create or adjust a loss-recovery component;
- the effect of any currency exchange differences on the CSM; and
- the amount recognised in profit or loss because of the services received in the year.

(vii) Measurement – Contracts measured under the PAA

The Company uses the PAA to simplify the measurement of groups of contracts when the following criteria are met at inception.

- group of insurance and reinsurance contracts consisting of contracts, each with a coverage period of one year or less; or
- group of insurance and reinsurance contracts for which the Company reasonably expects that the assessment of the LRC of this group of insurance contracts in accordance with PAA will not differ significantly from the assessment based on the requirements of the GMM. The Company has performed eligibility test for issued reinsurance contracts mainly insuring property.

Insurance contracts

On initial recognition of each group of contracts, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage is measured at the premiums received on initial recognition minus any insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to the group at that date, and adjusted for any amount arising from the derecognition of any assets or liabilities previously recognised for cash flows related to the group (including assets for insurance acquisition cash flows under (iv)). The Company has chosen not to expense insurance acquisition cash flows when they are incurred.

Subsequently, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage is increased by any premiums received and the amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows recognised as expenses and decreased by the amount recognised as insurance revenue for services provided (see (ix)) and any additional insurance acquisition cash flows allocated after initial recognition. The liability of remaining coverage is as well adjusted to reflect the time value of money and the effect of financial risk.

If at any time during the coverage period, facts and circumstances indicate that a group of contracts is onerous, then the Company recognises a loss in profit or loss and increases the liability for remaining coverage to the extent that the current estimates of the fulfilment cash flows that relate to remaining coverage exceed the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage. The fulfilment cash flows are discounted (at current rates).

The Company recognises the liability for incurred claims of a group of insurance contracts at the amount of the fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims. The future cash flows are discounted (at current rates).

Reinsurance contracts

The Company applies the same accounting policies to measure a group of reinsurance contracts, adapted where necessary to reflect features that differ from those of insurance contracts.

If a loss-recovery component is created for a group of reinsurance contracts measured under the PAA, then the Company adjusts the carrying amount of the asset for remaining coverage instead of adjusting the CSM.

(viii) Derecognition and contract modification

The Company derecognises a contract when it is extinguished – i.e. when the specified obligations in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

The Company also derecognises a contract if its terms are modified in a way that would have changed the accounting for the contract significantly had the new terms always existed, in which case a new contract based on the modified terms is recognised. If a contract modification does not result in derecognition, then the Company treats the changes in cash flows caused by the modification as changes in estimates of fulfilment cash flows.

On derecognition of a contract from within a group of contracts not measured under the PAA:

- the fulfilment cash flows allocated to the group are adjusted to eliminate those that relate to the rights and obligations derecognised;
- the CSM of the group is adjusted for the change in the fulfilment cash flows, except where such changes are allocated to a loss component; and
- the number of coverage units for the expected remaining services is adjusted to reflect the coverage units derecognised from the group (see (ix)).

If a contract is derecognised because its terms are modified, then the CSM is also adjusted for the premium that would have been charged had the Company entered into a contract with the new contract's terms at the date of modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification. The new contract recognised is measured assuming that, at the date of modification, the Company received the premium that it would have charged less any additional premium charged for the modification.

(ix) Presentation

Portfolios of insurance contracts that are assets and those that are liabilities, and portfolios of reinsurance contracts that are assets and those that are liabilities, are presented separately in the separate statement of financial position. Any assets or liabilities recognised for cash flows arising before the recognition of the related group of contracts (including any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows under (iv)) are included in the carrying amount of the related portfolios of contracts.

The Company disaggregates amounts recognised in the separate statement of profit or loss into (a) an insurance service result, comprising insurance revenue and insurance service expenses; and (b) insurance finance income or expenses.

Income and expenses from reinsurance contracts are presented separately from income and expenses from insurance contracts. Income and expenses from reinsurance contracts, other than insurance finance income or expenses, are presented on a net basis as 'net expenses from reinsurance contracts' in the insurance service result.

The Company does not disaggregate changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between the insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses. All changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk are included in the insurance service result.

Insurance revenue and insurance service expenses exclude any investment components and are recognised as follows.

Insurance revenue – Contracts not measured under the PAA

The Company recognises insurance revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations – i.e. as it provides services under groups of insurance contracts. For contracts not measured under the PAA, the insurance revenue relating to services provided for each year represents the total of the changes in the liability for remaining coverage that relate to services for which the Company expects to receive consideration, and comprises the following items:

- A release of the CSM, measured based on coverage units provided (see 'Release of the CSM' below).
- Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to current services.
- Claims and other insurance service expenses incurred in the year, generally measured at the amounts expected at the beginning of the year. This includes amounts arising from the derecognition of any assets for cash flows other than insurance acquisition cash flows at the date of initial recognition of a group of contracts (see (vi)), which are recognised as insurance revenue and insurance service expenses at that date.
- Other amounts.

In addition, the Company allocates a portion of premiums that relate to recovering insurance acquisition cash flows to each period in a systematic way based on the passage of time. The Company recognises the allocated amount, adjusted for interest accretion at the discount rates determined on initial recognition of the related group of contracts, as insurance revenue and an equal amount as insurance service expenses.

Release of the CSM

The amount of the CSM of a group of insurance contracts that is recognised as insurance revenue in each year is determined by identifying the coverage units in the group, allocating the CSM remaining at the end of the year (before any allocation) equally to each coverage unit provided in the year and expected to be provided in future years, and recognising in profit or loss the amount of the CSM allocated to coverage units provided in the year. The number of coverage units is the quantity of services provided by the contracts in the group, determined by considering for each contract the quantity of benefits provided and its expected coverage period. The coverage units are reviewed and updated at each reporting date.

Services provided by insurance contracts include insurance coverage. The expected coverage period reflects expectations of lapses and cancellations of contracts, as well as the likelihood of insured events occurring to the extent that they would affect the expected coverage period.

Insurance revenue – Contracts measured under the PAA

For contracts measured under the PAA, the insurance revenue for each period is the amount of expected premium receipts for providing services in the period. The Company allocates the expected premium receipts to each period based on the passage of time.

Loss components

For contracts not measured under the PAA, the Company establishes a loss component of the liability for remaining coverage for onerous groups of insurance contracts. The loss component determines the amounts of fulfilment cash flows that are subsequently presented in profit or loss as reversals of losses on onerous contracts and are excluded from insurance revenue when they occur. When the fulfilment cash flows are incurred, they are allocated between the loss component and the liability for remaining coverage excluding the loss component on a systematic basis.

The systematic basis is determined by the proportion of the loss component relative to the total estimate of the present value of the future cash outflows plus the risk adjustment for nonfinancial risk at the beginning of each year (or on initial recognition if a group of contracts is initially recognised in the year).

Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to future services are allocated solely to the loss component. If the loss component is reduced to zero, then any excess over the amount allocated to the loss component creates a new CSM for the group of contracts.

Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses arising from insurance contracts are recognised in profit or loss generally as they are incurred. They exclude repayments of investment components and comprise the following items.

- *Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses.*
- *Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows:* For contracts not measured under the PAA, this is equal to the amount of insurance revenue recognised in the year that relates to recovering insurance acquisition cash flows. For contracts measured under the PAA, the Company amortises insurance acquisition cash flows on a straight-line basis over the coverage period of the group of contracts.
- Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of such losses.
- Adjustments to the liabilities for incurred claims that do not arise from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein.

Net expenses from reinsurance contracts

Net expenses from reinsurance contracts comprise an allocation of reinsurance premiums paid less amounts recovered from reinsurers.

The Company recognises an allocation of reinsurance premiums paid in profit or loss as it receives services under groups of reinsurance contracts. For contracts not measured under the PAA, the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid relating to services received for each period represents the total of the changes in the asset for remaining coverage that relate to services for which the Company expects to pay consideration. For contracts measured under the PAA, the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid for each period is the amount of expected premium payments for receiving services in the period.

Insurance finance income and expenses

Insurance finance income and expenses comprise changes in the carrying amounts of groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts arising from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein.

The Company presents insurance finance income or expenses for all groups of insurance contracts in profit or loss.

(x) Transition

The Company's transition approach applied at the date of transition to IFRS 17 (1 January 2022) continues to impact a part of how the CSM balance as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 has been determined. The Company applied the modified retrospective transition approach in IFRS 17 to identify, recognise and measure all groups of contracts at 1 January 2022. The accounting policies for how the CSM on the date of transition was determined for groups measured applying the modified retrospective approach are summarized below.

Insurance and reinsurance contracts - Modified retrospective approach

The objective of the modified retrospective approach was to achieve the closest outcome to retrospective application possible using reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort. The Company applied each of the following modifications only to the extent that it did not have reasonable and supportable information to apply IFRS 17 retrospectively.

The Company applied the following modifications to certain groups of contracts:

- for groups of contracts issued before 1 January 2022, the future cash flows on initial recognition were estimated by adjusting the amounts for the cash flows that were known to have occurred before that date.
- for groups of contracts issued before 1 January 2022, the risk adjustment for non-financial risk on initial recognition was determined by adjusting the amount at 1 January 2022 for the expected release of risk before 1 January 2022. The expected release of risk was determined with reference to the release of risk for similar contracts that the Company issued at 1 January 2022.

When any of these modifications was used to determine the CSM on initial recognition:

- the amount of the CSM recognised in profit or loss before 1 January 2022 was determined by comparing the coverage units on initial recognition and the remaining coverage units at 1 January 2022.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(e) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Owned assets

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

(ii) Depreciation

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

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| - Buildings | 50 – 70 years; |
| - Computers and equipment | 2 – 10 years; |
| - Vehicles | 8 – 10 years; |
| - Other | 2 – 15 years. |

(f) Investment property

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in normal course of business, or for the use in production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Investment property is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

(g) Financial instruments

(i) Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost, FVOCI or FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For debt financial assets measured at FVOCI, gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for the following, which are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost:

- interest revenue using the effective interest method;
- ECL and reversals; and
- foreign exchange gains and losses.

When a debt financial asset measured at FVOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. Gains and losses on such equity instruments are never reclassified to profit or loss and no impairment is recognised in profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss unless they clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case they are recognised in other comprehensive income. Cumulative gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of an investment.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

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

Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;

- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company’s management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected;
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Company’s stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

Financial assets that are held for trading and which performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

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

For the purposes of this assessment, ‘principal’ is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. ‘Interest’ is defined as consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Company’s claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money – e.g. periodical reset of interest rates.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net income and losses, including interest income or dividends, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by the amount of impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other gains or losses from derecognition are recognized in profit or loss.
Debt investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net income and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Upon derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

(h) Impairment

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on the financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

No impairment loss is recognised on investments in equity instruments and financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

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

The Company considers a debt investment security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of ‘investment grade’.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Financial instruments for which a 12-month ECL is recognised are referred to as ‘Stage 1’ financial instruments.

Lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. Financial instruments, other than purchased or originated credit-impaired assets, for which a lifetime ECL is recognised are referred to as ‘Stage 2’ financial instruments (if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, but the financial instruments are not credit-impaired) and ‘Stage 3’ financial instruments (if the financial instruments are credit-impaired).

ECL measurement

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

- *financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date:* as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive);
- *financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date:* as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows.

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

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

Assessment of PD, LGD and EAD

External data of Standards&Poor’s studies over a considerable period (e.g. average historical PD values over the period between 1983 and 2024) are used by the Company to build PDs due to lack of sufficient historical data. PDs are to be recalculated as far as revised studies are available (generally, on an annual basis).

If a counterparty or exposure migrates between rating classes, then this will lead to a change in the estimate of the associated PD. PDs are estimated considering the contractual maturities of exposures and estimated prepayment rates.

The Company estimates LGD parameters for debt investment securities on the basis of external information published by Moody’s. Estimates are based on published information about the recovery rate. External data represent the level of recoveries for defaulted government bonds as well as corporate bonds.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Company derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract including amortisation. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount. For securities EAD is calculated based on the carrying amount of an item in tenge, including acquisition cost, current accrued interest and discount/premium.

The portfolios for which external benchmark information represents a significant input into measurement of ECL are as:

KZT'000	Credit risk exposure		External benchmarks used	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	PD	LGD
Cash and cash equivalents	51,855,078	32,458,814		
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	393,463,436	368,809,938	S&P's default study	Moody's recovery studies
Investment securities measured at FVOCI	82,980,969	92,212,887		

Information about the credit quality of financial assets is set out in the respective disclosures in the separate financial statements.

(i) Share capital

(i) Ordinary shares

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

(ii) Dividends

The ability of the Company to declare and pay dividends is subject to the current legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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

(j) Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Taxable income is calculated on the basis of financial indicators prepared in accordance with IFRS 4.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

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

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

In these separate financial statements deferred tax assets and liabilities arise due to differences in accounting basis used for tax and book purposes. Tax accounting is based on IFRS 4, while these separate financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS 17.

(k) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 with earlier application permitted. However, the Company has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these separate financial statements.

(i) IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

(ii) Other accounting standards

The following new and amended standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's separate financial statements.

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

4 Insurance risk management

This section summarises insurance risks and the way the Company manages them.

(a) Risk management objectives and policies for insurance risk mitigation

The Company's management of insurance risk is a critical aspect of the business. The Company is exposed to insurance risk due to the fact that the ultimate amount of payments under insurance contract or timing of such payments may differ significantly from the Company's estimates due to effect of various factors - frequency of claims, amount of claims, progress in long-tailed claim settlement. The Company controls insurance risks through diversification of various types of insurance, applying underwriting procedures to control losses on insurance portfolio by types of business as well as reinsurance used to reduce risk that losses will occur in the amount exceeding an established net risk retention.

(b) Terms and conditions of insurance contracts and nature of risks covered

The terms and conditions of insurance contracts that have a material effect on the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows arising from insurance contracts are set out below. In addition, the following gives an assessment of the Company's main products and the ways in which it manages the associated risks.

(i) Insurance contracts – Property

Product features

Property insurance indemnifies, subject to any limits or excesses, the policyholder against loss or damage to its own material property and business interruption arising from this damage.

The event giving rise to a claim for damage to buildings or contents usually occurs suddenly (such as a fire or burglary) and the cause is readily determinable. The claim will thus be notified promptly and can be settled without delay. Property business is therefore classified as ‘short-tail’, contrasted with ‘long-tail’ classes where the ultimate claim cost takes longer to determine.

Risk management

The key risks associated with this product are underwriting risk, competitive risk, and claims experience risk. Underwriting risk is the risk that the Company does not charge premiums appropriate for the different properties it insures. For private property insurance, it is expected that there will be large numbers of properties with similar risk profiles. However, for commercial business this may not be the case. Many commercial property proposals comprise a unique combination of location, type of business, and safety measures in place. Calculating a premium commensurate with the risk for these policies will be subjective, and hence risky.

The Company operates in a competitive environment and is hence under the risk of writing premiums with reference to the competitors’ pricing strategies rather than to its own loss experience.

Property classes are exposed to the risk that the insured will make false or invalid claims, or exaggerate the amount claimed following a loss. This largely explains why economic conditions correlate with the profitability of a property portfolio. Insurance risk is managed primarily through pricing, independent assessment of property under international standards, product design, risk selection and reinsurance. The Company therefore monitors and responds to changes in the general economic and commercial environment in which it operates.

Within the insurance process, concentrations of risk may arise where a particular event or series of events could impact heavily upon the Company’s liabilities. Such concentrations may arise from a single insurance contract or through a small number of related contracts and relate to circumstances where significant liabilities could arise.

(ii) Insurance contracts – General civil liability

Product features

The Company undertakes general civil liability insurance on compulsory and voluntary types of insurance in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Under these contracts policyholders are reimbursed for any monetary compensation awards paid for the injury caused to body, life, health and/or property of the third parties. General civil liability is generally considered a ‘long tail’ line, as it takes a relatively long period of time to finalise and settle claims for a given accident year.

Risk management

The key risks associated with this product are underwriting risk, competitive risk, and claims experience risk. Calculating a premium commensurate with the risk for these policies will be subjective, and hence risky. Insurance risk is managed primarily through reasonable pricing, product design, risk selection, appropriate investment strategy, rating and reinsurance. The Company therefore monitors and responds to changes in the general economic and commercial environment in which it operates.

(iii) Insurance contracts – Accident

Product features

The purpose of the accident insurance is to insure the policyholder’s property interests in the event of accident and causing injury to life or health. This product generates income from the insurance and reinsurance premiums less amounts paid to cover claims and expenses incurred by the Company. The amount payable to a policyholder in the event of death, disability or damage to health is fixed.

The insured events comprise disability of the first, second and third categories, and accidental death. There is a number of exceptions from the insured events, in case of which the insurer bears no responsibility; such exceptions include disability or death from any disease, including occupational disease.

Risk management

The key risks associated with this product are underwriting risk and competitive risk.

Underwriting risk in the insurance is the risk of charging inappropriate tariff rates (understated tariffs may result in losses, while the overstated rates may result in loss of business) and possible anti-selection. To avoid these risks the Company breaks down the potential clients into groups, which are homogenous in terms of mortality (insured event) and makes decision based on such breakdown. In determining the tariffs and making a decision on acceptance for insurance, the following factors are taking into consideration: type of activity an insured is engaged in, age, dangerous hobbies, whether the insured had injuries prior to signing the contract, availability of a motor vehicle, traffic-related offences, etc. Analysis of such information makes possible to screen persons exposed to high accident risk.

The Company operates in a competitive environment and is hence under the risk of writing premiums with reference to the competitors' pricing strategies rather than to its own loss experience.

Insurance risk is managed mostly by means of pricing, product design, underwriting and management of insurance indemnities. The Company therefore monitors and responds to changes in the general economic and commercial environment in which it operates.

(iv) Insurance contracts – Motor transport

Product features

The purpose of voluntary motor vehicle insurance is to provide protection of the policyholder's property interests related to the ownership, use, and disposal of the vehicle in the event of its damage, destruction, loss, or other harm.

Insured events generally include damage, destruction, or loss of the vehicle (or its parts) resulting from road traffic accidents, unlawful actions of third parties, natural disasters, fire, falling objects, as well as other events specified in the terms and conditions of the insurance policy.

Risk management

The key risks include underwriting risk, the risk of an increase in the frequency and severity of claims, and fraud risk.

Underwriting risk relates to the possibility of an incorrect assessment of insurance risk at contract inception, which may result in a mismatch between premiums and the assumed obligations. Risk assessment is performed taking into account the characteristics of the vehicle (including car model, year and value) and the profile of the policyholders. The Company analyses claims statistics by product line to update tariffs and policy terms.

The risk of increased claims experience includes the possibility of a higher frequency of road traffic accidents, rising repair costs, as well as the occurrence of large-scale events (including adverse weather conditions such as floods, hail and storms). This risk is mitigated through the limits of liability.

Fraud risk is associated with the potential misrepresentation of information at the contract inception stage and during the claims handling process, including overstatement of losses or staged accidents by policyholders. The Company has a response plan in place for actual or suspected fraud incidents, which outlines the procedures for recording information, conducting a preliminary assessment, deciding whether to launch an internal investigation, and implementing response measures.

(c) Concentration of insurance risk

A key aspect of the insurance risk faced by the Company is the extent of concentration of insurance risk which may exist where a particular event or series of events could impact significantly upon the Company's liabilities. Such concentrations may arise from a single insurance contract or through a small number of related contracts, and relate to circumstances where significant liabilities could arise. An important aspect of the concentration of insurance risk is that it may arise from the accumulation of risks within a number of individual classes or contracts tranches.

Concentrations of risk can arise in both high-severity, low frequency events, such as natural disasters and in situations where underwriting is biased towards a particular group, such as a particular geography or demographic trend.

The Company's key methods in managing these risks are two-fold. Firstly, the risk is managed through appropriate underwriting. Underwriters are not permitted to underwrite risks unless the expected profits are commensurate with the risks assumed. Secondly, the risk is managed through the use of reinsurance. The Company purchases reinsurance coverage for various classes of its liability and property business. The Company assesses the costs and benefits associated with the reinsurance programme on an ongoing basis.

(d) Total aggregate exposures

The Company sets out the total aggregate exposure that it is prepared to accept in relation to concentrations of risk. It monitors these exposures both at the time of underwriting a risk, and on a monthly basis by reviewing reports which show the key aggregations to which the Company is exposed. The Company uses a number of modelling tools to monitor aggregation in order to measure the effectiveness of the reinsurance programmes and the net exposure to which the Company is exposed.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company had 927,680 valid insurance contracts (31 December 2024: 1,137,425 insurance contracts).

(i) Exposure by business lines

The key concentrations identified as at 31 December 2025 are:

KZT'000	Gross insured	Reinsurance	Net retention
Type of insurance	amount	amount	(after reinsurance)
Property – voluntary	9,760,732,546	(2,823,492,646)	6,937,239,900
Motor transport – voluntary	1,193,255,671	-	1,193,255,671
Civil liability – voluntary	1,112,313,630	(209,951,071)	902,362,559
Accident – voluntary	236,884,947	(1,383,655)	235,501,292
Vehicle owner's liability – voluntary	167,773,801	-	167,773,801
Cargo – voluntary	444,726,517	(305,902,928)	138,823,589
Medical – voluntary	119,611,206	-	119,611,206
Air transport owner's liability – voluntary	1,655,172,968	(1,597,011,873)	58,161,095
Water transport owner's liability – voluntary	3,918,804,618	(3,870,346,625)	48,457,993
Air transport – voluntary	254,951,351	(220,121,255)	34,830,096
Water transport – voluntary	64,454,130	(50,225,592)	14,228,538
Other voluntary insurance	707,961,381	(9,351,800)	698,609,581
Civil liability of a carrier to passengers – obligatory	3,873,499,828	-	3,873,499,828
Other obligatory insurance	158,556,359	-	158,556,359
Total	23,668,698,953	(9,087,787,445)	14,580,911,508

The key concentrations identified as at 31 December 2024 are:

KZT'000 Type of insurance	Gross insured amount	Reinsurance amount	Net retention (after reinsurance)
Property – voluntary	7,145,749,083	(2,327,851,171)	4,817,897,912
Motor transport – voluntary	1,057,887,433	-	1,057,887,433
Civil liability – voluntary	812,691,118	(125,521,787)	687,169,331
Accident – voluntary	255,379,243	-	255,379,243
Vehicle owner's liability – voluntary	98,636,885	-	98,636,885
Cargo – voluntary	291,996,653	(163,763,664)	128,232,989
Medical – voluntary	88,811,569	-	88,811,569
Air transport owner's liability – voluntary	621,389,145	(583,442,875)	37,946,270
Water transport owner's liability – voluntary	1,360,058,934	(1,319,607,144)	40,451,790
Air transport – voluntary	82,147,699	(58,227,916)	23,919,783
Water transport – voluntary	11,993,165	-	11,993,165
Other voluntary insurance	399,981,809	(9,351,776)	390,630,033
Civil liability of a carrier to passengers – obligatory	3,907,866,372	-	3,907,866,372
Other obligatory insurance	143,406,470	-	143,406,470
Total	16,277,995,578	(4,587,766,333)	11,690,229,245

(ii) Exposure by countries

The Company is exposed to risks by the following countries other than the Republic of Kazakhstan as at 31 December 2025:

KZT'000 Country	Gross insured amount	Reinsurance amount	Net retention (after reinsurance)
The United States	918,857,806	(725,031)	918,132,775
Germany	178,115,132	(70,775,164)	107,339,968
Taiwan	103,140,519	-	103,140,519
India	92,893,903	-	92,893,903
Turkey	90,556,704	-	90,556,704
United Kingdom	81,093,547	-	81,093,547
Australia	72,230,753	-	72,230,753
Brazil	66,727,651	(29,819,870)	36,907,781
Latvia	36,644,261	-	36,644,261
Italy	36,045,036	-	36,045,036
Canada	31,658,193	-	31,658,193
China	30,872,633	-	30,872,633
Sweden	30,505,464	-	30,505,464
Switzerland	25,347,702	-	25,347,702
Other countries	577,817,316	(5,999,998)	571,817,318
Total exposure (excluding the Republic of Kazakhstan)	2,372,506,620	(107,320,063)	2,265,186,557
Kazakhstan	21,296,192,333	(8,980,467,382)	12,315,724,951
Total	23,668,698,953	(9,087,787,445)	14,580,911,508

The Company is exposed to risks by the following countries other than the Republic of Kazakhstan as at 31 December 2024:

KZT'000 Country	Gross insured amount	Reinsurance amount	Net retention (after reinsurance)
The United States	608,137,843	-	608,137,843
Germany	155,853,706	(57,436,537)	98,417,169
Taiwan	90,818,783	-	90,818,783
India	101,315,642	-	101,315,642
Turkey	80,989,221	-	80,989,221
United Kingdom	89,331,405	-	89,331,405
Australia	82,479,143	-	82,479,143
Brazil	28,730,467	(15,087,500)	13,642,967
Latvia	1,554	-	1,554
Italy	21,423,704	-	21,423,704
Canada	23,859,853	-	23,859,853
China	6,063,126	-	6,063,126
Sweden	3,370,958	-	3,370,958
Switzerland	30,948,801	-	30,948,801
Other countries	468,245,245	(15,000,000)	453,245,245
Total exposure (excluding the Republic of Kazakhstan)	1,791,569,451	(87,524,037)	1,704,045,414
Kazakhstan	14,486,426,127	(4,500,242,296)	9,986,183,831
Total	16,277,995,578	(4,587,766,333)	11,690,229,245

(iii) Exposure to catastrophic events

The greatest likelihood of significant losses to the Company arises from catastrophic events, such as earthquake damage, resulting from an earthquake in Almaty. The Company does not possess catastrophe modelling techniques and the software enabling the modelling of Probable Maximum Loss (PML). However, the Company made an estimate of its losses and believes they will not exceed 10% of total liability under valid insurance contracts for the property located in Almaty city.

The key concentrations identified as at 31 December 2025 are:

KZT'000 Catastrophic events	Gross insured amount	Estimated PML (before reinsurance)	Net retention (after reinsurance)
Almaty earthquake with a magnitude exceeding seven points under Richter scale	253,580,299	25,358,030	10,358,030

The key concentrations identified as at 31 December 2024 are:

KZT'000 Catastrophic events	Gross insured amount	Estimated PML (before reinsurance)	Net retention (after reinsurance)
Almaty earthquake with a magnitude exceeding seven points under Richter scale	185,001,827	18,500,183	8,003,000

(iv) Sensitivity analysis

The table below analyses how the profit or loss and equity would have increased/(decreased) if changes in underwriting risk variables that were reasonably possible at the reporting date had occurred. This analysis presents the sensitivities both before and after risk mitigation by reinsurance and assumes that all other variables remain constant, assuming all other variables remained the same.

2025	Profit or loss		Equity	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
KZT'000				
<i>Non-life</i>				
Ultimate claims (5% increase)	(1,645,479)	(1,555,776)	(1,645,479)	(1,555,776)
Ultimate claims (5% decrease)	1,517,449	1,427,746	1,517,449	1,427,746
2024				
KZT'000	Profit or loss		Equity	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
<i>Non-life</i>				
Ultimate claims (5% increase)	(2,480,168)	(2,307,281)	(2,480,168)	(2,307,281)
Ultimate claims (5% decrease)	2,480,168	2,307,281	2,480,168	2,307,281

Changes in underwriting risk variables mainly affect the profit or loss and equity as follows. The effects on profit or loss and equity are presented net of the related income tax.

- a) Profit or loss:
 - Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to loss components;
 - Changes in fulfilment cash flows that are recognised as insurance finance income or expenses in profit or loss.
- b) Equity:
 - The effect on profit or loss under (a).

(e) Claims development

The table below illustrates how estimates of cumulative claims have developed over time on a gross basis. Each table shows how the Company's estimates of total claims for each accident year have developed over time and reconciles the cumulative claims to the amount included in the separate statement of financial position. Balances have been translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date.

Analysis of claims development (gross)-total

KZT'000	Accident year								Total
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
Estimate of cumulative claims									
At the end of the accident year	34,499,203	36,711,698	39,808,531	81,953,239	82,810,839	112,198,152	106,585,650	112,385,197	112,385,197
- one year later	33,737,387	34,532,816	28,400,858	82,364,918	83,028,772	118,029,389	94,975,168	-	94,975,168
- two years later	34,870,732	28,520,798	26,475,666	84,778,694	85,080,380	114,126,634	-	-	114,126,634
- three years later	32,188,600	27,576,309	24,878,099	92,647,922	83,421,185	-	-	-	83,421,185
- four years later	31,855,402	27,610,277	24,805,966	81,645,764	-	-	-	-	81,645,764
- five years later	31,866,268	28,089,850	23,051,669	-	-	-	-	-	23,051,669
- six years later	32,220,430	28,817,257	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,817,257
- seven years later	31,555,538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,555,538
Estimate of cumulative claims as 31 December 2025	31,555,538	28,817,257	23,051,669	81,645,764	83,421,185	114,126,634	94,975,168	112,385,197	569,978,412
Cumulative payments to date	(30,639,687)	(26,769,331)	(21,285,314)	(74,790,925)	(75,244,481)	(71,283,872)	(50,549,521)	(41,815,632)	<u>(392,378,763)</u>
Gross outstanding claims liabilities for insured events occurred before 2018									3,154,101
Effect of discounting									(10,858,626)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk									<u>12,755,212</u>
Gross liabilities for incurred claims included in the separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025									<u>182,650,336</u>

5 Insurance revenue

KZT'000	2025	2024
Contracts not measured under the PAA		
Amounts relating to changes in liabilities for remaining coverage		
– CSM recognised for services provided	14,380,231	11,068,972
– Change in risk adjustment for nonfinancial risk for risk expired	4,344,543	2,316,425
– Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	9,811,551	7,079,319
– Other	(1,804,379)	10,446
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	25,324,179	23,142,233
	52,056,125	43,617,395
Contracts measured under the PAA	143,395,575	143,686,176
Total insurance revenue (see Note 17(a))	195,451,700	187,303,571

6 Insurance service expenses

KZT'000	2025	2024
Claims and benefits	74,480,948	93,332,700
Losses/(reversal of losses) on insurance contracts (Note 17(a))	(71,281)	168,998
Fees and commissions	26,134,010	25,116,291
Wages and salaries	14,654,845	12,026,679
Expenses on insurance development*	9,905,329	7,847,421
Other taxes and duties	1,998,571	1,749,598
Depreciation and amortisation (Notes 15 and 16)	515,252	475,485
Advertising	407,462	742,856
Bank charges	394,124	378,567
Rent	295,193	339,349
Consulting and professional services	281,347	239,484
Communication services	246,840	269,411
Household expenses	227,910	212,551
Travel	139,870	64,282
Security	135,847	125,355
Utilities	105,204	99,557
Other operating expenses	1,188,463	1,189,038
	131,039,934	144,377,622
Amounts attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows incurred during the year (Note 17(a))	(37,770,749)	(34,233,182)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows (Note 17(a))	41,952,318	40,301,015
	135,221,503	150,445,455
Represented by:		
Insurance service expenses (Note 17(a))	122,495,349	138,787,343
Other operating expenses	12,726,154	11,658,112
	135,221,503	150,445,455

*Expenses on insurance development comprise expenses paid for marketing activities to individuals hired on contract basis.

The cost of audit services to the Company provided by one company for 2025 amounted to KZT 91,800 thousand tenge, no non-audit services were provided (2024: audit services - KZT 85,000 thousand tenge, no non-audit services were provided).

7 Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method, net

KZT'000	2025	2024
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method		
Investment securities measured at FVOCI	9,816,480	6,987,202
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	35,720,871	31,088,774
Cash on savings accounts in banks	2,460,417	2,271,750
Amounts receivable under reverse repurchase agreements	104,937	39,134
Total interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method	48,102,705	40,386,860
Interest expense		
Amounts payable under repurchase agreements	(4,381,839)	(3,608,151)
Total interest expense	(4,381,839)	(3,608,151)

8 Other investment (losses)/gains, net

KZT'000	2025	2024
Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain on financial assets	(7,272,981)	26,573,526
Dividend income	323,689	6,208,382
Net realised loss from sale of investment securities	(271)	(47,430)
	(6,949,563)	32,734,478

In 2025 the Company recognised a net exchange loss of KZT 3,471,419 thousand (2024: gain of KZT 6,865,695 thousand) in profit or loss. Exchange differences on insurance and reinsurance contracts are included in insurance finance income and expenses (see Note 10).

9 Net impairment (loss)/recovery on financial assets

KZT'000	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 12)	(35,748)	(38,911)
Investment securities measured at FVOCI	632	(36,102)
Investment securities measured at AC (Note 14)	(44,150)	17,236
Other assets	(177,502)	2,102,375
	(256,768)	2,044,598

10 Net finance (expense)/income from insurance and reinsurance contracts

KZT'000	2025	2024
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts		
Interest expense reflecting the impact and changes in the time value of money	(20,218,654)	(15,312,557)
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	1,416,974	(690,044)
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss)	3,657,689	(20,425,960)
Total net finance expenses from insurance contracts	(15,143,991)	(36,428,561)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts		
Interest income reflecting the impact and changes in the time value of money	888,602	540,518
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(15,880)	89,309
Net foreign exchange gain	143,873	718,129
Total net finance income from reinsurance contracts	1,016,595	1,347,956

11 Income tax expense

KZT'000	2025	2024
Current year tax expense	(9,008,630)	(5,446,966)
Movement in deferred tax liabilities/deferred tax assets due to origination and reversal of temporary differences and movement in loss allowance	(825,760)	1,063,963
Total income tax expense	(9,834,390)	(4,383,003)

In 2025, the applicable tax rate for current and deferred tax is 20% (2024: 20%).

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

	2025		2024	
	KZT'000	%	KZT'000	%
Profit before income tax	70,925,364	100	61,918,303	100
Income tax at the applicable tax rate	(14,185,073)	(20.0)	(12,383,661)	(20.0)
Excess profit tax expense*	(2,460,993)	(3.5)	-	-
Tax exempt income from investment securities	8,305,156	11.7	7,056,296	11.4
Non-deducted REPO expenses**	(876,368)	(1.2)	-	-
Non-deductible income from dividends received from subsidiary	-	-	1,184,368	1.9
Other non-deductible expenses	(617,112)	(0.9)	(240,006)	(0.4)
	(9,834,390)	(13.9)	(4,383,003)	(7.1)

*On 18 July 2025, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan signed amendments to the Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which, among other changes, introduced an excess profit tax. In accordance with these amendments, the Company recognised an excess profit tax expense for 2025 at a rate of 10%, presented within current income tax expense. The taxable base primarily comprises interest income from government securities and reverse repo transactions net of expenses on repo transactions. The 10% excess profit tax applies only for the 2025 reporting period.

**In accordance with the tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, insurance companies are entitled to recognize income and expenses arising from repo transactions for tax purposes. During 2025, the Company, applying a conservative approach to taxation, did not recognize expenses related to REPO transactions as deductible expenses. Accordingly, such expenses were not deducted in determining the Company's taxable income for 2025.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes give rise to deferred tax liabilities as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024. The deductible temporary differences do not expire under current tax legislation.

Movements in temporary differences for the year ended 31 December 2025 are presented as follows:

KZT'000	Balance at 1 January 2025	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in equity	Balance at 31 December 2025
Investment securities measured at FVOCI	10,066	-	(85,486)	(75,420)
Reinsurance contract assets	828,255	(218,022)	-	610,233
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(714,146)	(127,890)	-	(842,036)
Insurance contract liabilities	(581,638)	(1,000,877)	-	(1,582,515)
Other	(66,928)	89,896	-	22,968
Advances on insurance contracts	9,001	354,503	-	363,504
Taxes	15,724	45,391	-	61,115
Vacation and bonuses reserve	486,710	31,239	-	517,949
	(12,956)	(825,760)	(85,486)	(924,202)

Movements in temporary differences for the year ended 31 December 2024 are presented as follows:

KZT'000	Balance at 1 January 2024	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in equity	Balance at 31 December 2024
Investment securities measured at FVOCI	(16,880)	-	26,946	10,066
Reinsurance contract assets	110,291	717,964	-	828,255
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(638,333)	(75,813)	-	(714,146)
Insurance contract liabilities	(725,541)	143,903	-	(581,638)
Other	(52,170)	(14,758)	-	(66,928)
Advances on insurance contracts	44,568	(35,567)	-	9,001
Taxes	39,549	(23,825)	-	15,724
Vacation and bonuses reserve	134,651	352,059	-	486,710
	(1,103,865)	1,063,963	26,946	(12,956)

12 Cash and cash equivalents

KZT'000	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash on hand	8,969	3,136
Cash in transit	53,848	35,268
Current accounts with banks		
<i>Kazakhstan banks</i>		
Rated from Baa3 to Baa1	11,206	-
Rated from Ba3 to Ba1	5,364,377	4,698,199
Rated from B3 to B1	2,687	769
Not rated	296	7,872
	5,378,566	4,706,840
Cash on saving accounts with banks		
Rated from Ba3 to Ba1	46,422,664	23,549,778
	46,422,664	23,549,778
Loss allowance	(93,883)	(58,135)
Total cash on bank accounts	51,770,164	28,236,887
Reverse repurchase agreements with original maturity of less than three months - not credit rated	-	4,166,928
Total cash and cash equivalents	51,770,164	32,403,815

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

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, all balances of cash and cash equivalents are categorised into Stage 1 of the credit risk grading.

As at 31 December 2025, the annual effective interest rates on saving accounts with banks ranged from 15% in tenge to 2% in US Dollars (31 December 2024: from 15.4% in tenge to 1.8% in US Dollars).

During 2025 and 2024, the Company entered into reverse repurchase agreements at Kazakhstan Stock Exchange.

As at 31 December 2025 the Company had no open reverse repurchase agreements.

As at 31 December 2024 the amounts of balances under reverse repurchase agreements was KZT 4,166,928 thousand. The subject-matter of these agreements were bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan and corporate bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the USA with the fair value of KZT 4,198,532 thousand.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company had accounts in one bank (31 December 2024: one bank) whose balance exceeded 10% of total cash and cash equivalents. The total gross value of this balance as at 31 December 2025 is KZT 51,787,041 thousand (2024: KZT 28,246,937 thousand).

13 Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

KZT'000	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
<i>Debt investments</i>		
Government bonds of the Republic of Kazakhstan		
Rated Baa3		
- pledged under sale and repurchase agreements	11,400,150	9,873,854
- held by the Company	15,900,442	22,340,509
Total Government bonds	27,300,592	32,214,363
Bonds of foreign states		
Rated from Aa1 to Aa3	19,143,191	21,351,356
Total bonds of foreign states	19,143,191	21,351,356
Bonds of foreign corporations and international financial organizations		
Rated Aaa	5,959,272	6,710,688
Rated from Aa1 to Aa3	4,698,377	4,662,061
Rated from A1 to A3	9,293,645	9,913,702
Rated from Baa1 to Baa3	539,566	-
Total bonds of foreign corporations and international financial organisations	20,490,860	21,286,451
Bonds of Kazakhstan banks		
Rated from Ba1 to Ba3	4,260,338	4,399,085
Total bonds of Kazakhstan banks	4,260,338	4,399,085
Corporate bonds of Kazakhstan companies		
Rated from Baa1 to Baa3	11,785,988	12,961,632
Total corporate bonds of Kazakhstan companies	11,785,988	12,961,632
Total bonds	82,980,969	92,212,887
<i>Equity investments</i>		
Shares of foreign corporations and international financial organizations		
APPLE INC	13,927,912	13,326,407
MICROSOFT CORPORATION	13,781,098	12,476,147
JOHNSON&JOHNSON	7,012,954	5,090,580
AIRBUS SE	149,646	107,556
Total shares of foreign corporations and international financial organizations	34,871,610	31,000,690
Shares of Insurance Payments Guarantee Fund JSC	10,694	10,694
Total shares	34,882,304	31,011,384
Total investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	117,863,273	123,224,271

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

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 all debt investment securities measured at FVOCI are categorised into Stage 1 of the credit risk grading.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company has financial instruments of four issuers, whose balances exceed 10% of total balance of investment securities measured at fair value. The total gross value of these balances as at 31 December 2025 is KZT 74,152,793 thousand (31 December 2024: five issuers with balance of KZT 92,329,905 thousand).

As at 31 December 2025, coupon interest rates generated by debt investment securities measured at fair value ranged from 0.88% to 18.85% per annum (31 December 2024: from 0.88% to 17.25% per annum).

14 Investment securities measured at amortised cost

KZT'000	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Government bonds of the Republic of Kazakhstan		
Rated Baa3		
- pledged under sale and repurchase agreements	16,444,574	23,099,121
- held by the Company	187,429,957	181,425,948
Total Government bonds	203,874,531	204,525,069
Bonds of foreign corporations and international financial organisations		
Rated Aaa	27,566,514	24,518,197
Rated from Aa1 to Aa3	36,782,622	37,856,301
Rated from A1 to A3	32,517,197	27,848,429
Rated from Baa1 to Baa3	2,611,597	2,724,572
Total bonds of foreign corporations and international financial organisations	99,477,930	92,947,499
Bonds of Kazakhstan banks		
Rated from Baa1 to Baa3	12,428,587	12,381,761
Rated from Ba1 to Ba3	7,900,859	7,993,442
Total bonds of Kazakhstan banks	20,329,446	20,375,203
Corporate bonds of Kazakhstan companies		
Rated from Baa1 to Baa3	68,630,460	49,766,229
Rated from Ba1 to Ba3	1,151,069	1,195,938
Total corporate bonds of Kazakhstan companies	69,781,529	50,962,167
Loss allowance	(185,510)	(141,360)
Total investment securities measured at amortised cost	393,277,926	368,668,578

The above table is based on the credit ratings assigned by Moody's or other agencies converted into Moody's scale.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, all investment securities measured at amortised cost are categorised into Stage 1 of the credit risk grading.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company held financial instruments issued by one issuer (2024: one issuer) whose balances account for more than 10% of investment securities measured at amortised cost. The total gross value of these balances as at 31 December 2025 is KZT 203,874,531 thousand (2024: KZT 204,525,069 thousand).

As at 31 December 2025, the annual effective interest rates generated by investment securities ranged from 1.5% to 19.75% per annum (31 December 2024: from 1.5% to 16.7% per annum). As at 31 December 2025, maturities of the investment securities measured at amortised cost range from February 2026 to October 2048 (31 December 2024: January 2025 to October 2048).

15 Investment property

	Land plots and buildings KZT'000
Cost	
Balance at 1 January 2025	4,837,203
Transfer from property, plant and equipment	2,486,245
Balance at 31 December 2025	7,323,448
Depreciation	
Balance at 1 January 2025	(431,166)
Depreciation charge for the year	(100,749)
Balance at 31 December 2025	(531,915)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2025	6,791,533
Cost	
Balance at 1 January 2024	4,837,203
Additions	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	4,837,203
Depreciation	
Balance at 1 January 2024	(368,064)
Depreciation charge for the year	(63,102)
Balance at 31 December 2024	(431,166)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	4,406,037

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the carrying value of investment property approximates its fair value. In 2025 and 2024, the Company performed an internal valuation of investment property. A market approach was used to measure the fair value of assets. The market approach is based on the analysis of the results of comparable sales of similar properties. The fair value of investment property is categorised into Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company recognised income from rent payments in the amount of KZT 449,836 thousand (2024: KZT 382,866 thousand) received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'other income/(expense), net'.

16 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

KZT'000	Land plots and buildings	Computers and office equipment	Vehicles	Construction in progress	Other property, plant and equipment	Intangible assets	Total
<i>Cost</i>							
Balance at 1 January 2025	3,772,131	1,033,153	304,887	1,942,563	1,704,049	1,028,606	9,785,389
Additions	-	121,875	-	543,682	123,156	76,118	864,831
Transfer to investment property	-	-	-	(2,486,245)			(2,486,245)
Disposals	-	(66,305)	-	-	(18,958)	-	(85,263)
Balance at 31 December 2025	3,772,131	1,088,723	304,887	-	1,808,247	1,104,724	8,078,712
<i>Depreciation</i>							
Balance at 1 January 2025	(564,336)	(762,387)	(288,703)	-	(1,199,668)	(595,855)	(3,410,949)
Depreciation charge for the year	(65,724)	(89,392)	(3,806)	-	(148,414)	(107,167)	(414,503)
Disposals	-	65,479	-	-	15,956	-	81,435
Balance at 31 December 2025	(630,060)	(786,300)	(292,509)	-	(1,332,126)	(703,022)	(3,744,017)
<i>Carrying amount</i>							
At 31 December 2025	3,142,071	302,423	12,378	-	476,121	401,702	4,334,695
<i>Cost</i>							
Balance at 1 January 2024	3,772,131	999,647	304,887	2,057,003	1,709,871	643,695	9,487,234
Additions	-	109,358	-	484,084	57,933	384,911	1,036,286
Disposals	-	(75,852)	-	(598,524)	(63,755)	-	(738,131)
Balance at 31 December 2024	3,772,131	1,033,153	304,887	1,942,563	1,704,049	1,028,606	9,785,389
<i>Depreciation</i>							
Balance at 1 January 2024	(498,612)	(742,896)	(282,303)	-	(1,110,253)	(491,602)	(3,125,666)
Depreciation charge for the year	(65,724)	(95,318)	(6,400)	-	(140,688)	(104,253)	(412,383)
Disposals	-	75,827	-	-	51,273	-	127,100
Balance at 31 December 2024	(564,336)	(762,387)	(288,703)	-	(1,199,668)	(595,855)	(3,410,949)
<i>Carrying amount</i>							
At 31 December 2024	3,207,795	270,766	16,184	1,942,563	504,381	432,751	6,374,440

17 Insurance and reinsurance contracts

2025 KZT'000	General measurement model (GMM)				Premium allocation approach (PAA)							
	Motor/Rail- way transport, voluntary vehicle owners' liability (direct)	General insurance (direct and reinsurance issued)	Other	Reinsurance contracts held	Property, Air/Railway transport, Space objects (reinsurance issued)	Obligatory vehicle owners' liability (direct)	Air transport (direct)	Property (direct)	Cargo (direct)	Other	Reinsurance contracts held	Total
Insurance contract liabilities	(18,220,058)	(5,501,267)	(6,732,664)	-	(129,605,287)	(11,199,403)	(5,745,132)	(27,180,705)	(3,666,073)	(10,326,159)	-	(218,176,748)
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	-	7,746,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,170,653	8,916,947
2024 KZT'000	General measurement model (GMM)				Premium allocation approach (PAA)							
	Motor/Rail- way transport, voluntary vehicle owners' liability (direct)	General insurance (direct and reinsurance issued)	Other	Reinsurance contracts held	Property, Air/Railway transport, Space objects (reinsurance issued)	Obligatory vehicle owners' liability (direct)	Air transport (direct)	Property (direct)	Cargo (direct)	Other	Reinsurance contracts held	Total
Insurance contract liabilities	(18,310,411)	(4,939,648)	(4,703,371)	-	(162,194,712)	(12,702,378)	(4,829,142)	(13,775,560)	(2,236,019)	(8,161,372)	-	(231,852,613)
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	-	3,307,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,137,628	5,444,967

At 31 December 2025, the maximum exposure to credit risk from insurance contracts is KZT 2,876,734 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 7,821,518 thousand), which primarily relates to premiums receivable for services that the Company has already provided.

(a) Movements in insurance and reinsurance contracts

The following reconciliations show how the net carrying amounts of insurance and reinsurance contracts in each segment changed during the year as a result of cash flows and amounts recognised in the separate statement of profit or loss.

The Company presents a table that separately analyses movements in the liabilities for remaining coverage and movements in the liabilities for incurred claims and reconciles these movements to the line items in the separate statement of profit or loss.

A second reconciliation is presented for contracts not measured under the PAA, which separately analyses changes in the estimates of the present value of future cash flows, the risk adjustment for non-financial risk and the CSM.

(i) Insurance contracts

Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims – Contracts not measured under PAA

	2025				2024			
	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liabilities for	Total	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liabilities for	Total
KZT'000	Excluding loss component	Loss component	incurred claims		Excluding loss component	Loss component	incurred claims	
Opening assets	-	-	-	-	150,313	-	(13,968)	136,345
Opening liabilities	(19,863,928)	(211,824)	(7,877,678)	(27,953,430)	(16,014,970)	(1,378)	(4,177,717)	(20,194,065)
Net opening balance	(19,863,928)	(211,824)	(7,877,678)	(27,953,430)	(15,864,657)	(1,378)	(4,191,685)	(20,057,720)
Changes in the separate statement of profit or loss								
Insurance revenue (Note 5)								
Contracts under the modified retrospective transition approach	1,997,710	-	-	1,997,710	3,137,424	-	-	3,137,424
Other contracts	50,058,415	-	-	50,058,415	40,479,971	-	-	40,479,971
	52,056,125	-	-	52,056,125	43,617,395	-	-	43,617,395
Insurance service expenses (Note 6)								
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	107,223	(7,987,225)	(7,880,002)	-	83,852	(7,481,619)	(7,397,767)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(25,324,179)	-	-	(25,324,179)	(23,142,233)	-	-	(23,142,233)
Losses and reversals of losses on insurance contracts	-	71,877	-	71,877	-	(285,016)	-	(285,016)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	1,455,023	1,455,023	-	-	423,170	423,170
	(25,324,179)	179,100	(6,532,202)	(31,677,281)	(23,142,233)	(201,164)	(7,058,449)	(30,401,846)
Insurance service result	26,731,946	179,100	(6,532,202)	20,378,844	20,475,162	(201,164)	(7,058,449)	13,215,549
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts (Note 10)	(2,613,741)	(19,971)	(1,058,006)	(3,691,718)	(3,079,211)	(9,280)	(920,450)	(4,008,941)
Effect of movements in exchange rates (Note 10)	7,292	-	17,277	24,569	(67,230)	(2)	(37,123)	(104,355)
Total changes in the separate statement of profit or loss	24,125,497	159,129	(7,572,931)	16,711,695	17,328,721	(210,446)	(8,016,022)	9,102,253
Cash flows								
Premiums received	(44,022,312)	-	-	(44,022,312)	(40,761,449)	-	-	(40,761,449)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	-	-	3,643,648	3,643,648	-	-	4,330,029	4,330,029
Insurance acquisition cash flows	21,166,410	-	-	21,166,410	19,433,457	-	-	19,433,457
Total cash flows	(22,855,902)	-	3,643,648	(19,212,254)	(21,327,992)	-	4,330,029	(16,997,963)
Net closing balance	(18,594,333)	(52,695)	(11,806,961)	(30,453,989)	(19,863,928)	(211,824)	(7,877,678)	(27,953,430)
Closing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing liabilities	(18,594,333)	(52,695)	(11,806,961)	(30,453,989)	(19,863,928)	(211,824)	(7,877,678)	(27,953,430)
	(18,594,333)	(52,695)	(11,806,961)	(30,453,989)	(19,863,928)	(211,824)	(7,877,678)	(27,953,430)

Analysis by measurement component – Contracts not measured under the PAA

	2025						2024					
	CSM (see c)						CSM (see c)					
	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for nonfinancial risk	Contracts under modified retrospective transition approach	Other contracts	Subtotal	Total	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for nonfinancial risk	Contracts under modified retrospective transition approach	Other contracts	Subtotal	Total
KZT'000												
Opening assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	526,789	(26,184)	(364,260)	-	(364,260)	136,345
Opening liabilities	(12,898,817)	(3,391,669)	(588,438)	(11,074,506)	(11,662,944)	(27,953,430)	(8,198,545)	(1,252,308)	(1,074,256)	(9,668,956)	(10,743,212)	(20,194,065)
Net opening balance	(12,898,817)	(3,391,669)	(588,438)	(11,074,506)	(11,662,944)	(27,953,430)	(7,671,756)	(1,278,492)	(1,438,516)	(9,668,956)	(11,107,472)	(20,057,720)
<i>Changes in the separate statement of profit or loss</i>												
Changes that relate to current services												
CSM recognised for services provided (Note 5)	-	-	483,969	13,896,262	14,380,231	14,380,231	-	-	1,010,341	10,058,631	11,068,972	11,068,972
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	4,001,752	-	-	-	4,001,752	-	2,134,204	-	-	-	2,134,204
Experience adjustments	469,961	-	-	-	-	469,961	(125,781)	-	-	-	-	(125,781)
Changes that relate to future services												
Contracts initially recognised in the year (Note 17 (b))	19,989,813	(5,347,030)	-	(15,069,997)	(15,069,997)	(427,214)	16,759,934	(2,695,031)	-	(14,227,095)	(14,227,095)	(162,192)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(1,167,371)	(839,010)	(179,756)	2,186,137	2,006,381	-	(3,257,666)	(1,001,118)	(63,377)	4,322,161	4,258,784	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversals of losses on contracts	453,315	45,776	-	-	-	499,091	(30,478)	(92,346)	-	-	-	(122,824)
Changes that relate to past services												
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	1,430,849	24,174	-	-	-	1,455,023	415,180	7,990	-	-	-	423,170
Insurance service result	21,176,567	(2,114,338)	304,213	1,012,402	1,316,615	20,378,844	13,761,189	(1,646,301)	946,964	153,697	1,100,661	13,215,549
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts (Note 10)	(1,525,965)	(436,232)	(45,159)	(1,684,362)	(1,729,521)	(3,691,718)	(1,893,673)	(465,564)	(96,886)	(1,552,818)	(1,649,704)	(4,008,941)
Effect of movements in exchange rates (Note 10)	23,143	891	2	533	535	24,569	(96,614)	(1,312)	-	(6,429)	(6,429)	(104,355)
Total changes in the separate statement of profit or loss	19,673,745	(2,549,679)	259,056	(671,427)	(412,371)	16,711,695	11,770,902	(2,113,177)	850,078	(1,405,550)	(555,472)	9,102,253
Cash flows	(19,212,254)				-	(19,212,254)	(16,997,963)	-	-	-	-	(16,997,963)
Net closing balance	(12,437,326)	(5,941,348)	(329,382)	(11,745,933)	(12,075,315)	(30,453,989)	(12,898,817)	(3,391,669)	(588,438)	(11,074,506)	(11,662,944)	(27,953,430)
Closing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing liabilities	(12,437,326)	(5,941,348)	(329,382)	(11,745,933)	(12,075,315)	(30,453,989)	(12,898,817)	(3,391,669)	(588,438)	(11,074,506)	(11,662,944)	(27,953,430)
	(12,437,326)	(5,941,348)	(329,382)	(11,745,933)	(12,075,315)	(30,453,989)	(12,898,817)	(3,391,669)	(588,438)	(11,074,506)	(11,662,944)	(27,953,430)

Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims – contracts measured under PAA

	2025					2024				
	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims			Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for nonfinancial risk	Total	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for nonfinancial risk	Total
KZT'000										
Opening assets	-	-	-	-	-	58,935	(24,457)	(3,569)	(750)	30,159
Opening liabilities	(15,596,288)	(90,499)	(182,089,360)	(6,123,036)	(203,899,183)	(16,313,303)	(31,580)	(141,698,811)	(4,448,222)	(162,491,916)
Net opening balance	(15,596,288)	(90,499)	(182,089,360)	(6,123,036)	(203,899,183)	(16,254,368)	(56,037)	(141,702,380)	(4,448,972)	(162,461,757)
<i>Changes in the separate statement of profit or loss</i>										
Insurance revenue (Note 5)										
Contracts under the modified retrospective transition approach	319,297	-	-	-	319,297	1,110,285	-	-	-	1,110,285
Other contracts	143,076,278	-	-	-	143,076,278	142,575,891	-	-	-	142,575,891
	143,395,575	-	-	-	143,395,575	143,686,176	-	-	-	143,686,176
Insurance service expenses (Note 6)										
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	1,442,014	(99,631,145)	(4,642,286)	(102,831,417)	-	1,202,517	(91,348,302)	(851,410)	(90,997,195)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(16,628,139)	-	-	-	(16,628,139)	(17,158,782)	-	-	-	(17,158,782)
Losses and reversals of losses on insurance contracts	-	(1,549,833)	-	-	(1,549,833)	-	(1,170,351)	-	-	(1,170,351)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	31,039,216	(847,895)	30,191,321	-	-	864,293	76,538	940,831
	(16,628,139)	(107,819)	(68,591,929)	(5,490,181)	(90,818,068)	(17,158,782)	32,166	(90,484,009)	(774,872)	(108,385,497)
Insurance service result	126,767,436	(107,819)	(68,591,929)	(5,490,181)	52,577,507	126,527,394	32,166	(90,484,009)	(774,872)	35,300,679
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts (Note 10)	(3,197,668)	(154,403)	(11,081,578)	(676,313)	(15,109,962)	(3,306,674)	(67,674)	(8,340,787)	(278,525)	(11,993,660)
Effect of movements in exchange rates (Note 10)	(345,948)	(31,037)	3,725,992	284,113	3,633,120	(395,752)	1,046	(19,306,232)	(620,667)	(20,321,605)
Total changes in the separate statement of profit or loss	123,223,820	(293,259)	(75,947,515)	(5,882,381)	41,100,665	122,824,968	(34,462)	(118,131,028)	(1,674,064)	2,985,414
Cash flows										
Premiums received	(140,727,497)	-	-	-	(140,727,497)	(136,966,613)	-	-	-	(136,966,613)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	-	-	99,198,917	-	99,198,917	-	-	77,744,048	-	77,744,048
Insurance acquisition cash flows	16,604,339	-	-	-	16,604,339	14,799,725	-	-	-	14,799,725
Total cash flows	(124,123,158)	-	99,198,917	-	(24,924,241)	(122,166,888)	-	77,744,048	-	(44,422,840)
Net closing balance	(16,495,626)	(383,758)	(158,837,958)	(12,005,417)	(187,722,759)	(15,596,288)	(90,499)	(182,089,360)	(6,123,036)	(203,899,183)
Closing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing liabilities	(16,495,626)	(383,758)	(158,837,958)	(12,005,417)	(187,722,759)	(15,596,288)	(90,499)	(182,089,360)	(6,123,036)	(203,899,183)
	(16,495,626)	(383,758)	(158,837,958)	(12,005,417)	(187,722,759)	(15,596,288)	(90,499)	(182,089,360)	(6,123,036)	(203,899,183)

(ii) Reinsurance contracts

Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims – contracts not measured under PAA

	2025			2024		
	Assets for remaining coverage	Assets for incurred claims	Total	Assets for remaining coverage	Assets for incurred claims	Total
KZT'000						
Opening assets	3,068,186	239,153	3,307,339	-	-	-
<i>Changes in the statement of profit or loss</i>						
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(15,884,880)	-	(15,884,880)	(11,531,994)	-	(11,531,994)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers						
Recoveries of claims incurred and other insurance service expenses	-	4,583,964	4,583,964	-	205,428	205,428
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(298,129)	-	(298,129)	(80,600)	-	(80,600)
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims	-	273,272	273,272	-	(25,798)	(25,798)
	(298,129)	4,857,236	4,559,107	(80,600)	179,630	99,030
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(16,183,009)	4,857,236	(11,325,773)	(11,612,594)	179,630	(11,432,964)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts held (Note 10)	408,082	115,950	524,032	323,219	6,704	329,923
Effect of movements in exchange rates (Note 10)	342,087	(201,793)	140,294	617,279	27,021	644,300
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	(15,432,840)	4,771,393	(10,661,447)	(10,672,096)	213,355	(10,458,741)
Cash flows						
Premiums paid	15,753,304	-	15,753,304	13,573,016	-	13,573,016
Amounts received	-	(1,008,116)	(1,008,116)	-	25,798	25,798
Insurance acquisition cash flows	355,214	-	355,214	167,266	-	167,266
Total cash flows	16,108,518	(1,008,116)	15,100,402	13,740,282	25,798	13,766,080
Closing assets	3,743,864	4,002,430	7,746,294	3,068,186	239,153	3,307,339

Analysis by measurement component – Contracts not measured under the PAA

	2025				2024			
	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for nonfinancial risk	CSM (see (c))		Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for nonfinancial risk	CSM (see (c))	
			Other contracts	Total			Other contracts	Total
KZT'000								
Opening assets	368,873	2,316,478	621,988	3,307,339	-	-	-	-
Changes in the statement of profit or loss								
Changes that relate to current services								
CSM recognised for services received	-	-	(7,831,174)	(7,831,174)	-	-	(873,694)	(873,694)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	(1,832,301)	-	(1,832,301)	-	(3,499,828)	-	(3,499,828)
Experience adjustments	(1,935,570)	-	-	(1,935,570)	(7,059,442)	-	-	(7,059,442)
Changes that relate to future services								
Contracts initially recognised in the year (Note 17 (b))	(6,624,976)	2,544,390	4,080,586	-	(7,302,577)	5,005,171	2,297,406	-
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(6,803,719)	(2,524,287)	9,328,006	-	810,063	205,885	(1,015,948)	-
Experience adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes that relate to past services								
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims	258,537	14,735	-	273,272	-	-	-	-
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts (Note 10)	(15,105,728)	(1,797,463)	5,577,418	(11,325,773)	(13,551,956)	1,711,228	407,764	(11,432,964)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	90,575	145,654	287,803	524,032	112,967	166,525	50,431	329,923
Effect of movements in exchange rates	480,303	2,575	(342,584)	140,294	41,782	438,725	163,793	644,300
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	(14,534,850)	(1,649,234)	5,522,637	(10,661,447)	(13,397,207)	2,316,478	621,988	(10,458,741)
Cash flows	15,100,402	-	-	15,100,402	13,766,080	-	-	13,766,080
Closing assets	934,425	667,244	6,144,625	7,746,294	368,873	2,316,478	621,988	3,307,339

Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims – contracts measured under PAA

	2025				2024			
	Assets for incurred claims				Assets for incurred claims			
	Assets for remaining coverage	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total	Assets for remaining coverage	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
KZT'000								
Opening assets	12,159	2,064,058	61,411	2,137,628	493,540	1,139,041	16,447	1,649,028
Opening liabilities	-	-	-	-	(74,451)	4,379	63	(70,009)
Net opening balance	12,159	2,064,058	61,411	2,137,628	419,089	1,143,420	16,510	1,579,019
<i>Changes in the statement of profit or loss</i>								
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(175,277)	-	-	(175,277)	(1,132,552)	-	-	(1,132,552)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers								
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	1,019,421	83,458	1,102,879	-	1,721,296	54,834	1,776,130
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(628)	-	-	(628)	(12,045)	-	-	(12,045)
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims	-	(1,766,476)	(76,911)	(1,843,387)	-	(563,573)	(17,955)	(581,528)
	(628)	(747,055)	6,547	(741,136)	(12,045)	1,157,723	36,879	1,182,557
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	-	35,000	-	35,000	-	(248)	(4)	(252)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts	(175,905)	(712,055)	6,547	(881,413)	(1,144,597)	1,157,475	36,875	49,753
Net finance expenses from reinsurance contracts (Note 10)	5,781	317,718	25,191	348,690	20,705	271,173	8,026	299,904
Effect of movements in exchange rates (Note 10)	4,103	(524)	-	3,579	73,787	42	-	73,829
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	(166,021)	(394,861)	31,738	(529,144)	(1,050,105)	1,428,690	44,901	423,486
Cash flows								
Premiums paid	4,677	-	-	4,677	638,573	-	-	638,573
Amounts received	-	(442,508)	-	(442,508)	-	(508,052)	-	(508,052)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	-	4,602	-	-	4,602
Total cash flows	4,677	(442,508)	-	(437,831)	643,175	(508,052)	-	135,123
Net closing balance	(149,185)	1,226,689	93,149	1,170,653	12,159	2,064,058	61,411	2,137,628
Closing assets	(149,185)	1,226,689	93,149	1,170,653	12,159	2,064,058	61,411	2,137,628
Closing liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(149,185)	1,226,689	93,149	1,170,653	12,159	2,064,058	61,411	2,137,628

(b) Effect of contracts initially recognised in the year

The following tables summarise the effect on the measurement components arising from the initial recognition of insurance contracts not measured under the PAA in the year.

(i) Insurance contracts

KZT'000	2025	2024
Profitable contracts issued		
Claims and other insurance service expenses payable	13,560,722	7,355,693
Insurance acquisition cash flows	22,683,683	23,948,922
Estimates of present value of cash outflows	36,244,405	31,304,615
Estimates of present value of cash inflows	(56,234,218)	(48,064,549)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	5,347,030	2,695,031
CSM	15,069,997	14,227,095
Losses recognised on initial recognition	427,214	162,192

During 2025 and 2024 the Company has not issued onerous contracts.

(ii) Reinsurance contracts held

KZT'000	2025	2024
Contracts excluding the loss recovery component		
Estimates of present value of cash outflow	(14,553,448)	(17,877,180)
Estimates of present value of cash inflow	7,928,472	10,574,603
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	2,544,390	5,005,171
CSM	4,080,586	2,297,406
Losses recovery component	-	-

(c) Contractual service margin

The following table sets out when the Company expects to recognise the remaining CSM in profit or loss after the reporting date for contracts not measured under the PAA.

2025	1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	
KZT'000	or less	years	years	years	years	years	Total
Reinsurance contracts held	(3,850,001)	(1,432,659)	(837,053)	(12,488)	(10,372)	(2,052)	(6,144,625)
Insurance contracts	8,083,924	2,198,961	1,229,366	285,400	161,264	116,400	12,075,315
2024							
KZT'000	1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	Total
	or less	years	years	years	years	years	
Reinsurance contracts held	(275,930)	(134,216)	(127,057)	(83,741)	(633)	(411)	(621,988)
Insurance contracts	7,957,046	2,099,144	873,340	498,548	147,850	87,016	11,662,944

(d) Credit risk exposure – reinsurance contracts

Below is presented exposure to credit risk from reinsurance contracts:

KZT'000	31 December	31 December
	2025	2024
Reinsurance contract assets		
Rated from Aa1 to Aa3	1,954,515	1,103,978
Rated from A1 to A3	6,191,696	3,025,803
Rated from Baa1 to Baa3	22,879	770,943
Other	747,857	544,243
	8,916,947	5,444,967

The above table is based on the credit ratings assigned by Moody's or other agencies converted into Moody's scale.

(e) Significant judgements and estimates

(i) Fulfilment cash flows

Fulfilment cash flows comprise:

- estimates of future cash flows;
- an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to future cash flows, to the extent that the financial risks are not included in the estimates of future cash flows; and
- a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

The Company's objective in estimating future cash flows is to determine the expected value of a range of scenarios that reflects the full range of possible outcomes. The cash flows from each scenario are discounted and weighted by the estimated probability of that outcome to derive an expected present value.

Estimates of future cash flows

In estimating future cash flows, the Company incorporates, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date. This information includes both internal and external historical data about claims and other experience, updated to reflect current expectations of future events.

The estimates of future cash flows reflect the Company's view of current conditions at the reporting date, as long as the estimates of any relevant market variables are consistent with observable market prices.

When estimating future cash flows, the Company takes into account current expectations of future events that might affect those cash flows. However, expectations of future changes in legislation that would change or discharge a present obligation or create new obligations under existing contracts are not taken into account until the change in legislation is substantively enacted.

Cash flows within the boundary of a contract relate directly to the fulfilment of the contract, including those for which the Company has discretion over the amount or timing. These include payments to (or on behalf of) policyholders, insurance acquisition cash flows and other costs that are incurred in fulfilling contracts.

Insurance acquisition cash flows arise from the activities of selling, underwriting and starting a group of contracts that are directly attributable to the portfolio of contracts to which the group belongs. Other costs that are incurred in fulfilling the contracts include:

- claims handling, maintenance and administration costs;
- recurring commissions payable on instalment premiums receivable within the contract boundary;
- income tax and other costs specifically chargeable to the policyholders under the terms of the contracts.

Insurance acquisition cash flows and other costs that are incurred in fulfilling contracts comprise both direct costs and an allocation of fixed and variable overheads.

Cash flows are attributed to acquisition activities, other fulfilment activities and other activities at local entity level using activity-based costing techniques. Cash flows attributable to acquisition and other fulfilment activities are allocated to groups of contracts using methods that are systematic and rational and are consistently applied to all costs that have similar characteristics. The Company generally allocates insurance acquisition cash flows to groups of contracts based on the total premiums for each group, claims handling costs based on the amount of claims for each group, and maintenance and administration costs based on the earned premium during a period. Other costs are recognised in profit or loss as they are incurred.

Key provision assumptions

The process used to determine the assumptions is intended to result in neutral estimates of the most likely or expected outcome. The sources of data used as inputs for the assumptions are internal, using detailed studies that are carried out annually. The assumptions are checked to ensure that they are consistent with observable market prices or other published information. However, there is a general lack of publicly available information on Kazakhstan insurance market, which would be relevant to determining assumptions and sensitivity to changes in core business.

The nature of the business makes it difficult to predict with certainty the likely outcome of any particular claim and the ultimate cost of notified claims. Each notified claim is assessed on a separate, case by case basis with due regard to the claim circumstances, information available from loss adjusters and historical evidence of the size of similar claims. Case estimates are reviewed regularly and are updated as and when new information arises. The provisions are based on information currently available. However, the ultimate liabilities may vary as a result of subsequent developments. The impact of many of the items affecting the ultimate cost of the loss is difficult to estimate. The provision estimation difficulties also differ by class of business due to differences in the underlying insurance contract, claim complexity, the volume of claims and the individual severity of claims, determining the occurrence date of a claim, and reporting lags.

The Company estimates the ultimate cost of settling claims incurred but unpaid at the reporting date and the value of salvage and other expected recoveries by reviewing individual claims reported and making allowance for claims incurred but not yet reported. The ultimate cost of settling claims is estimated using a range of loss reserving techniques – e.g. the chain-ladder and Bornhuetter-Ferguson methods. These techniques assume that the Company's own claims experience is indicative of future claims development patterns and therefore ultimate claims cost. The ultimate cost of settling claims is estimated separately for each line of business, except for large claims, which are assessed separately from other claims.

The assumptions used, including loss ratios and future claims inflation, are implicitly derived from the historical claims development data on which the projections are based, although judgement is applied to assess the extent to which past trends might not apply in the future and future trends are expected to emerge.

Discount rates

All cash flows are discounted using risk-free yield curves adjusted to reflect the characteristics of the cash flows and the liquidity of the insurance contracts. The Company uses two approaches to determine discount rates for cash flows depending on the currency:

- to determine discount rates for tenge and euro the Company uses a “bottom-up” approach;
- to determine discount rates for USD dollars the Company uses a “top-down” approach.

To obtain discount rates in tenge using a “bottom-up” approach, the Company evaluates two components: a risk-free yield curve in tenge and an adjustment for illiquidity. The discount rates, which are subsequently used to discount cash flows in tenge, are estimated as the sum of these two components. The Company generally determines the risk-free rates for tenge using the observed historical parameters for a zero-coupon yield curve for Kazakhstani government securities. To calculate the illiquidity premium, the Company uses an approach based on the assessment of the risk factor premium, reflecting the exposure to illiquidity risk. This premium is assessed by removing the premium for time value of money and credit risk premium from the rate on illiquid debt instruments (corporate bank loans). Under this approach, it is assumed that the remaining component represents an illiquidity premium.

To obtain discount rates in euro the Company estimates the risk-free yield curve in euros based on the yield of highly rated euro area bonds. The Company estimates the illiquidity premium as a percentage of the spread between the yield to maturity of Kazakhstan's euro bonds and the risk-free curve.

To obtain discount rates in USD dollars using a “top-down” approach, the Group estimates the discount curve as the return on the reference USD portfolio minus the credit risk premium. As a reference portfolio, the Group uses sovereign Eurobonds of Kazakhstan and corporate Eurobonds of Kazakhstan with a rating not lower than investment grade. Credit risk premiums is estimated using CDS quotes for Kazakhstan Eurobonds.

The tables below set out the yield curves used to discount the cash flows of insurance contracts for major currencies:

	2025					2024				
	1 year	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years	1 year	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years
KZT	18.47%	17.4%	17.0%	16.9%	16.8%	13.51%	13.27%	13.23%	13.22%	13.22%
USD	4.6%	5.3%	4.8%	5.2%	5.9%	5.54%	5.87%	5.09%	5.43%	6.14%
EUR	2.4%	2.8%	3.3%	3.6%	3.7%	2.73%	2.67%	2.97%	3.11%	3.14%

Risk adjustments for non-financial risk

Risk adjustments for non-financial risk are determined to reflect the compensation that the individual issuing entity would require for bearing non-financial risk and are allocated to groups of contracts based on an analysis of the risk profiles of the groups.

Risk adjustments for non-financial risk reflect the diversification benefits from contracts issued by the entity, in a way that is consistent with the compensation that it would require and that reflects its degree of risk aversion, and the effects of the diversification benefits are determined using a correlation matrix technique.

The risk adjustments for non-financial risk are determined using the following techniques:

- Liability for remaining coverage: Method based on the calculation of the deviation of the forecasted loss rate from the actual loss rate (“loss-based method”);
- Liability for incurred claims: Bootstrap method.

Methods considered above are based on a confidence level with a selected percentile value (the percentile value is determined by the Company and is generally 75%).

To determine the risk adjustments for non-financial risk for reinsurance contracts, the Company applies this technique both gross and net of reinsurance and derives the amount of risk being transferred to the reinsurer as the difference between the two results.

The loss-based method is based on analysis of historical deviations of loss forecasts from their actual values.

The Bootstrap method is based on the simulation of loss triangles based on the observed actual loss increments for settlement periods, allows to obtain an empirical probabilistic distribution of cash flows and select the value of the risk adjustment with 75% confidence level.

(ii) Contractual service margin

Determination of coverage units

The CSM of a group of contracts is recognised in profit or loss to reflect services provided in each year based on the number of coverage units provided in the year, which is determined by considering for each contract the quantity of the benefits provided and its expected coverage period (see Note 3(c)(ix)).

The Company defines the quantity of benefits under a contract as the maximum amount of potential contractual benefits, which is also generally presented as the aggregate sum insured for all purely risky products, as contracts issued by the Company do not provide any services related to the receipt of investment income. Coverage units are calculated based on the maximum possible claims volume in each period. In modelling the coverage units, the Company considers the proportion of the calendar year in which the contract was in force and the expected reduction in the portfolio over time. The coverage units are reviewed and updated at each reporting date.

An analysis of the expected timing of the allocation of the CSM to profit or loss is disclosed in (c).

18 Investments in subsidiary

Subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Activity	Participating interest	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
				KZT'000	KZT'000
				Balance of investment	Balance of investment
Eurasia Life Insurance Company JSC	Kazakhstan	Life insurance	100%	21,735,976	21,735,976
				21,735,976	21,735,976

On 19 November 2018 the Company established a subsidiary - Eurasia Life Insurance Company JSC. On 4 March 2019 Eurasia Life Insurance Company JSC received a license for insurance (reinsurance) activity in the “life insurance” industry.

During 2025, no additional shares of Eurasia Life Insurance Company JSC were acquired by the Company (2024: KZT 2,960,920 thousand).

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 the Company owns 100% interest in the subsidiary.

The Company uses its own experience and judgments to assess provision for impairment of investments in subsidiary. The Company’s management believes that net assets are the most appropriate technique to estimate a recoverable amount of investments as at the reporting date. As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 the Company’s management did not identify any evidence of impairment of investment in subsidiary. Net assets of subsidiary equalled to KZT 48,864,648 thousand and KZT 33,224,931 thousand, as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, respectively.

19 Amounts payable under repurchase agreements

During 2025, the Company entered into repurchase agreements at Kazakhstan Stock Exchange. As at 31 December 2025 the amounts payable under repurchase agreements were KZT 26,778,761 thousand, which have been repaid in January 2026 (31 December 2024: KZT 34,398,758 thousand).

The subject-matter of these agreements were coupon bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan with fair value of KZT 25,544,772 thousand (2024: KZT 33,033,670 thousand). As at 31 December 2025 the Company had securities pledged as collateral under repo agreements with carrying amount of KZT 27,844,724 thousand (2024: KZT 32,972,975 thousand) (Note 13 and 14).

Disclosure of changes in payables under repurchase agreements and cash flows from financial activities:

KZT'000	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 January	34,398,758	20,789,438
Repurchase agreements concluded	1,059,578,763	1,182,147,171
Repurchase agreements closed	(1,067,133,127)	(1,168,477,771)
Interest accrued	4,381,839	3,608,151
Interest paid	(4,447,472)	(3,668,231)
	26,778,761	34,398,758

20 Other liabilities

KZT'000	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Payables to employees	2,589,745	2,433,550
Other taxes payable	1,284,611	615,002
Other estimated liabilities	24,235	123,200
Other liabilities	351,751	265,593
	4,250,342	3,437,345

21 Equity

(a) Share capital

	Ordinary shares 31 December 2025	Ordinary shares 31 December 2024
Authorised (ordinary) shares	300,000,000	300,000,000
Issued and outstanding (ordinary) shares	244,223,458	214,287,628
Nominal value, KZT'000	1	1
Issued and fully paid, KZT'000	244,223,458	214,287,628

During the year ended 31 December 2025 the Company issued 29,935,830 ordinary shares (2024: the Company issued 16,822,787 ordinary shares) at nominal value.

(b) Capital management

The Company is subject to the regulatory requirements of the Republic of Kazakhstan regarding solvency margin as defined by regulations of the NBRK.

The Company is required to maintain a solvency margin ratio at not less than 1. Solvency margin ratio is determined by dividing the actual solvency margin by minimum required solvency margin. Minimum required solvency margin is a composite measure based on a number of factors including net earned premiums, claims paid and premiums ceded to foreign reinsurers.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Company complies with the solvency margin ratios, which are as follows:

KZT'000	2025	2024
Actual solvency margin	252,940,695	204,637,293
Minimum solvency margin	31,474,965	31,466,573
Solvency margin	8.04	6.50

(c) Dividends

In accordance with Kazakhstan legislation the Company's distributable reserves are limited to the balance of retained earnings as recorded in the Company's statutory separate financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards or net profit for the year if there is an accumulated loss brought forward. A distribution cannot be made if this would result in negative equity or the Company's insolvency. In accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as at 31 December 2025, total reserves available for distribution amounted to KZT 91,026,805 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 60,042,035 thousand).

During the year ended 31 December 2025 dividends of KZT 29,935,830 thousand or KZT 139.70 per share were declared and paid (2024: KZT 33,645,574 thousand or 170.39 per share) of which KZT 29,935,830 thousand the shareholders reinvested as contribution to share capital (2024: KZT 16,822,787 thousand).

(d) Statutory reserve

In accordance with the Resolution of the Management Board of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Regulation and Supervision of the Financial Market and Financial Organisations No.304 dated 26 December 2016 "On Requirements for the Formation, Methodology of Calculation of Insurance Reserves and their Structure, Forms and Deadlines for Submission of Reports in Insurance Reserves", the Company is required to establish a statutory reserve for those insurance products that demonstrate loss rates subject to significant fluctuations during five preceding years.

During 2025 the Company recognised a statutory reserve of KZT 170,374 thousand (2024: transferred KZT 100,892 thousand from statutory reserve to retained earnings).

22 Financial instruments risk management

(a) Risk management policies and procedures

Management of risk is fundamental to the Company's business and forms an essential element of the Company's operations. The major risks faced by the Company are those related to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management policies aim to identify, analyse and manage the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to continuously monitor risk levels and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and procedures are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered and emerging best practice.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the oversight of the risk management framework, overseeing the management of key risks and reviewing its risk management policies and procedures as well as approving significantly large exposures. The Management Board is responsible for monitoring and implementing risk mitigation measures and ensuring that the Company operates within established risk parameters.

The Head of the Risk Department is responsible for the overall risk management and compliance functions, ensuring the implementation of common principles and methods for identifying, measuring, managing and reporting both financial and non-financial risks. He reports directly to the Board of Directors and indirectly to the Chairman of the Board.

Both external and internal risk factors are identified and managed throughout the organisation. Special attention is given to revealing the whole list of risk factors and determining the level of adequacy of the current risk mitigation procedures. Apart from the standard credit and market risk analysis, Risk Management Department monitors financial and non-financial risks by holding regular meetings with operational units in order to obtain expert judgments in their respective areas of expertise.

(b) Market risk

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

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

Overall responsibility for market risk is vested in the Risk Management Department, which is controlled by the Board of Directors. Market risk limits are approved by the Board of Directors.

The Company manages its market risk by setting open position limits in relation to individual financial instruments, interest rate maturity and currency positions and stop-loss limits. These are monitored on a regular basis.

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

(i) Currency risk

The Company has assets and liabilities denominated in several foreign currencies. Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Foreign currency transaction risk arising from insurance and reinsurance contracts is managed by holding cash and investing in assets denominated in currencies that match the related liabilities, to the extent that it is deemed by local management to be both practical and appropriate. The Company's policy is to ensure that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates when necessary to address short-term imbalances.

In respect of other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the Company's policy is to ensure that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates when necessary to address short-term imbalances.

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

KZT'000	KZT	USD	EUR	Other	Total
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	15,850,881	30,949,204	4,275,081	694,998	51,770,164
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	49,316,884	68,396,743	149,646	-	117,863,273
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	261,542,195	131,735,731	-	-	393,277,926
Reinsurance contract assets	1,216,943	7,700,004	-	-	8,916,947
Other financial assets	274,501	148,912	-	-	423,413
Total assets	328,201,404	238,930,594	4,424,727	694,998	572,251,723
Liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities	(85,518,090)	(110,003,479)	(9,108,320)	(13,546,859)	(218,176,748)
Amounts payable under repurchase agreements	(26,778,761)	-	-	-	(26,778,761)
Other payables	(370,447)	(70,467)	(84,578)	-	(525,492)
Other financial liabilities	(342,045)	(8,888)	(818)	-	(351,751)
Total liabilities	(113,009,343)	(110,082,834)	(9,193,716)	(13,546,859)	(245,832,752)
Net position as at 31 December 2025	215,192,061	128,847,760	(4,768,989)	(12,851,861)	326,418,971

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

KZT'000	KZT	USD	EUR	Other	Total
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	19,527,043	11,135,690	1,174,965	566,117	32,403,815
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	56,296,462	66,820,253	107,556	-	123,224,271
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	227,509,751	141,158,827	-	-	368,668,578
Reinsurance contract assets	2,021,449	3,423,518	-	-	5,444,967
Other financial assets	582,988	27,354	-	-	610,342
Total assets	305,937,693	222,565,642	1,282,521	566,117	530,351,973
Liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities	(67,211,180)	(142,005,954)	(17,833,451)	(4,802,028)	(231,852,613)
Amounts payable under repurchase agreements	(34,398,758)	-	-	-	(34,398,758)
Other payables	(1,331,211)	(27,490)	-	(12,261)	(1,370,962)
Other financial liabilities	(258,853)	(6,521)	(31)	(188)	(265,593)
Total liabilities	(103,200,002)	(142,039,965)	(17,833,482)	(4,814,477)	(267,887,926)
Net position as at 31 December 2024	202,737,691	80,525,677	(16,550,961)	(4,248,360)	262,464,047

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

KZT'000	2025		2024	
	Net income	Equity	Net income	Equity
20% appreciation of USD				
Insurance and reinsurance contracts	(16,368,556)	(16,368,556)	(22,173,190)	(22,173,190)
Financial assets and liabilities	31,428,683	36,984,198	30,114,397	35,057,298
20% appreciation of EUR				
Insurance and reinsurance contracts	(1,457,331)	(1,457,331)	(2,853,352)	(2,853,352)
Financial assets and liabilities	670,350	694,293	187,989	205,198

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

(ii) Interest rate risk

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

Interest rate risk arises when the actual or forecast assets of a given maturity period are either greater or less than the actual or forecast liabilities in that maturity period.

The Company's interest-sensitive instruments are as follows:

KZT'000	2025			2024		
	Fixed rate	Floating rate	Total	Fixed rate	Floating rate	Total
Financial assets and liabilities						
Cash and cash equivalents	46,330,097	-	46,330,097	27,656,244	-	27,656,244
Investment securities measured at fair value – debt instruments	76,916,951	6,064,018	82,980,969	77,396,410	14,816,477	92,212,887
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	386,623,608	6,654,318	393,277,926	362,133,787	6,534,791	368,668,578
Amounts payable under repurchase agreements	(26,778,761)	-	(26,778,761)	(34,398,758)	-	(34,398,758)
Insurance and reinsurance contracts						
Assets	-	-	8,916,947	-	-	5,444,967
Liabilities	-	-	(218,176,748)	-	-	(231,852,613)

An analysis of the Company's sensitivity to a 100-basis point (bp) increase or decrease in market interest rates at the reporting date, assuming that all other variables remain constant, is presented below:

KZT'000	2025		2024	
	Profit or loss	Equity	Profit or loss	Equity
100 bp parallel rise				
Financial assets and liabilities	(103,641)	(103,641)	(24,064)	(24,064)
Insurance and reinsurance contracts	2,119,970	2,119,970	1,080,714	1,080,714
100 bp parallel fall				
Financial assets and liabilities	103,641	103,641	24,064	24,064
Insurance and reinsurance contracts	(2,044,362)	(2,044,362)	(1,053,461)	(1,053,461)

The effects on profit or loss and equity are presented net of the related income tax.

An analysis of sensitivity of profit or loss and equity as a result of changes in the fair value of debt financial assets measured at fair value due to changes in the interest rates based on positions existing as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 and a simplified scenario of a 100 basis point (bp) symmetrical fall or rise in all yield curves using modified duration method is as follows:

KZT'000	2025		2024	
	Profit or loss	Equity	Profit or loss	Equity
100 bp parallel fall	-	1,638,785	-	2,035,922
100 bp parallel rise	-	(1,580,745)	-	(2,448,838)

(iii) Equity price risk

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

An analysis of sensitivity of profit or loss and equity to changes in securities prices based on positions existing as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 and a simplified scenario of a 5% change in all securities prices is as follows: The analysis was made on a before tax basis.

KZT'000	2025		2024	
	Profit or loss	Equity	Profit or loss	Equity
5% increase in securities prices	-	1,743,581	-	1,550,035
5% decrease in securities prices	-	(1,743,581)	-	(1,550,035)

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a reinsurance contract or financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company has policies and procedures in place to manage credit exposures (both for recognised financial assets and unrecognised contractual commitments), including guidelines to limit portfolio concentration. The credit policy is reviewed and approved by the Management Board.

The Company continuously monitors the performance of individual credit exposures and regularly reassesses the creditworthiness of its customers. Apart from individual customer analysis, the credit portfolio is assessed by the Risk Department with regard to credit concentration and market risks.

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

The maximum exposure to a balance sheet credit risk at the reporting date is as follows:

KZT'000	2025	2024
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	51,761,195	32,400,679
Investment securities measured at fair value – debt instruments	82,980,969	92,212,887
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	393,277,926	368,668,578
Reinsurance contract assets	8,916,947	5,444,967
Other financial assets	423,413	610,342
Total maximum exposure	537,360,450	499,337,453

As at 31 December 2025 the Company has balances with one counterparty (31 December 2024: one counterparty), credit risk exposure to whom exceeds 10% of maximum credit risk exposure. The credit risk exposure for this counterparty as at 31 December 2025 is KZT 231,131,514 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 236,694,872 thousand).

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

The Company's sale and repurchase, reverse sale and repurchase transactions, and securities borrowing and lending are covered by master agreements with netting terms similar to those of ISDA Master Netting Agreements. In general, under such agreements the amounts owed by each counterparty that are due on a single day in respect of transactions outstanding in the same currency under the agreement are aggregated into a single net amount payable by one party to the other. In certain circumstances, for example when a credit event such as a default occurs, all outstanding transactions under the agreement are terminated, the termination value is assessed, and only a single net amount is due or payable in settlement transactions. The above ISDA master netting arrangements do not meet the offsetting criteria in the separate statement of financial position. This is because they create a right of set-off of recognised amounts that is enforceable only following an event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparties.

In addition, the Company and its counterparties do not intend to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

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

KZT'000	Gross amounts of recognised financial liability/asset offset in the separate statement of financial position	Net amount of financial asset/liability presented in the separate statement of financial position	Related amounts not offset in the separate statement of financial position	Financial instruments	Net amount
Types of financial assets/liabilities	Gross amounts of recognised financial asset/liability				
Repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements	(26,778,761)	-	(26,778,761)	25,544,772	(1,233,989)
Total financial liabilities	(26,778,761)	-	(26,778,761)	25,544,772	(1,233,989)

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

KZT'000	Gross amounts of recognised financial asset/liability	Gross amounts of recognised financial liability/asset offset in the separate statement of financial position	Net amount of financial asset/liability presented in the separate statement of financial position	Related amounts not offset in the separate statement of financial position	Net amount
Types of financial assets/liabilities				Financial instruments	
Reverse repurchase agreements, securities borrowings and similar agreements	4,166,928	-	4,166,928	(4,198,532)	(31,604)
Total financial assets	4,166,928	-	4,166,928	(4,198,532)	(31,604)
Repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements	(34,398,758)	-	(34,398,758)	33,033,670	(1,365,088)
Total financial liabilities	(34,398,758)	-	(34,398,758)	33,033,670	(1,365,088)

The gross amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities and their net amounts as presented in the separate statement of financial position that are disclosed in the above tables are measured in the separate statement of financial position at amortised cost.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its insurance contracts and financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Although the relatively illiquid nature of insurance contracts allows the Company to invest in less liquid but higher-yielding assets, liquidity risk arises from funds composed of illiquid assets and results from mismatches in the liquidity profile of assets and liabilities.

The board of directors sets the Company's strategy for managing liquidity risk. Company's risk management and treasury manage the Company's liquidity position on a day-to-day basis. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The key elements of the Company's liquidity strategy are as follows:

- Maintaining a diversified funding base and appropriate contingency facilities.
- Carrying a portfolio of highly liquid assets, diversified by currency and maturity, that can be readily converted into cash to protect against unforeseen short-term interruptions to cash flows.
- Matching, to the maximum extent possible, the cash flows of the Company's financial assets with the cash flows of insurance contracts and other financial liabilities.
- Monitoring liquidity ratios and carrying out stress-testing of the Company's liquidity position against various exposures and global, country-specific and Company-specific events.

Company treasury and risk management maintain a pool of short-term liquid assets that is intended to provide sufficient liquidity in the Company as a whole to cover short-term fluctuations in the liquidity requirements. Longer-term funding is used to manage structural liquidity requirements.

Regular liquidity stress-testing is conducted under a variety of scenarios, covering both normal and more severe market conditions. The scenarios are developed taking into account both Company specific events and market-related events.

The following table provides a maturity analysis of the Company's insurance and reinsurance contracts, which reflects the dates on which the cash flows are expected to occur. Liabilities for remaining coverage measured under the PAA have been excluded from this analysis.

Estimates of present value of future cash flows							
2025 KZT'000	1 year or less	1–2 years	2–3 years	3–4 years	4–5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities	107,574,442	30,698,366	14,474,025	12,698,779	4,016,402	1,813,270	171,275,284

Estimates of present value of future cash flows							
2024 KZT'000	1 year or less	1–2 years	2–3 years	3–4 years	4–5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities	137,654,593	34,633,658	16,751,936	4,878,714	976,930	92,346	194,988,177

The remaining contractual maturity dates of financial liabilities of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 fall under category “1 year or less”. The Company's undiscounted flows from financial liabilities do not differ significantly from their carrying amount.

23 Contingencies

(a) Litigations

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

(b) Taxation contingencies

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

During 2025, the Company was subject to a thematic tax audit covering the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2023. Following the audit, the tax authorities issued a preliminary report in December 2025 indicating additional corporate income tax of KZT 5,651,000 thousand and related penalties of KZT 2,731,630 thousand.

In response to the preliminary assessment, the Company's management submitted formal objections to the tax authorities in accordance with applicable legislation.

As at the reporting date, no final decision has been issued. Management believes it has reasonable grounds to support its position. Given the uncertainty surrounding the outcome, management has assessed the likelihood of an outflow of economic benefits as possible but not probable. Accordingly, no provision has been recognised in these separate financial statements, and the matter has been disclosed as contingent tax liability.

24 Financial assets and liabilities: fair values

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

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

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

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

The fair value of unquoted equity securities measured at FVOCI with a carrying value of KZT 10,694 thousand (2024: KZT 10,694 thousand) cannot be determined.

(a) Fair value hierarchy

The Company measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1: quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.
- Level 2: inputs other than quotes prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect difference between the instruments.

The following table analyses the fair value of financial instruments, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised as at 31 December 2025:

KZT'000	Level 1	Level 2	Total fair values	Total carrying amount
Investment securities measured at FVOCI	68,006,822	49,845,757	117,852,579	117,852,579
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	110,497,985	248,736,879	359,234,864	393,277,926

The following table analyses the fair value of financial instruments, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised as at 31 December 2024:

KZT'000	Level 1	Level 2	Total fair values	Total carrying amount
Investment securities measured at FVOCI	63,837,347	59,376,230	123,213,577	123,213,577
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	90,827,836	270,785,601	361,613,437	368,668,578

During 2025 and 2024 there were no movements between levels in the fair value hierarchy.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 the fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost, other than investment securities approximates to their carrying value and categorised to Level 2 of fair value hierarchy.

25 Related party transactions

(a) Control relationships

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

(b) Transactions with members of the Board of Directors and the Management Board

Total remuneration included in personnel expenses for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is as follows:

KZT'000	2025	2024
Members of the Board of Directors and Management Board	2,410,480	2,045,796

(c) Transactions with other related parties

Other related parties comprise companies under control of Mr Chodiyev P. K. and Ms Ibragimova M. Kh.

The outstanding balances as of 31 December 2025 and related profit or loss amounts of transactions with other related parties are as follows:

	Parent company	Subsidiary	Fellow subsidiaries		Other	Total
	KZT'000	KZT'000	KZT'000	Average interest rate, %	KZT'000	KZT'000
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents						
- in KZT	-	-	15,826,088	14.7	-	15,826,088
- in USD	-	-	31,000,870	2	-	31,000,870
- in EUR	-	-	4,276,122	-	-	4,276,122
- in RUB	-	-	8,866	3	-	8,866
- other	-	-	675,095	-	-	675,095
Investments in subsidiary	-	21,735,976	-	-	-	21,735,976
Other assets	7	929	195,442	-	458,000	654,378
Liabilities						
Advances on insurance contracts	-	-	(43,127)	-	-	(43,127)
Other payables	-	-	(125,413)	-	-	(125,413)
Other liabilities	-	-	(1,499)	-	-	(1,499)
Profit/(loss)						
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	-	-	2,460,417	-	-	2,460,417
Other operating expenses	-	(3,716)	(262,345)	-	-	(266,061)
Other income (expenses), net	10,603	93,510	49,851	-	261,148	415,112
Insurance contracts						
Premiums received	2,249	421	2,662,032	-	22,219,133	24,883,835
Claims paid	(3,974)	-	(390,306)	-	(7,622,102)	(8,016,382)
Commission paid	-	-	(6,682,353)	-	-	(6,682,353)
Commitments						
Total aggregate exposures*	22,000	4,188,683	75,980,571	-	490,421,347	570,612,601

*Commitments comprise a total insurance amount under valid insurance contracts entered into with related parties.

The outstanding balances as of 31 December 2024 and related profit or loss amounts of transactions with other related parties are as follows:

	Parent company	Subsidiary	Fellow subsidiaries		Other	Total
	KZT'000	KZT'000	KZT'000	Average interest rate, %	KZT'000	KZT'000
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents						
- in KZT	-	-	19,486,554	13.3	-	19,486,554
- in USD	-	-	6,961,459	2	-	6,961,459
- in EUR	-	-	1,174,965	-	-	1,174,965
- in RUB	-	-	19,847	3	-	19,847
- other	-	-	546,078	-	-	546,078
Investments in subsidiary	-	21,735,976	-	-	-	21,735,976
Other assets	-	848	68,578	-	458,000	527,426
Liabilities						
Advances on insurance contracts	-	-	(835)	-	-	(835)
Other payables	-	-	(301,443)	-	-	(301,443)
Other liabilities	-	-	(26,122)	-	-	(26,122)
Profit/(loss)						
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	-	-	2,271,249	-	-	2,271,249
Other investment income	-	5,921,840	-	-	-	5,921,840
Other operating expenses	-	(3,271)	(244,639)	-	-	(247,910)
Other income (expenses), net	10,600	75,500	52,227	-	215,457	353,784
Insurance contracts						
Premiums received	2,504	123	4,462,825	-	23,723,697	28,189,149
Claims paid	(48,488)	-	(1,950,040)	-	(6,399,313)	(8,397,841)
Commission paid	-	-	(14,365,323)	-	-	(14,365,323)
Commitments						
Total aggregate exposures*	32,500	7,691,329	78,282,484	-	458,887,387	544,893,700

* *Commitments comprise a total insurance amount under valid insurance contracts entered into with related parties.*

In 2025 the Company declared and paid dividends to the shareholders of KZT 29,935,830 thousand (2024: KZT 33,645,574 thousand).

All insurance contracts with related parties during 2025 and 2024 were concluded on market terms.

26 Subsequent events

According to the decision of the general meeting of shareholders dated 6 April 2026 it was decided to distribute the Company's net income by paying dividends to shareholders at the expense of retained earnings in the amount of KZT 29,935,830 thousand or KZT 122.58 per share.

Following the death of Alexander Mashkevich, one of the beneficial owners of Eurasia Financial Company JSC, on 22 March 2025, the inheritance process in respect of his ownership interest was carried out in accordance with the Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

On 7 April 2026, the shares previously held by Alexander Mashkevich have been transferred to Anna Mashkevich, Alla Mashkevich and Larisa Mashkevich, each holding 11.1% of the shares in Eurasia Financial Company JSC.

In addition, the shareholder structure of Eurasia Financial Company JSC was further updated following the partial redistribution of shares previously held by Mukhadaskhan Ibragimova to Shukhrat Ibragimov, as a result of which Shukhrat Ibragimov holds 30% of the shares, while Mukhadaskhan Ibragimova retains an ownership interest of 3.3%.

During 2025, geopolitical instability, including the escalation of tensions in the Middle East, has added to global economic uncertainty. In particular, developments related to the conflict involving Iran have contributed to increased volatility in energy markets and heightened geopolitical risk, with potential implications extending into 2026.

Management has assessed the potential impact of these events on the Company's operations and financial position and has concluded that no significant effect is expected, as the Company's insurance contracts explicitly exclude coverage for war-related risks.