

Demir Kyrgyz International Bank CJSC

Financial statements

*for the year ended 31 December 2025
together with independent auditor's report*

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STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**For the year ended 31 December 2025**

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that present fairly the financial position of Demir Kyrgyz International Bank CJSC (the "Bank") as at 31 December 2025, and the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended, in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for:

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

Management is also responsible for:

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

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 were approved by the Management on 17 March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr. Sevki Sarilar

General Manager

Mrs. Tilek Ashirbaev

Chief Accountant



17 March 2026
Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

17 March 2026
Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Demir Kyrgyz International Bank CJSC

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2025 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with 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 *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA Code), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements of public interest entities in the Kyrgyz Republic. 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 the Audit Committee for the financial statements

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

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

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

We communicate with the Audit Committee 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.



Paul Cohn
Auditor / General Director
Ernst & Young Audit LLC

Qualification certificate of the auditor:
Series A No. 0366, registration number
No. 0446 of 22 October 2018
Individual registration number No. 11030
dated 11 July 2023

Individual registration number of Ernst & Young
Audit LLC in the Unified State Register of Audit
Organisations admitted to audit entities of public
interest, large businesses No. 2100201 dated
22 June 2023 issued by the Office for Regulation
and Supervision of the Financial Market under
the Ministry of Economy and Commerce of the
Kyrgyz Republic

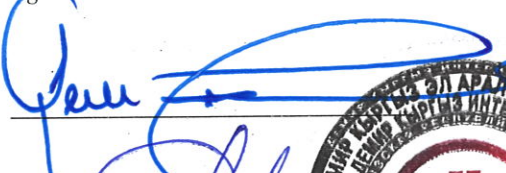
Toktogul Str., 125/1, 720001
Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

17 March 2026

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**For the year ended 31 December 2025***(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)*

	Notes	2025	2024
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate	5	5,539,800	4,172,312
Interest expense	5	(1,644,858)	(1,069,736)
Net interest income		3,894,942	3,102,576
Credit loss expense	6	(91,428)	(285,248)
Net interest income after credit loss expense		3,803,514	2,817,328
Fee and commission income	7	1,019,584	1,187,171
Fee and commission expense	7	(772,637)	(781,599)
Net fee and commission income		246,947	405,572
Net gains from foreign currencies:			
- dealing		968,400	1,070,448
- translation differences		22,813	7,005
Net losses on modification of financial assets measured at amortised cost	13	(29,960)	(23,358)
Net losses on initial recognition of financial assets at amortised cost		—	(5,548)
Other operating income	8	39,128	36,971
Non-interest income		1,000,381	1,085,518
Personnel expenses	9	(1,293,660)	(1,107,548)
Other operating expenses	9	(1,073,782)	(886,982)
Other impairment and provisions		30,078	428
Non-interest expenses		(2,337,364)	(1,994,102)
Profit before income tax		2,713,478	2,314,316
Income tax expense	10	(282,712)	(243,967)
Profit for the year		2,430,766	2,070,349
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax		—	—
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,430,766	2,070,349
Earnings per share, KGS	22	405	502

Signed and authorised for release on behalf of the Management:





General Manager

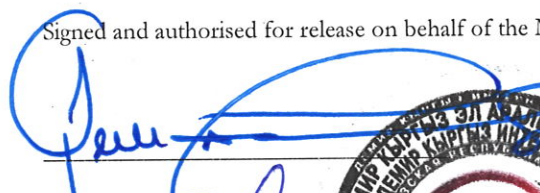
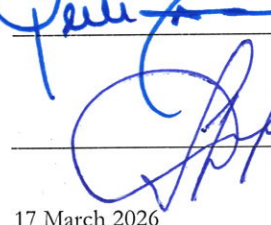
Chief Accountant

17 March 2026
Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic17 March 2026
Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic*The accompanying notes on pages 5-54 are an integral part of these financial statements.*

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**As at 31 December 2025***(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)*

	Notes	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	28,849,656	25,650,338
Amounts due from credit institutions	12	4,561,226	8,535,165
Loans to customers	13	36,013,497	29,091,829
Investment securities at amortised cost	14	8,547,248	2,352,320
Property and equipment	15	352,177	414,610
Intangible assets	15	465,658	250,900
Right-of-use assets	16	321,417	336,211
Other assets	17	1,091,552	1,011,450
Total assets		80,202,431	67,642,823
Liabilities			
Amounts due to banks	18	69,369	41,105
Amounts due to customers	19	59,818,411	52,587,044
Debt securities issued	20	1,323,524	—
Other borrowed funds	21	6,426,032	4,511,513
Current income tax liabilities		68,820	46,242
Deferred income tax liabilities	10	78,362	73,842
Lease liabilities	16	331,303	344,997
Other liabilities	17	515,675	459,143
Total liabilities		68,631,496	58,063,886
Equity			
Share capital	22	6,000,000	6,000,000
Additional paid-in capital		1	1
Retained earnings		5,570,934	3,578,936
Total equity		11,570,935	9,578,937
Total liabilities and equity		80,202,431	67,642,823

Signed and authorised for release on behalf of the Management:


Sevki Sarilar

General Manager

Ashirbaev

Chief Accountant

17 March 2026
Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

17 March 2026
Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

The accompanying notes on pages 5-54 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**For the year ended 31 December 2025***(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)*

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received		4,981,201	3,886,195
Interest paid		(1,385,011)	(942,190)
Fee and commission received		1,019,584	1,187,171
Fee and commission paid		(772,790)	(781,815)
Realised gains less losses from dealing in foreign currencies		968,400	1,070,448
Other income received		—	23,639
Personnel expenses paid		(1,251,805)	(1,105,912)
Other operating expenses paid		(717,618)	(558,379)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		2,841,961	2,779,157
<i>Net decrease/(increase) in operating assets</i>			
Amounts due from credit institutions		3,984,381	(1,849,012)
Loans to customers		(6,894,344)	(7,810,770)
Other assets		(37,541)	(105,554)
<i>Net increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities</i>			
Amounts due to banks		26,854	408
Amounts due to customers		6,262,647	10,133,171
Other liabilities		88,335	(34,759)
Net cash flows from operating activities before income tax		6,272,293	3,112,641
Income tax paid		(255,614)	(231,337)
Net cash from operating activities		6,016,679	2,881,304
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of investment securities at amortised cost		(6,450,000)	(3,609,279)
Proceeds from redemption of investment securities at amortised cost		691,735	2,564,525
Purchase of property and equipment and intangible assets		(393,400)	(364,051)
Net cash used in investing activities		(6,151,665)	(1,408,805)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from bonds issued		1,294,020	—
Proceeds from other borrowed funds	21	4,936,630	3,901,185
Repayment of other borrowed funds	21	(3,069,081)	(2,278,462)
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(97,762)	(84,216)
Dividends paid	22	(438,768)	(792,000)
Net cash from financing activities		2,625,039	746,507
Effect of expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents	11	299	7,727
Effect of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		708,966	(637,142)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		3,199,318	1,589,591
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year		25,650,338	24,060,747
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	11	28,849,656	25,650,338

Signed and authorised for release on behalf of the Management:



Sevki Sarilar

General Manager



T. Ashirbaev

Chief Accountant

17 March 2026
Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic17 March 2026
Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

The accompanying notes on pages 5-54 are an integral part of these financial statements.

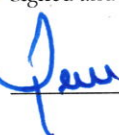
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

	Notes	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
As at 1 January 2024		2,000,000	1	6,300,587	8,300,588
Profit for the year		—	—	2,070,349	2,070,349
Other comprehensive income		—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income for the year		—	—	2,070,349	2,070,349
Dividends declared	22	—	—	(792,000)	(792,000)
Increase in share capital	22	4,000,000	—	(4,000,000)	—
As at 31 December 2024		6,000,000	1	3,578,936	9,578,937
Profit for the year		—	—	2,430,766	2,430,766
Other comprehensive income		—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income for the year		—	—	2,430,766	2,430,766
Dividends declared	22	—	—	(438,768)	(438,768)
As at 31 December 2025		6,000,000	1	5,570,934	11,570,935

Signed and authorised for release on behalf of the Management:



Evkei Sarilar

General Manager



Ashirbaev

Chief Accountant

17 March 2026
Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic17 March 2026
Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

The accompanying notes on pages 5-54 are an integral part of these financial statements.

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

1. General information

Principal activities

Demir Kyrgyz International Bank CJSC (hereinafter – the “Bank”) was established in the Kyrgyz Republic as a closed joint-stock company on 2 May 1997. The principal activities are deposit taking and customer account maintenance, lending, issuance of guarantees, processing cash and settlement operations, transactions with securities and foreign exchange operations. The activities of the Bank are regulated by the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter – the “NBKR”). The Bank has a general banking license # 035 issued on 11 March 1999, which was renewed on 22 June 2017. The Bank is a member of the state deposit insurance system in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The Bank’s registered office is 245, Chui Avenue, Bishkek, 720001, the Kyrgyz Republic.

As at 31 December 2025 the Bank has fourteen branches and sixteen outlets in the Kyrgyz Republic (31 December 2024: fourteen branches and sixteen outlets).

Shareholders

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 the following shareholders owned outstanding shares of the Bank:

	<i>31 December 2025, %</i>	<i>31 December 2024, %</i>
Mr. Halit Cingillioglu	92.5	92.5
HCBG Holding B.V.	7.5	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank is ultimately controlled by Mr. Halit Cingillioglu.

Operating environment

Inflation and the current economic environment

The impact of the macroeconomic and geopolitical environment has exacerbated inflationary pressures in almost all economies around the world. High and rising energy prices are having a negative impact on the cost of other goods and services, resulting in significant consumer-price increases in many countries. While prices of many commodities, including food, have fallen since their record highs earlier this year, they remain high. In 2025, inflation in Kyrgyzstan was 9.4% (in 2024: 6.3%) according to the official data published by the NBKR. Due to the growth of geopolitical tension, there has been a significant growth of volatility in the stock and currency markets.

The Bank continues to assess the effect of these events and changing economic conditions on its activities. Current inflationary pressures, macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainty affect the assumptions and estimation uncertainty associated with the measurement of assets and liabilities.

2. Basis of preparation

General

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with IFRS accounting standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The Bank presents its statement of financial position in order of liquidity based on the Bank’s intention and perceived ability to recover/settle the majority of assets/liabilities of the corresponding financial statement line item. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in *Note 28*.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

These financial statements are presented in thousands of Kyrgyz Som (“KGS”), except per share amounts and unless otherwise indicated.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 were authorised for issue by the Management Board on 17 March 2026.

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

3. Summary of material accounting policies

Changes in accounting policies

The Bank applied for the first time certain amendments to the standards, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The Bank has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

- *Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability.*

The amendments did not have a material impact on the Bank's financial statements.

Fair value measurement

The Bank measures financial instruments carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and non-financial assets such as investment property, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Bank. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Bank uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;
- Level 3 – valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Bank determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Financial assets and liabilities

Initial recognition

Date of recognition

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the Bank commits to purchase the asset or liability. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets and liabilities that require delivery of assets and liabilities within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Initial measurement

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value and, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount.

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

3. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Initial measurement (continued)

Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

The Bank classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at either:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

The Bank classifies and measures its derivative and trading portfolio at FVPL. The Bank may designate financial instruments at FVPL, if so doing eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies.

Financial liabilities, other than loan commitments and financial guarantees, are measured at amortised cost or at FVPL when they are held for trading, are derivative instruments or the fair value designation is applied.

Amounts due from credit institutions, loans to customers, investments securities at amortised cost

The Bank only measures amounts due from credit institutions, loans to customers and other financial investments at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows;
- 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 (SPPI).

Business model assessment

The Bank determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. The Bank's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected);
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Bank's assessment.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Bank's original expectations, the Bank does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

The SPPI test

As a second step of its classification process the Bank assesses the contractual terms of financial asset to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Bank applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

3. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Initial measurement (continued)

The SPPI test (continued)

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVPL.

Financial guarantees and undrawn loan commitments

The Bank issues financial guarantees and loan commitments.

Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the financial statements at fair value, being the premium received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Bank's liability under each guarantee is measured at the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Undrawn loan commitments and letters of credits are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the Bank is required to provide a loan with pre-specified terms to the customer.

The Bank occasionally issues loan commitments at below market interest rates drawdown. Such commitments are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of the ECL allowance and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised.

Performance guarantees

Performance guarantees are contracts that provide compensation if another party fails to perform a contractual obligation. The risk under performance guarantee contracts is the possibility that the failure to perform the contractual obligation by another party occurs. Performance guarantees are in scope of IFRS 9 and effectively are a form of a contingent loan commitment. Provision for performance guarantees are measured under IFRS 9.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, amounts due from the NBKR, including obligatory reserves, and amounts due from credit institutions that mature within three months of the date of origination and are free from contractual encumbrances.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending

Sale and repurchase agreements ("repos") are treated as secured financing transactions. Securities sold under sale and repurchase agreements are retained in the separate statement of financial position and, in case the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge them, reclassified as securities pledged under sale and repurchase agreements. The corresponding liability is presented within payables under repurchase agreements. Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements are recorded as amounts due from credit institutions or cash and cash equivalents as appropriate. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of repo agreements using the effective interest method.

Securities lent to counterparties are retained in the separate statement of financial position. Securities borrowed are not recorded in the separate statement of financial position, unless these are sold to third parties.

Borrowings

Issued financial instruments or their components are classified as liabilities, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Bank having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity instruments. Such instruments include amounts due to credit institutions, amounts due to customers and other borrowed funds. After initial recognition, borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the borrowings are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

3. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Leases

Bank as a lessee

The Bank applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Bank recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Bank recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Bank is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Bank recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Bank and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Bank exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Bank uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Bank applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered of low value (i.e., below USD 5,000). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Renegotiated loans

Where possible, the Bank seeks to restructure loans rather than to take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions.

The Bank derecognises a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognised loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be POCI. When assessing whether or not to derecognise a loan to a customer, amongst others, the Bank considers the following factors:

- Change in currency of the loan;
- Change in counterparty;

If the modification is such that the instrument would no longer meet the SPPI criterion.

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate (EIR), the Bank records a modification gain or loss as a separate line in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

3. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Renegotiated loans (continued)

For modifications not resulting in derecognition, the Bank also reassesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk or whether the assets should be classified as credit-impaired. Once an asset has been classified as credit-impaired as the result of modification, it will remain in Stage 3 for a minimum 6-month probation period. In order for the restructured loan to be reclassified out of Stage 3, regular payments of more than an insignificant amount of principal or interest have been made during half of the probation period in accordance with the modified payment schedule.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

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

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

Where the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Bank’s continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Bank could be required to repay.

Where continuing involvement takes the form of a written and/or purchased option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on the transferred asset, the extent of the Bank’s continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the Bank may repurchase, except that in the case of a written put option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on an asset measured at fair value, the extent of the Bank’s continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

Write-off

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Bank has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expense. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

Taxation

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

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

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

3. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

A deferred tax asset is recorded only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

There are various operating taxes in Kyrgyz Republic, that are assessed on the Bank activities. These taxes are included as a component of other operating expenses.

Property and equipment

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

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

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

	<i>Years</i>
Buildings and constructions	50
Computers and office equipment	3-5
Vehicles	5
Leasehold improvements	Up to 5

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each financial year-end.

Costs related to repairs and renewals are charged when incurred and included in other operating expenses, unless they qualify for capitalisation.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets include computer software and licenses. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic lives of 3 to 5 years and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Amortisation periods and methods for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are reviewed at least at each financial year-end.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made.

Share capital

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. External costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares, other than on a business combination, are shown as a deduction from the proceeds in equity. Any excess of the fair value of consideration received over the par value of shares issued is recognised as additional paid-in capital.

Dividends

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

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

3. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Recognition of income and expenses

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Interest and similar revenue and expense

The Bank calculates interest revenue on debt financial assets measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the effective interest rate, but not future credit losses. The carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted if the Bank revises its estimates of payments or receipts. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original effective interest rate and the change in carrying amount is recorded as interest revenue or expense.

When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired, the Bank calculates interest revenue by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortised cost of the financial asset. If the financial assets cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Bank reverts to calculating interest revenue on a gross basis.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, the Bank calculates interest revenue by calculating the credit-adjusted EIR and applying that rate to the amortised cost of the asset. The credit-adjusted EIR is the interest rate that, at original recognition, discounts the estimated future cash flows (including credit losses) to the amortised cost of the POCI assets.

Fee and commission income

The Bank earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of services it provides to its customers. Fee income can be divided into the following two categories:

Fee income earned from services that are provided over a certain period of time

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period as respective performance obligations are satisfied. These items include commission income and fees for issuance of guarantees and letters of credit. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down and other credit related fees are deferred (together with any incremental costs) and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan.

Fee income from providing transaction services

Fees and commission arising from settlement transactions, transactions with cash and other services are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction. Fees or components of fees that are linked to a certain performance are recognised after fulfilling the corresponding criteria.

Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Kyrgyz Som, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency, converted at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Gains and losses resulting from the translation of foreign currency transactions are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as gains less losses from foreign currencies – translation differences. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Differences between the contractual exchange rate of a transaction in a foreign currency and the NBKR exchange rate on the date of the transaction are included in net gains from foreign currencies dealing. The official NBKR exchange rates at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, were 87.4177 som and 87.0 som to 1 USD, respectively.

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

3. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Bank's financial statements are disclosed below. The Bank intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new.

It also requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements (PFS) and the notes.

In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

IFRS 18, and the amendments to the other standards, is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. IFRS 18 will apply retrospectively.

The Bank is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments—Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (the Amendments)*. The Amendments include:

- A clarification that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date' and introduce an accounting policy choice (if specific conditions are met) to derecognise financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date;
- Additional guidance on how the contractual cash flows for financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features should be assessed;
- Clarifications on what constitute 'non-recourse features' and what are the characteristics of contractually linked instruments;
- The introduction of disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features and additional disclosure requirements for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI).

The Amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2026 with early adoption permitted for classification of financial assets and related disclosures only. The Bank does not anticipate that the amendments will have a material effect on the Bank's financial statements.

The following standards and amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Bank:

- *IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*;
- *Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11*;
- *Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7*.

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

4. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

Estimation uncertainty

In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, management has used its judgments and made estimates in determining the amounts recognised in the financial statements. The most significant use of judgments and estimates are as follows:

Impairment losses on financial assets

The measurement of allowance for ECL across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Bank's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Bank's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment;
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis;
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulae and the choice of inputs;
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs;
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models.

Leases – estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Bank cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Bank would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Bank 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency).

The Bank estimates the IBR using interest rates on term deposits of its customers.

5. Net interest income

Net interest income comprises:

	2025	2024
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate		
Loans to customers	4,007,138	2,941,607
Investment securities at amortised cost	698,554	219,463
Cash and cash equivalents	493,213	573,984
Amounts due from credit institutions	340,895	437,258
Total interest income	5,539,800	4,172,312
Interest expense		
Amounts due to customers	(1,360,799)	(901,992)
Other borrowed funds	(238,270)	(152,737)
Debt securities issued (Note 20)	(29,504)	–
Lease liabilities (Note 16)	(16,285)	(15,007)
Total interest expense	(1,644,858)	(1,069,736)
Net interest income	3,894,942	3,102,576

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

6. Credit loss expense

The table below shows the ECL charges on financial instruments recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025:

	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>POCI</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cash and cash equivalents (<i>Note 11</i>)	44	255	–	–	299
Amounts due from credit institutions (<i>Note 12</i>)	24,412	–	–	–	24,412
Loans to customers (<i>Note 13</i>)	41,841	(193,163)	(49,741)	(1,858)	(202,921)
Investment securities at amortised cost (<i>Note 14</i>)	41,971	–	–	–	41,971
Other financial assets (<i>Note 17</i>)	–	–	(1,221)	–	(1,221)
Loan commitments and financial guarantees (<i>Note 24</i>)	(7,773)	1,735	52,070	–	46,032
Total credit loss expense	100,495	(191,173)	1,108	(1,858)	(91,428)

The table below shows the ECL charges on financial instruments recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024:

	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>POCI</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cash and cash equivalents (<i>Note 11</i>)	7,736	(9)	–	–	7,727
Amounts due from credit institutions (<i>Note 12</i>)	29,698	–	–	–	29,698
Loans to customers (<i>Note 13</i>)	(58,785)	(122,698)	(34,876)	(10,446)	(226,805)
Investment securities at amortised cost (<i>Note 14</i>)	(35,485)	–	–	–	(35,485)
Other financial assets (<i>Note 17</i>)	–	–	(3,567)	–	(3,567)
Loan commitments and financial guarantees (<i>Note 24</i>)	(6,000)	588	(51,404)	–	(56,816)
Total credit loss expense	(62,836)	(122,119)	(89,847)	(10,446)	(285,248)

7. Net fee and commission income

Net fee and commission income comprises:

	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>
Fee and commission income		
Plastic card services	412,467	502,765
Settlement operations	231,337	309,717
Cash operations	182,517	213,814
Account opening and maintenance	67,413	64,443
Guarantees and letters of credit	63,078	50,202
Processing	46,783	26,868
Factoring	2,203	4,293
Other	13,786	15,069
Total fee and commission income	1,019,584	1,187,171
Fee and commission expense		
Plastic card services	(502,523)	(520,760)
Cash operations	(128,650)	(135,845)
Settlement operations	(85,784)	(95,808)
Other	(55,680)	(29,186)
Total fee and commission expense	(772,637)	(781,599)
Net fee and commission income	246,947	405,572

The Bank's revenue from contracts with customers is mostly represented by fee and commission income.

The Bank usually collects fees and commissions in advance of completion of the underlying transaction or shortly thereafter (for contracts where performance obligation is satisfied point in time, such as settlement and cash operations). For services provided over time (such as those related to account maintenance), the Bank usually charges upfront monthly, quarterly or annual fees covering respective portion of the overall contract period.

The Bank applies the practical expedient in paragraph 121 of IFRS 15 and does not disclose information about remaining performance obligations that have original expected durations of one year or less.

*(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)***8. Other operating income**

Other operating income comprises:

	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>
Income from sale of repossessed collateral	29,767	23,639
Reimbursement of expenses	788	3,815
Other	8,573	9,517
Total other operating income	39,128	36,971

9. Personnel and other operating expenses

Personnel and other operating expenses comprise:

	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>
Employee compensation	1,110,902	948,668
Payroll related taxes	182,758	158,880
Personnel expenses	1,293,660	1,107,548
Depreciation and amortisation (<i>Note 15, 16</i>)	339,499	303,582
Repair and maintenance	128,094	127,543
Deposit insurance	102,593	85,738
Professional services	78,007	55,043
Security	72,757	55,751
Representation and corporate events	53,662	50,682
Advertising and marketing	45,399	41,511
Communication and information services	42,972	40,234
Charity and sponsorship	38,134	7,115
Encashment services	30,585	17,226
Lease	28,195	13,726
Insurance	20,727	14,599
Inventory write-off	17,066	9,621
Travel expenses	11,419	7,807
Utilities	10,954	9,260
Staff training	9,757	4,706
Office supplies	3,179	3,644
Taxes other than income tax	691	563
Other	40,092	38,631
Other operating expenses	1,073,782	886,982

For the year ended 31 December 2025 amount of audit and non-audit fees charged to the Bank by all EY member practices amounted to KGS 16,353 thousand and KGS 262 thousand, excluding VAT and sales tax, respectively (31 December 2024: KGS 16,152 thousand and KGS 262 thousand, excluding VAT and sales tax).

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

10. Taxation

The corporate income tax expense comprises:

	2025	2024
Current tax charge	276,743	205,655
Adjustment of corporate income tax of prior periods	1,449	–
Deferred tax charge – origination and reversal of temporary differences	4,520	38,312
Income tax expense	282,712	243,967

Statutory corporate income tax rate for companies (including banks) in the Kyrgyz Republic comprised 10% for 2025 and 2024.

According to the Tax Code of the Kyrgyz Republic for the computation of taxable profit, the Bank is entitled to deduct allowance for impairment for loans to customers and foreclosed assets from the aggregated annual income, accrued in accordance with the Regulation “On classification of assets and respective allocations to the provision for potential losses” approved by the Resolution of the Management Board of the NBKR No.18/3 dated 21 July 2004 (last revised on 19 December 2025) and Regulation “On certain transactions/operations with real estate of the commercial banks and microfinance companies of the Kyrgyz Republic” approved by the Resolution of the Management Board of the NBKR No.36/2 dated 29 August 2012 (last revised on 17 January 2024).

The effective income tax rate differs from the statutory income tax rate. A reconciliation of the income tax expense based on the statutory rate with actual is as follows:

	2025	2024
Profit before income tax	2,713,478	2,314,316
Statutory tax rate	10%	10%
Theoretical income tax expense at the statutory rate	271,348	231,432
Adjustment of corporate income tax of prior periods	1,449	–
Other permanent differences	9,915	12,535
Income tax expense	282,712	243,967

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

	31 December 2023	Origination and reversal of temporary differences in profit or loss	31 December 2024	Origination and reversal of temporary differences in of profit or loss	31 December 2025
Loans to customers	(33,227)	(30,483)	(63,710)	(1,808)	(65,518)
Property, equipment and intangible assets	2,670	(2,022)	648	186	834
Right-of-use assets	(34,398)	775	(33,623)	1,481	(32,142)
Foreclosed assets	(8,241)	2,489	(5,752)	389	(5,363)
Lease liabilities	35,777	(1,277)	34,500	(1,370)	33,130
Other borrowed funds	–	(8,131)	(8,131)	1,408	(6,723)
Other	1,889	337	2,226	(4,806)	(2,580)
Deferred tax liability	(35,530)	(38,312)	(73,842)	(4,520)	(78,362)

*(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)***11. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

	<i>31 December 2025</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>
Cash on hand	3,880,793	3,869,855
Nostro accounts with the NBKR rated B	6,881,497	6,645,374
Allowance for ECL	(1,105)	(1,236)
Total nostro accounts with the NBKR	6,880,392	6,644,138
Nostro accounts with other banks:		
- rated from AA- to AA+	70,089	9,861
- rated from A- to A+	34,363	301,879
- rated BBB- to BBB+	1,401,670	1,883,103
- rated from BB- to BB+	414,154	1,406,576
- rated from B- to B+	–	161,312
- not rated	105,308	156,534
Allowance for ECL	(295)	(433)
Total nostro accounts with other banks	2,025,289	3,918,832
Term deposits up to 3 months with the NBKR rated B	3,600,490	500,054
Allowance for ECL	(386)	(248)
Total term deposits up to 3 months with the NBKR	3,600,104	499,806
Term deposits up to 3 months with other banks:		
- rated BBB- to BBB+	12,463,130	10,468,640
- not rated	–	249,276
Allowance for ECL	(52)	(209)
Total term deposits up to 3 months with other banks	12,463,078	10,717,707
Total cash and cash equivalents	28,849,656	25,650,338

The credit ratings are presented by reference to the credit ratings of Standard & Poor's credit rating agency or analogues of similar international agencies.

As at 31 December 2025 nostro accounts with other banks without rating include amounts due from Bank IBA-Moscow LLC (KGS 42,077 thousand), RNKO Payment Center (KGS 58,021 thousand) and Is Bank JSC (Russia) (KGS 5,210 thousand). As at 31 December 2024 nostro accounts with other banks without rating include amounts due from Bank IBA-Moscow LLC (KGS 102,940 thousand), RNKO Payment Center (KGS 51,821 thousand) and Moscow branch of Solid Bank JSC (KGS 1,773 thousand).

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, minimal reserve requirements of the NBKR amounted to KGS 4,075,894 thousand and KGS 3,959,011 thousand, respectively. The obligatory reserves are placed on current accounts with the NBKR. The Bank's ability to withdraw such accounts is not restricted by the Kyrgyz legislation.

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank has accounts with one bank (31 December 2024: three banks), other than the NBKR, whose balances individually exceed 10% of the Bank's equity. The total gross value of these balances as at 31 December 2025 amounted to KGS 12,576,061 thousand (31 December 2024: KGS 13,083,766 thousand).

*(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)***11. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)**

An analysis of changes in the ECL allowance during the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Total</i>
ECL as at 1 January	1,778	348	2,126
Reversal for the year (<i>Note 6</i>)	(44)	(255)	(299)
Foreign exchange adjustments	1	10	11
As at 31 December	1,735	103	1,838

An analysis of changes in the ECL allowance during the year ended 31 December 2024 as follows:

	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Total</i>
ECL as at 1 January	9,516	396	9,912
Charge/(reversal) for the year (<i>Note 6</i>)	(7,736)	9	(7,727)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(2)	(57)	(59)
As at 31 December	1,778	348	2,126

12. Amounts due from credit institutions

Amounts due from credit institutions comprise:

	<i>31 December 2025</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>
Time deposits for more than 3 months with other banks:		
- rated from AA- to AA+	272,235	259,819
- rated from A- to A+	875,328	—
- rated BBB	—	1,206,747
- rated from BB- to BB+	1,756,538	3,032,262
- rated from B+ to B-	817,310	3,666,708
- not rated	284,270	355,297
Allowance for ECL	(8,510)	(32,766)
Total time deposits for more than 3 months with other banks	3,997,171	8,488,067
Time deposits for more than 3 months with the NBKR rated B	52,978	47,098
Reverse repurchases agreements for more than 3 months	511,077	—
Amounts due from credit institutions	4,561,226	8,535,165

The credit ratings are presented by reference to the credit ratings of Standard & Poor's credit rating agency or analogues of similar international agencies.

As at 31 December 2025 time deposits with credit institutions without rating include amounts due from FINCA Bank CJSC of KGS 284,270 thousand (31 December 2024: KGS 355,297 thousand).

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank has no accounts (31 December 2024: one bank), whose balances individually exceed 10% of the Bank's equity. The gross value of these balances as at 31 December 2024 amounted to KGS 1,044,730 thousand.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, amounts due from credit institutions of KGS 52,978 thousand and KGS 47,098 thousand, respectively, represent insurance deposits for operations in money transfer systems with the NBKR.

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank has reverse repurchase agreements with Finca Bank CJSC with a carrying amount of KGS 407,098 thousand and with Kyrgyzkommertsbank OJSC with a carrying amount of KGS 103,979 thousand. The subject of these agreements were treasury bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic with a fair value of KGS 395,651 thousand and KGS 102,856 thousand respectively.

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

12. Amounts due from credit institutions (continued)

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, all amounts due from credit institutions are allocated to Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes. An analysis of changes in the ECL allowance during the year ended 31 December is as follows:

	2025	2024
As at 1 January	32,766	62,232
Reversal for the year (Note 6)	(24,412)	(29,698)
Foreign exchange adjustments	156	232
As at 31 December	8,510	32,766

13. Loans to customers

Loans to customers comprise:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Loans to corporate customers	28,575,491	24,072,340
Loans to small and medium enterprises (SME)	3,333,748	2,452,091
Loans to retail customers:		
- Mortgage loans	2,078,926	1,628,344
- Consumer loans	2,526,706	1,296,178
- Credit cards	437,981	345,795
Total loans to retail customers	5,043,613	3,270,317
Total gross loans to customers	36,952,852	29,794,748
Allowance for ECL	(939,355)	(702,919)
Loans to customers	36,013,497	29,091,829

Allowance for ECL on loans to customers

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value in relation to loans to customers during the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2025	25,487,431	1,695,586	1,575,283	1,036,448	29,794,748
New assets originated or purchased	21,936,971	—	—	43,774	21,980,745
Assets repaid	(13,159,028)	(983,164)	(542,007)	(87,639)	(14,771,838)
Transfers to Stage 1	2,165,555	(2,159,232)	(6,323)	—	—
Transfers to Stage 2	(3,774,788)	3,833,143	(58,355)	—	—
Transfers to Stage 3	(14,228)	(427,679)	441,907	—	—
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	—	—	(29,960)	—	(29,960)
Unwinding of discount	—	—	50,804	—	50,804
Amounts written off	—	—	(477)	—	(477)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(62,378)	(3,001)	(904)	(4,887)	(71,170)
As at 31 December 2025	32,579,535	1,955,653	1,429,968	987,696	36,952,852

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2025	201,590	34,484	456,481	10,364	702,919
New assets originated or purchased	189,417	—	—	—	189,417
Assets repaid	(103,924)	(74,606)	(209,792)	—	(388,322)
Transfers to Stage 1	143,964	(142,358)	(1,606)	—	—
Transfers to Stage 2	(94,327)	98,896	(4,569)	—	—
Transfers to Stage 3	(206)	(75,894)	76,100	—	—
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period and changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(127,334)	267,769	259,533	1,858	401,826
Unwinding of discount	—	—	50,804	—	50,804
Amounts written off	—	—	(477)	—	(477)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(16,307)	(94)	(362)	(49)	(16,812)
As at 31 December 2025	192,873	108,197	626,112	12,173	939,355

*(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)***13. Loans to customers (continued)****Allowance for ECL on loans to customers (continued)**

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and correspondind ECL allowance for loans to corporate customers during the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

Loans to Corporate customers	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2025	20,332,189	1,631,233	1,072,470	1,036,448	24,072,340
New assets originated or purchased	14,590,662	–	–	43,774	14,634,436
Assets repaid	(8,874,561)	(772,216)	(320,157)	(87,639)	(10,054,573)
Transfers to Stage 1	1,764,367	(1,764,367)	–	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(2,774,096)	2,828,807	(54,711)	–	–
Transfers to Stage 3	–	(98,391)	98,391	–	–
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	–	–	(29,692)	–	(29,692)
Unwinding of discount	–	–	19,471	–	19,471
Foreign exchange adjustments	(58,171)	(2,967)	(466)	(4,887)	(66,491)
As at 31 December 2025	24,980,390	1,822,099	785,306	987,696	28,575,491

Loans to Corporate customers	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2025	95,088	19,589	232,846	10,364	357,887
New assets originated or purchased	50,957	–	–	–	50,957
Assets repaid	(21,881)	(22,143)	(106,366)	–	(150,390)
Transfers to Stage 1	51,152	(51,152)	–	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(55,131)	58,510	(3,379)	–	–
Transfers to Stage 3	–	(1,937)	1,937	–	–
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period and changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(49,219)	80,311	160,680	1,858	193,630
Unwinding of discount	–	–	19,471	–	19,471
Foreign exchange adjustments	(16,218)	(85)	(140)	(49)	(16,492)
As at 31 December 2025	54,748	83,093	305,049	12,173	455,063

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and correspondind ECL allowance for loans to SME during the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

Loans to SME	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2025	2,230,087	23,885	198,119	2,452,091
New assets originated or purchased	2,619,950	–	–	2,619,950
Assets repaid	(1,617,165)	(121,276)	(7,056)	(1,745,497)
Transfers to Stage 1	88,776	(88,776)	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(280,540)	280,737	(197)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	–	(76,583)	76,583	–
Unwinding of discount	–	–	10,706	10,706
Foreign exchange adjustments	(3,125)	–	(377)	(3,502)
As at 31 December 2025	3,037,983	17,987	277,778	3,333,748

Loans to SME	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2025	48,685	8,228	108,138	165,051
New assets originated or purchased	59,892	–	–	59,892
Assets repaid	(37,182)	(39,526)	(5,668)	(82,376)
Transfers to Stage 1	25,806	(25,806)	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(10,823)	10,952	(129)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	–	(23,344)	23,344	–
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period and changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(13,733)	74,963	(5,742)	55,488
Unwinding of discount	–	–	10,706	10,706
Foreign exchange adjustments	(71)	–	(192)	(263)
As at 31 December 2025	72,574	5,467	130,457	208,498

*(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)***13. Loans to customers (continued)****Allowance for ECL on loans to customers (continued)**

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL allowance for mortgage loans during the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows

Mortgage loans	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2025	1,438,670	12,468	177,206	1,628,344
New assets originated or purchased	1,288,911			1,288,911
Assets repaid	(680,608)	(20,301)	(145,048)	(845,957)
Transfers to Stage 1	134,149	(134,149)	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(247,678)	247,678	–	–
Transfers to Stage 3	–	(62,443)	62,443	–
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	–	–	(268)	(268)
Unwinding of discount	–	–	8,988	8,988
Amounts written off	–	–	(421)	(421)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(628)	(34)	(9)	(671)
As at 31 December 2025	1,932,816	43,219	102,891	2,078,926

Mortgage loans	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
ECL as at 1 January 2025	28,113	3,624	38,253	69,990
New assets originated or purchased	22,542	–	–	22,542
Assets repaid	(11,970)	(5,430)	(52,676)	(70,076)
Transfers to Stage 1	37,832	(37,832)	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(9,969)	9,969	–	–
Transfers to Stage 3	–	(23,871)	23,871	–
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period and changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(36,919)	63,356	36,223	62,660
Unwinding of discount	–	–	8,988	8,988
Amounts written off	–	–	(421)	(421)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(11)	(9)	(3)	(23)
As at 31 December 2025	29,618	9,807	54,235	93,660

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL allowance for consumer loans during the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows

Consumer loans	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2025	1,225,928	14,584	55,666	1,296,178
New assets originated or purchased	3,007,100	–	–	3,007,100
Assets repaid	(1,715,436)	(28,190)	(38,787)	(1,782,413)
Transfers to Stage 1	127,791	(127,408)	(383)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(335,655)	337,548	(1,893)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(12,729)	(138,788)	151,517	–
Unwinding of discount	–	–	6,403	6,403
Amounts written off	–	–	(56)	(56)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(454)	–	(52)	(506)
As at 31 December 2025	2,296,545	57,746	172,415	2,526,706

*(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)***13. Loans to customers (continued)****Allowance for ECL on loans to customers (continued)**

Consumer loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2025	19,947	1,900	32,780	54,627
New assets originated or purchased	45,541	–	–	45,541
Assets repaid	(26,207)	(4,267)	(22,468)	(52,942)
Transfers to Stage 1	24,846	(24,695)	(151)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(13,398)	14,055	(657)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(161)	(22,124)	22,285	–
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period and changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(18,371)	43,987	37,035	62,651
Unwinding of discount	–	–	6,403	6,403
Amounts written off	–	–	(56)	(56)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(7)	–	(27)	(34)
As at 31 December 2025	32,190	8,856	75,144	116,190

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value and corresponding ECL allowance for credit cards during the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

Credit cards	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2025	260,557	13,416	71,822	345,795
New assets originated or purchased	430,348	–	–	430,348
Assets repaid	(271,258)	(41,181)	(30,959)	(343,398)
Transfers to Stage 1	50,472	(44,532)	(5,940)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(136,819)	138,373	(1,554)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(1,499)	(51,474)	52,973	–
Unwinding of discount	–	–	5,236	5,236
As at 31 December 2025	331,801	14,602	91,578	437,981

Credit cards	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2025	9,757	1,143	44,464	55,364
New assets originated or purchased	10,485	–	–	10,485
Assets repaid	(6,684)	(3,240)	(22,614)	(32,538)
Transfers to Stage 1	4,328	(2,873)	(1,455)	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(5,006)	5,410	(404)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(45)	(4,618)	4,663	–
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period and changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(9,092)	5,152	31,337	27,397
Unwinding of discount	–	–	5,236	5,236
As at 31 December 2025	3,743	974	61,227	65,944

During 2025 the Bank has performed an analysis of macro economical factors and forward-looking information used for calculation of ECL on loans to customers. Based on the analysis the Bank has reconsidered composition of macro economical factors based on significance of their impact on default probability forecast. More details about the forward-looking information used for ECL assessment as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are disclosed in *Note 23*.

*(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)***13. Loans to customers (continued)****Allowance for ECL on loans to customers (continued)**

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying value in relation to loans to customers during the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>POCI</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2024	20,502,602	494,971	1,118,339	—	22,115,912
New assets originated or purchased	21,088,286	—	—	1,060,200	22,148,486
Assets repaid	(13,749,857)	(295,291)	(267,333)	(7,382)	(14,319,863)
Transfers to Stage 1	668,538	(668,538)	—	—	—
Transfers to Stage 2	(2,848,857)	3,079,680	(230,823)	—	—
Transfers to Stage 3	(51,845)	(913,100)	964,945	—	—
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	—	—	(23,358)	—	(23,358)
Unwinding of discount	—	—	31,161	—	31,161
Amounts written off	—	—	(480)	—	(480)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(121,436)	(2,136)	(17,168)	(16,370)	(157,110)
As at 31 December 2024	25,487,431	1,695,586	1,575,283	1,036,448	29,794,748

An analysis of changes in the ECL in relation to loans to customers during the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>POCI</i>	<i>Total</i>
ECL as at 1 January 2024	97,391	66,863	292,764	—	457,018
New assets originated or purchased	150,186	—	—	—	150,186
Assets repaid	(100,727)	(22,464)	(109,346)	—	(232,537)
Transfers to Stage 1	109,098	(109,098)	—	—	—
Transfers to Stage 2	(56,047)	58,864	(2,817)	—	—
Transfers to Stage 3	(26)	(104,502)	104,528	—	—
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period and changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	9,326	145,162	144,222	10,446	309,156
Unwinding of discount	—	—	31,161	—	31,161
Amounts written off	—	—	(478)	—	(478)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(7,611)	(341)	(3,553)	(82)	(11,587)
As at 31 December 2024	201,590	34,484	456,481	10,364	702,919

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

Loans to corporate customers	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>POCI</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2024	16,684,486	397,323	779,788	—	17,861,597
New assets originated or purchased	15,387,125	—	—	1,060,200	16,447,325
Assets repaid	(9,775,212)	(216,511)	(95,380)	(7,382)	(10,094,485)
Transfers to Stage 1	360,794	(360,794)	—	—	—
Transfers to Stage 2	(2,211,839)	2,437,019	(225,180)	—	—
Transfers to Stage 3	—	(625,467)	625,467	—	—
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	—	—	(23,174)	—	(23,174)
Unwinding of discount	—	—	26,697	—	26,697
Foreign exchange adjustments	(113,165)	(337)	(15,748)	(16,370)	(145,620)
As at 31 December 2024	20,332,189	1,631,233	1,072,470	1,036,448	24,072,340

*(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)***13. Loans to customers (continued)****Allowance for ECL on loans to customers (continued)**

Loans to corporate customers	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2024	56,523	46,170	114,962	–	217,655
New assets originated or purchased	62,045	–	–	–	62,045
Assets repaid	(39,416)	(13,880)	(17,386)	–	(70,682)
Transfers to Stage 1	46,116	(46,116)	–	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(28,862)	28,862	–	–	–
Transfers to Stage 3	–	(73,147)	73,147	–	–
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period and changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	6,161	77,722	38,296	10,446	132,625
Unwinding of discount	–	–	26,697	–	26,697
Foreign exchange adjustments	(7,479)	(22)	(2,870)	(82)	(10,453)
As at 31 December 2024	95,088	19,589	232,846	10,364	357,887

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

Loans to SME customers	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2024	1,636,890	58,909	185,543	1,881,342
New assets originated or purchased	2,199,138	–	–	2,199,138
Assets repaid	(1,556,089)	(2,127)	(65,315)	(1,623,531)
Transfers to Stage 1	95,055	(95,055)	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(138,370)	142,056	(3,686)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(478)	(79,898)	80,376	–
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	–	–	(211)	(211)
Unwinding of discount	–	–	2,311	2,311
Foreign exchange adjustments	(6,059)	–	(899)	(6,958)
As at 31 December 2024	2,230,087	23,885	198,119	2,452,091

Loans to SME	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2024	18,635	16,147	96,093	130,875
New assets originated or purchased	36,523	–	–	36,523
Assets repaid	(25,843)	(658)	(34,738)	(61,239)
Transfers to Stage 1	17,094	(17,094)	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(6,394)	8,323	(1,929)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	–	(10,385)	10,385	–
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period and changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	8,772	11,895	36,495	57,162
Unwinding of discount	–	–	2,311	2,311
Foreign exchange adjustments	(102)	–	(479)	(581)
As at 31 December 2024	48,685	8,228	108,138	165,051

*(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)***13. Loans to customers (continued)****Allowance for ECL on loans to customers (continued)**

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

Mortgage loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2024	1,175,615	5,304	43,110	1,224,029
New assets originated or purchased	999,242	—	—	999,242
Assets repaid	(569,914)	(3,519)	(19,381)	(592,814)
Transfers to Stage 1	88,961	(88,961)	—	—
Transfers to Stage 2	(254,169)	254,928	(759)	—
Transfers to Stage 3	—	(154,590)	154,590	—
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	—	—	20	20
Unwinding of discount	—	—	547	547
Amounts written off	—	—	(424)	(424)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(1,065)	(694)	(497)	(2,256)
As at 31 December 2024	1,438,670	12,468	177,206	1,628,344

Mortgage loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2024	11,392	1,163	23,689	36,244
New assets originated or purchased	14,605	—	—	14,605
Assets repaid	(8,330)	(897)	(7,416)	(16,643)
Transfers to Stage 1	24,714	(24,714)	—	—
Transfers to Stage 2	(11,962)	12,291	(329)	—
Transfers to Stage 3	—	(15,144)	15,144	—
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period and changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(2,290)	31,102	7,230	36,042
Unwinding of discount	—	—	547	547
Amounts written off	—	—	(422)	(422)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(16)	(177)	(190)	(383)
As at 31 December 2024	28,113	3,624	38,253	69,990

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

Consumer loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2024	785,219	19,310	37,351	841,880
New assets originated or purchased	2,132,078	—	—	2,132,078
Assets repaid	(1,588,324)	(28,301)	(59,371)	(1,675,996)
Transfers to Stage 1	84,965	(84,965)	—	—
Transfers to Stage 2	(136,357)	137,271	(914)	—
Transfers to Stage 3	(50,506)	(27,626)	78,132	—
Changes to contractual cash flows due to modifications not resulting in derecognition	—	—	7	7
Unwinding of discount	—	—	539	539
Amounts written off	—	—	(56)	(56)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(1,147)	(1,105)	(22)	(2,274)
As at 31 December 2024	1,225,928	14,584	55,666	1,296,178

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

13. Loans to customers (continued)**Allowance for ECL on loans to customers (continued)**

Consumer loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2024	6,985	2,450	20,815	30,250
New assets originated or purchased	26,829	–	–	26,829
Assets repaid	(19,987)	(3,639)	(34,024)	(57,650)
Transfers to Stage 1	17,953	(17,953)	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(5,265)	5,824	(559)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(5)	(3,794)	3,799	–
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period and changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	(6,549)	19,154	42,278	54,883
Unwinding of discount	–	–	539	539
Amounts written off	–	–	(56)	(56)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(14)	(142)	(12)	(168)
As at 31 December 2024	19,947	1,900	32,780	54,627

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

Credit cards	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 January 2024	220,392	14,125	72,547	307,064
New assets originated or purchased	370,703	–	–	370,703
Assets repaid	(260,318)	(44,833)	(27,886)	(333,037)
Transfers to Stage 1	38,763	(38,763)	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(108,122)	108,406	(284)	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(861)	(25,519)	26,380	–
Unwinding of discount	–	–	1,067	1,067
Foreign exchange adjustments	–	–	(2)	(2)
As at 31 December 2024	260,557	13,416	71,822	345,795

Credit cards	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL as at 1 January 2024	3,856	933	37,205	41,994
New assets originated or purchased	10,184	–	–	10,184
Assets repaid	(7,151)	(3,390)	(15,782)	(26,323)
Transfers to Stage 1	3,221	(3,221)	–	–
Transfers to Stage 2	(3,564)	3,564	–	–
Transfers to Stage 3	(21)	(2,032)	2,053	–
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period and changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	3,232	5,289	19,923	28,444
Unwinding of discount	–	–	1,067	1,067
Foreign exchange adjustments	–	–	(2)	(2)
As at 31 December 2024	9,757	1,143	44,464	55,364

Modified and restructured loans

The Bank derecognises a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognised loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be POCL.

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate, the Bank records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

*(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)***13. Loans to customers (continued)****Modified and restructured loans (continued)**

The table below includes assets that were modified during 2025 and 2024, with the related modification loss suffered by the Bank.

	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>
Amortised cost before modification	541,376	377,733
Net modification loss	(29,960)	(23,358)
Loans modified since initial recognition	511,416	354,375

Collateral

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

The main types of collateral obtained are as follows:

- For commercial lending, charges over real estate properties, motor vehicles, equipment and inventory;
- For retail lending, mortgages over residential properties.

Management monitors the market value of collateral, requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement, and monitors the market value of collateral obtained during its review of the adequacy of the allowance for expected credit losses.

Re-appraisal of the collateral takes place once in 12 months or if obvious signs of collateral deterioration exist.

In absence of collateral or other credit enhancements, ECL in respect of Stage 3 and POCI loans to customers as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 would have been higher by:

	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>
Loans to corporate customers	50,437	155,541
Loans to SME	135,210	75,674
Mortgage loans	43,670	69,968
Consumer loans	12,057	4,888
	241,374	306,071

Reposessed collateral

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Bank obtained certain assets by taking possession of collateral for loans to customers with a gross carrying amount of KGS 11,310 thousand (2024: KGS 4,582 thousand) and sold reposessed collateral with a total gross value of KGS 36,792 thousand (2024: KGS 31,209 thousand)

Concentration of loans to customers

As at 31 December 2025 the Bank had eleven borrowers or groups of related borrowers (31 December 2024: twelve borrowers or groups of related borrowers) whose loan balances individually exceed 10% of the Bank's equity. The total gross carrying value of these loans as at 31 December 2025 amounted to KGS 16,154,398 thousand (31 December 2024: KGS 15,668,011 thousand). As at 31 December 2025 allowance for ECL recognised by the Bank on these loans amounted to KGS 46,361 thousand (31 December 2024: KGS 79,750 thousand).

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank had a concentration of loans represented by KGS 12,994,885 thousand due from the ten largest borrowers or 35.17% of gross loan portfolio (31 December 2024: KGS 11,505,790 thousand or 38.62%). As at 31 December 2025 allowance for impairment of KGS 35,865 thousand (31 December 2024: KGS 34,515 thousand) was recognised by the Bank on these loans.

*(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)***13. Loans to customers (continued)****Concentration of loans to customers (continued)**

An analysis of the Bank's credit risk concentration per sector is provided below.

Analysis by sector:	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Trade	14,085,378	10,981,231
Services	7,232,517	5,663,563
Manufacturing	5,997,789	4,661,188
Construction	5,043,613	4,543,169
Loans to individuals	3,404,778	3,270,317
Other	1,188,777	675,280
Gross loans to customers	36,952,852	29,794,748
Allowance for ECL	(939,355)	(702,919)
Total loans to customers	36,013,497	29,091,829

14. Investment securities at amortised cost

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Treasury bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic	8,549,922	1,739,704
Treasury bills of the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic	—	657,261
Allowance for ECL	(2,674)	(44,645)
Total investment securities at amortised cost	8,547,248	2,352,320

As at 31 December 2025 investment securities at amortised cost included treasury bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic denominated in KGS with maturity in 2026-2028 and nominal interest rates of 12.9%-16.0% per annum.

As at 31 December 2024 investment securities at amortised cost included treasury bonds and bills of the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic denominated in KGS with maturity in 2025-2027 and nominal interest rates of 11.0%-16.0% per annum.

As at 31 December 2025 treasury bonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic with total gross carrying value of KGS 691,735 thousand were pledged as collateral on loans received from State Development Bank (31 December 2024: KGS 657,261 thousand) (*Note 27*).

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, all investments securities at amortised cost are allocated to Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes.

An analysis of changes in the ECL allowance during the year ended 31 December is as follows:

	2025	2024
As at 1 January	44,645	9,160
(Reversal)/charge for the year (<i>Note 6</i>)	(41,971)	35,485
As at 31 December	2,674	44,645

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

15. Property, equipment and intangible assets

	<i>Buildings and constructions</i>	<i>Computers and office equipment</i>	<i>Vehicles</i>	<i>Leasehold improvements</i>	<i>Construction in progress and equipment for installation</i>	<i>Total property and equipment</i>	<i>Intangible assets</i>
Cost							
As at 1 January 2024	134,642	363,080	24,522	29,154	17,615	569,013	412,099
Additions	—	166,601	45,717	46	1,299	213,663	150,389
Disposals and write-offs	—	(81,004)	(6,247)	(4,456)	—	(91,707)	(56,287)
Transfers	—	—	—	—	(248)	(248)	—
As at 31 December 2024	134,642	448,677	63,992	24,744	18,666	690,721	506,201
Additions	—	32,115	9,732	—	4,510	46,357	347,041
Disposals and write-offs	—	(52,506)	(9,661)	(14,572)	—	(76,739)	(149,133)
Transfers	—	—	—	1,433	(1,433)	—	—
As at 31 December 2025	134,642	428,286	64,063	11,605	21,743	660,339	704,109
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation							
As at 1 January 2024	45,175	179,530	16,735	20,530	—	261,970	200,191
Depreciation and amortisation charge	3,032	89,283	9,420	3,289	—	105,024	111,395
Disposals and write-offs	—	(80,282)	(6,145)	(4,456)	—	(90,883)	(56,285)
As at 31 December 2024	48,207	188,531	20,010	19,363	—	276,111	255,301
Depreciation and amortisation charge	3,032	89,400	13,773	2,580	—	108,785	132,283
Disposals and write-offs	—	(52,501)	(9,661)	(14,572)	—	(76,734)	(149,133)
As at 31 December 2025	51,239	225,430	24,122	7,371	—	308,162	238,451
Net book value							
As at 31 December 2024	86,435	260,146	43,982	5,381	18,666	414,610	250,900
As at 31 December 2025	83,403	202,856	39,941	4,234	21,743	352,177	465,658

There is no capitalised borrowing costs related to the acquisition or construction of property, equipment and intangible assets during 2025 and 2024.

There are no fully amortised property, equipment and intangible assets as at 31 December 2025 and 2024. All fully amortised property, equipment and intangible assets are written off.

Intangible assets are mostly represented by software and licenses.

*(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)***16. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities**

The Bank leases office premises. The lease periods vary from 2 to 5 years, with an option to extend the lease in most of the agreements. For certain leases, the Bank is restricted from entering into any sub-lease arrangements.

Analysis of changes in carrying value of right-of-use assets during the years ended 31 December is as follows:

	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>
Cost		
As at 1 January	390,697	445,714
Modifications	31,543	31,286
Additions	96,817	48,105
Disposals	(69,536)	(134,408)
As at 31 December	449,521	390,697
Amortisation		
As at 1 January	54,486	101,731
Depreciation for the year	98,431	87,163
Disposals	(24,813)	(134,408)
As at 31 December	128,104	54,486
Net book value		
As at 31 December	321,417	336,211

Analysis of changes in carrying value of lease liabilities during the years ended 31 December is as follows:

	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>
Balance at 1 January	344,997	357,769
Modifications	31,543	31,286
Additions	96,817	48,105
Interest accrual (<i>Note 5</i>)	16,285	15,007
Lease payments	(114,047)	(99,223)
Disposals	(44,723)	–
Foreign exchange adjustments	431	(7,947)
Balance at 31 December	331,303	344,997

For the year ended 31 December 2025 the total cash outflow for leases amounts to KGS 140,913 thousand (31 December 2024: KGS 112,949 thousand).

17. Other assets and liabilities

Other assets comprise:

	<i>31 December 2025</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>
Money transfer receivables	385,178	347,167
Other receivables	349,869	233,779
Allowance for ECL	(22,666)	(21,675)
Other financial assets	712,381	559,271
Prepayments	204,390	291,486
Materials and supplies	78,546	85,747
Foreclosed property	67,700	63,104
Other advances	19,853	4,861
Prepaid taxes other than income tax	8,682	6,981
Other non-financial assets	379,171	452,179
Total other assets	1,091,552	1,011,450

In 2025 the Bank has recognised reversal of write-down of foreclosed property included in other impairment and provision in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the amount of KGS 30,078 thousand (2024: KGS 428 thousand).

*(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)***17. Other assets and liabilities (continued)**

Movements in the allowance for ECL for the year ended 31 December are as follows:

	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>
As at 1 January	21,675	21,687
Charge for the year (<i>Note 6</i>)	1,221	3,567
Amounts written-off	(400)	(3,255)
Foreign exchange adjustments	170	(324)
As at 31 December	22,666	21,675
Other liabilities comprise:		
	<i>31 December 2025</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>
Accrued personnel and other operating expenses	356,611	296,321
Allowance for ECL for credit related commitments and guarantees (<i>Note 24</i>)	17,694	63,717
Other financial liabilities	49,712	21,211
Total other financial liabilities	424,017	381,249
Taxes other than income tax payable	44,700	39,173
Other non-financial liabilities	46,958	38,721
Total other non-financial liabilities	91,658	77,894
Total other liabilities	515,675	459,143

18. Amounts due to banks

Amounts due to banks comprise:

	<i>31 December 2025</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>
Current accounts of European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	30,560	26,742
Current accounts of other banks	38,809	14,363
Amounts due to banks	69,369	41,105

19. Amounts due to customers

	<i>31 December 2025</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>
Amounts due to corporate customers		
- Current accounts and demand deposits	21,808,453	18,516,319
- Term deposits	7,368,439	4,810,618
	29,176,892	23,326,937
Amounts due to retail customers		
- Current accounts and demand deposits	17,380,803	17,634,588
- Term deposits	13,260,716	11,625,519
	30,641,519	29,260,107
Total amounts due to customers	59,818,411	52,587,044
Held as security against loans	93,507	137,675
Held as security against guarantees and letters of credit (<i>Note 24</i>)	221,932	370,271

At 31 December 2025, amounts due to customers of KGS 13,058,972 thousand or 21.83% from total amounts due to customers were due to the ten largest customers (31 December 2024: KGS 10,290,098 thousand or 19.57%).

*(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)***19. Amounts due to customers (continued)**

In accordance with the Civil Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Bank is obliged to repay time deposits to retail customers upon demand of a depositor. In case a term deposit is repaid upon demand of the depositor prior to maturity, interest on it is paid based on the interest rate for demand deposits, unless a different interest rate is specified in the agreement.

Starting from 13 February 2009, the Bank is a participant of the mandatory system of protection of bank deposits. This system operates on the basis of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, and its management is carried out by the state organisation “Agency on the Protection of Deposits of the Kyrgyz Republic”. The deposit protection system is aimed at protecting depositors of banks (individuals and individual entrepreneurs carrying out individual entrepreneurial activities without the formation of a legal entity) upon the occurrence of a guarantee event (failure to pay a deposit due enforcement of a final court decision on forced liquidation or bankruptcy of a bank, and if the procedure for voluntary liquidation initiated in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic has been transferred to the procedure of compulsory liquidation on the grounds provided by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic On the Conservation, Liquidation and Bankruptcy of Banks in accordance with the final court decision that came into force) by providing compensation in the amount of up to 1,000 thousand som for each individual.

An analysis of the Bank’s risk concentration per sector is provided below.

	<i>31 December 2025</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>
Analysis by sector:		
Services	11,699,993	8,813,307
Construction	4,553,148	3,590,459
State organisations	3,408,698	246,593
Trade	2,901,487	3,677,489
Manufacturing	2,028,381	2,121,788
Public funds and charity organisations	865,213	1,188,471
Geology and mining	792,913	695,014
Transport and communication	667,232	1,023,567
Tourism	606,111	353,904
Exterritorial organisations	484,842	523,058
Electricity, gas and water supply	465,486	302,295
Culture and art	187,043	85,589
Agriculture	66,303	126,945
Other	450,042	578,458
Amounts due to corporate customers	29,176,892	23,326,937

20. Debt securities issued

In October 2025, as part of the first bond program, the Bank registered and issued coupon bonds through a private placement with a nominal value of KGS 1,308,000 thousand with a coupon rate of 12.5% per annum and maturing in 2030. The placed bonds were fully acquired by International Finance Corporation.

Analysis of movements in the carrying amount of debt securities issued is as follows:

	<i>2025</i>
At 1 January	—
Proceeds from issuance	1,308,000
Commission paid	(13,980)
Interest accrued (<i>Note 5</i>)	29,504
At 31 December	1,323,524

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

21. Other borrowed funds

Counterparty	Currency	Interest rate	Maturity date	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Aiyl Bank OJSC	EUR	1.20%	2026	1,440,307	1,323,105
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	KGS	8.85%-16.00%	2026-2030	1,233,663	764,361
O!Bank OJSC	USD	3.00%	2026	1,136,656	–
MBank OJSC	USD	3.00%	2026	1,049,536	1,180,345
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	USD	6.17%	2031	613,288	–
Eurasian Development Bank	USD	6.00%	2026	351,652	437,538
International Finance Corporation	KGS	10.45%	2027	312,166	519,862
State Development Bank	KGS	6.00%	2031	283,751	269,610
State Mortgage Company OJSC	KGS	6.00%	2031	5,013	7,968
Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic	KGS	4.25%-4.75%	2025	–	8,724
Total other borrowed funds				6,426,032	4,511,513

Aiyl Bank OJSC

As at 31 December 2025 the Bank has loan received from Aiyl Bank OJSC denominated in EUR at interest rates of 1.2% per annum and with maturity not exceeding 12 days (31 December 2024: denominated in USD and EUR at interest rates of 2.5% per annum and 1.0% per annum, respectively, and with maturity not exceeding 13 days).

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The Bank received funds from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development under the following programs:

- Energy Efficiency Program (KyrSEFF) - 2013*

Purpose of the program is financing of corporate, small and medium enterprises, and also retail customers for energy and water efficiency in various sectors: industry, construction, trade and energy efficiency improvements of residential property. The Bank issued loans to borrowers, eligible to participate in the program with interest rates of 13%-22% per annum in KGS and of 10%-12% per annum in USD on loans to legal entities and 14%-21% per annum in KGS on loans to retail customers, with maturity not exceeding 8 years.

- Financial Intermediaries Framework for lending to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) - 2024*

Purpose of the program is financing investments in micro-, small and medium enterprises in the Kyrgyz Republic. The Bank issued loans to borrowers, eligible to participate in the program with interest rates of 13%-22% per annum in KGS and 10%-12% per annum in USD, with maturity not exceeding 8 years.

- Kyrgyz Republic Green Economy Financing Facility (GEFF) - 2025*

Purpose of the program is financing eligible green economy investments in the Kyrgyz Republic, including energy efficiency, renewable energy, climate adaptation and circular economy projects. The Bank issued loans to borrowers, eligible to participate in the program with interest rates of 13%-22% per annum in KGS and of 10%-12% per annum in USD on loans to legal entities and 14%-21% per annum in KGS on loans to retail customers, with maturity not exceeding 8 years.

O!Bank OJSC

As at 31 December 2025 the Bank has loans received from O!Bank OJSC denominated in USD at interest rates of 3.0% per annum and with maturity not exceeding 12 days.

MBank OJSC (formerly - Commerical Bank Kyrgyzstan OJSC)

As at 31 December 2025 the Bank has loans received from MBank OJSC denominated in USD at interest rates of 3.0% per annum and with maturity not exceeding 13 days (31 December 2024: denominated in EUR at interest rates of 2.0% per annum and with maturity not exceeding 94 days).

Eurasian Development Bank

In 2024 the Bank received funds from the Eurasian Development Bank for financing of the public-private partnership project “Construction and maintenance of the Bypass Road Around Uzgen”. The Bank issued a loan to one borrower, in the amount of KGS 435,000 thousand, at 9% per annum in USD with maturity not exceeding 5 years.

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

21. Other borrowed funds (continued)*International Finance Corporation*

The Bank received funds from International Finance Corporation for financing of small and medium enterprises and private entrepreneurs in working capital increase and investment projects. The Bank issued loans to borrowers, eligible to participate in the program, at 17-23% per annum in KGS with maturity not exceeding 5 years.

State Development Bank

In 2024 the Bank received funds from the State Development Bank under the “Targeted Financing through Partner Banks” program for financing of the projects aimed at diversifying and stimulating the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic, creating jobs and equalizing regional economic development. The Bank issued a loan to one borrower in the amount of KGS 350,000 thousand at 8,82% per annum. The Bank recognized the borrowed funds and the loan issued at fair value at initial recognition using market interest rates of 13,92% per annum and 16.21% per annum, respectively.

State Mortgage Company OJSC

The Bank received funds from State Mortgage Company OJSC under the government program “Affordable Housing 2015-2021” on special purpose financing of mortgage products. The Bank issues loans to borrowers, eligible to participate in the program, denominated in KGS at 6%-8% per annum, with maturity not exceeding 10 years.

Ministry of Finance of Kyrgyz Republic

The Bank received funds from the Ministry of Finance of Kyrgyz Republic jointly with KfW under the government program “Agro business and Marketing” on special purpose financing of the agricultural sector. The Bank issues loans to agricultural sector borrowers, eligible to participate in the program, denominated in KGS at 11%-16% per annum with maturity not exceeding 5 years.

Financial covenants

The Bank has to comply with financial covenants in relation to loans from financial institutions.

As at 31 December 2025 and as at 31 December 2024 the Bank was in compliance with the financial covenants. The Bank does not expect breach of covenants within 12 months from the date of approval of financial statements.

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities for 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>
As at 1 January	4,511,513	2,973,432
Proceeds from other borrowed funds	4,936,630	3,901,185
Repayment of other borrowed funds	(3,069,081)	(2,278,462)
Net change in accrued interest	32,913	4,416
Foreign exchange adjustments	14,057	(6,546)
Discount on initial recognition	—	(82,512)
As at 31 December	6,426,032	4,511,513

22. Equity**Issued capital and share premium**

As at 31 December 2025 the number of authorised and issued ordinary shares were 6,000,000 shares (31 December 2024: 6,000,000 shares) with a nominal value of KGS 1,000 per share.

In 2024, based on decision of the general shareholders’ meeting dated 29 March 2024, the Bank increased number of authorised ordinary shares by 4,000,000 shares paid at their nominal value by transferring retained earnings to share capital in the amount of KGS 4,000,000 thousand. The issuance of shares was registered on 20 June 2024.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at annual and general meetings of shareholders of the Bank.

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

22. Equity (continued)

Dividends

The NBKR sets for the Bank individual requirement of capital buffer at the level of not less than 20% as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: not less than 20%). The Bank's capital buffer as at 31 December 2025 was 20.84% (31 December 2024: 17.99%). According to NBKR Instruction "On establishment of capital adequacy standards for commercial banks of the Kyrgyz Republic" approved by the Resolution No. № 2022-II-12/63-1-(HPIA) dated 12 October 2022 of the Management Board of the NBKR (last revised on 12 November 2025), banks are not allowed to make decision on dividends distribution, if the capital buffer, calculated by deducting dividends planned for payment, is below the capital buffer limit established by the NBKR. There are no other restrictions and prescriptions for non-compliance with the capital buffer requirement.

During 2025, according to the decision of the General meeting of shareholders dated 24 June 2025, dividends to shareholders in the amount of KGS 438,768 thousand or KGS 73 per ordinary share were declared and paid.

During 2024, according to the decision of the General meeting of shareholders dated 29 March 2024, dividends to shareholders in the amount of KGS 792,000 thousand or KGS 396 per ordinary share were declared and paid.

Earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the net profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding and is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Net profit attributable to holders of ordinary shares	2,430,766	2,070,349
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	6,000,000	4,120,219
Earnings per share, in KGS	405	502

There were no potentially dilutive shares for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.

23. Risk management

Management of risk is fundamental to the business of banking and is an essential element of the Bank's operations. The major risks faced by the Bank are those related to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Risk management policies and procedures

The risk management policies aim to identify, analyse and manage the risks faced by the Bank, 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.

Board of Directors

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.

Risk Management Committee

In order to assist the Board of Directors of the Bank in determining the priority directions of the Bank's activities in the area of banking risk and to assist in creating conditions for proper risk management, the Bank established a Risk Management Committee (hereinafter – "CRC"). Members of the CRC are members of the Board of Directors.

Management Board

The Management Board is responsible for monitoring and implementation of risk mitigation measures and making sure that the Bank operates within the established risk parameters.

Risk Management Department

The Head of the Risk Management 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.

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

23. Risk management (continued)

Risk management policies and procedures (continued)

Asset and Liability Management Committee

Credit, market and liquidity risks both at the portfolio and at transactional levels are managed and controlled through a system of credit committees and an Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO). In order to facilitate efficient and effective decision-making, the Bank established a hierarchy of credit committees depending on the type and amount of the exposure.

Both external and internal risk factors are identified and managed throughout the organisation. Particular attention is given to identifying the full range of risk factors and determination of the level of assurance over the current risk mitigation procedures. Apart from the standard credit and market risk analysis, the Risk Management Department monitors financial and non-financial risks by holding regular meetings with operational units in order to obtain expert judgments in their areas of expertise.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchanges, and equity prices. Except for the concentrations within foreign currency, the Bank has no significant concentration of market risk. Overall authority for market risk management is vested in the ALCO, which is chaired by the General Manager. Market risk limits are approved by the Board of Directors based on recommendations of the Risk Management Department and ALCO. The Bank manages its market risk by setting open position limits in relation to financial instruments, interest rate maturity and currency positions. These are monitored on a regular basis and reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The sensitivity of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the net interest income for one year, based on the floating rate non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December 2024.

<i>Currency</i>	<i>Increase / decrease in basis points 2025</i>	<i>Sensitivity of net interest income 2025</i>	<i>Increase / decrease in basis points 2024</i>	<i>Sensitivity of net interest income 2024</i>
USD	100	20,360	100	32,036

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Management Board has set limits on positions by currency. Positions are monitored on a daily basis.

*(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)***23. Risk management (continued)****Market risk (continued)***Currency risk (continued)*

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

	<i>KGS</i>	<i>USD</i>	<i>EUR</i>	<i>Other currencies</i>	<i>Total</i>
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	11,889,435	12,043,121	4,345,994	571,106	28,849,656
Amounts due from credit institutions	1,015,446	3,545,780	—	—	4,561,226
Loans to customers	16,907,831	19,045,744	59,922	—	36,013,497
Investment securities at amortised cost	8,547,248	—	—	—	8,547,248
Other financial assets	407,569	278,445	26,325	42	712,381
Total assets	38,767,529	34,913,090	4,432,241	571,148	78,684,008
Liabilities					
Amounts due to banks	17,576	37,316	14,477	—	69,369
Amounts due to customers	25,241,466	31,006,738	2,977,155	593,052	59,818,411
Debt securities issued	1,323,524	—	—	—	1,323,524
Other borrowed funds	1,834,592	3,151,133	1,440,307	—	6,426,032
Lease liabilities	73,727	257,576	—	—	331,303
Other financial liabilities	318,388	96,683	8,892	54	424,017
Total liabilities	28,809,273	34,549,446	4,440,831	593,106	68,392,656
Net position as at 31 December 2025	9,958,256	363,644	(8,590)	(21,958)	10,291,352

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

	<i>KGS</i>	<i>USD</i>	<i>EUR</i>	<i>Other currencies</i>	<i>Total</i>
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	8,539,710	10,991,614	5,454,980	664,034	25,650,338
Amounts due from credit institutions	47,090	8,033,761	—	454,314	8,535,165
Loans to customers	13,595,526	15,375,261	121,042	—	29,091,829
Investment securities at amortised cost	2,352,320	—	—	—	2,352,320
Other financial assets	320,393	213,457	25,383	38	559,271
Total assets	24,855,039	34,614,093	5,601,405	1,118,386	66,188,923
Liabilities					
Amounts due to banks	16,217	16,256	8,632	—	41,105
Amounts due to customers	16,476,126	32,037,355	3,426,790	646,773	52,587,044
Other borrowed funds	1,570,525	1,307,658	1,633,330	—	4,511,513
Lease liabilities	71,860	273,137	—	—	344,997
Other financial liabilities	246,011	69,648	65,542	48	381,249
Total liabilities	18,380,739	33,704,054	5,134,294	646,821	57,865,908
Net position as at 31 December 2024	6,474,300	910,039	467,111	471,565	8,323,015

*(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)***23. Risk management (continued)****Market risk (continued)***Currency risk (continued)*

The tables below indicate the currencies to which the Bank had significant exposure as at 31 December on its monetary assets and liabilities. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the currency rate against the Kyrgyz Som, with all other variables held constant on profit or loss. The effect on equity does not differ from the effect on profit or loss. A negative amount in the table reflects a potential net reduction in profit or loss or equity, while a positive amount reflects a net potential increase.

<i>Currency</i>	<i>Change in currency rate, in % 2025</i>	<i>Effect on profit before tax 2025</i>	<i>Change in currency rate, in % 2024</i>	<i>Effect on profit before tax 2024</i>
US Dollar	+9.82	35,710	+10.15	92,369
	-4.6	(16,728)	+5.04	45,866
Euro	+17.82	(1,531)	+18.41	85,995
	-6.94	596	+6.94	32,418

Credit risk

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

The Bank has established a credit quality review process to provide early identification of possible changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties, including regular collateral revisions. Counterparty limits are established by the use of a credit risk classification system, which assigns each counterparty a risk rating. Risk ratings are subject to regular revision. The credit quality review process allows the Bank to assess the potential loss as a result of the risks to which it is exposed and take corrective action.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is generally reflected in the carrying amounts of financial assets in the statement of financial position and unrecognised contractual commitment amounts.

Credit-related commitments risks

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

The maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position before the effect of mitigation through the use of collateral agreements, is best represented by their carrying amounts.

For more detail on the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instrument, references shall be made to the specific notes.

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

23. Risk management (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Impairment assessment

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

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

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

The Bank has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. Based on the above process, the Bank groups its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI, as described below:

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

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

23. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Definition of default and cure

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

The Bank considers a borrower to be in default when:

- The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Bank in full, without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realising security (if any is held);
- The borrower is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Bank. Overdrafts are considered as being past due once the customer has breached an advised limit or been advised of a limit smaller than the current amount outstanding; or
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will restructure the asset as a result of bankruptcy due to the borrower's inability to pay its credit obligations.

In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Bank considers indicators that are:

- Qualitative – e.g. breaches of covenant, liquidation, withdrawal or suspension of a license, catastrophic events, as a result of which the activities of the counterparty were suspended, event of cross-default on other obligations of the counterparty;
- Quantitative – e.g. overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same issuer to the Bank; financial institutions rated D and RD at the reporting date; and
- Based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources.

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances. When such events occur, the Bank carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate.

The following criteria are used to move borrowers from Stage 3 to Stage 2:

- 6 months of regular payments according to the restructured payment schedule;
- Improvement of financial condition of the borrower;
- Absence of past due days and impairment indicators.

The following criteria are used to move borrowers from Stage 2 to Stage 1:

- 6 months of regular payments according to the restructured payment schedule;
- Improvement of financial condition of the borrower;
- Absence of past due days and indicators of significant increase in credit risk.

*(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)***23. Risk management (continued)****Credit risk (continued)***PD estimation process*Treasury and interbank relationships

The Bank's treasury and interbank relationships and counterparties comprise financial services institutions, banks and clearing-houses. For these relationships, the Bank's credit risk department analyses publicly available information such as financial information and other external data, e.g., the external ratings, and assigns the internal rating.

<i>International external rating agency (Fitch and S&P) rating</i>	<i>International external rating agency (Moody's) rating</i>	<i>Internal rating description</i>	<i>PD</i>
AAA	Aaa	High rating	0.00%
AA- to AA+	Aa3 to Aa1		0.00% – 0.04%
A- to A+	A3 to A1		0.07% - 0.08%
BBB- to BBB+	Baa3 to Baa1	Standard rating	0.10% - 0.26%
BB- to BB+	Ba3 to Ba1		0.41% - 0.93%
B- to B+	B3 to B1		1.17% - 3.38%
C to CC	Ca	Sub standard	37.18%
D	C	Impaired	100%

Corporate and SME lending

In the case of commercial lending, the borrowers are assessed by the Bank's Corporate Lending Department. The credit risk assessment is based on a credit scoring model that takes into account various historical, current and forward-looking information such as:

- Maximum number of overdue days for the assessed period;
- Historical financial information together with forecasts and budgets prepared by the borrower. This financial information includes realised and expected results, solvency ratios, liquidity ratios and any other relevant ratios to measure the borrower's financial performance. Some of these indicators are captured in covenants with the borrowers and are, therefore, measured with greater attention;
- Any other objectively supportable information on the quality and abilities of the borrower's management relevant for the borrower's performance.

Retail lending

Retail lending comprises retail loans, consumer loans, mortgage and credit cards. These products along with mortgage loans and some of the less complex small business lending are rated by an automated scorecard tool primarily driven by days past due.

Exposure at default

The exposure at default (EAD) represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation. To calculate the EAD for a Stage 1 loan, the Bank assesses the possible default events within 12 months for the calculation of the 12mECL. For Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI financial assets, the exposure at default is considered for events over the lifetime of the instruments.

Loss given default

The Bank estimates LGD indicators on the basis of information on the ratios of return of funds with respect to claims against counterparties that have defaulted on their obligations. LGD valuation models take into account the structure, type of collateral, seniority of the claim, the industry in which the counterparty operates, and the cost of recovering any collateral that is an integral part of a financial asset. For loans secured by real estate of individuals, the ratio between the loan amount and the value of collateral (LTV ratio) is the main parameter for determining the amount of loss in case of default. LGD indicators are calculated based on discounted cash flows using the effective interest rate as a discount factor.

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

23. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Loss given default (continued)

Where appropriate, further recent data and forward-looking economic scenarios are used in order to determine the IFRS 9 LGD rate for each group of financial instruments. When assessing forward-looking information, the expectation is based on multiple scenarios. Examples of key inputs involve changes in, collateral values including property prices for mortgages, commodity prices, payment status or other factors that are indicative of losses in the group.

LGD levels are estimated for the Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI segment of each asset class. The inputs for these LGD rates are estimated and, where possible, calibrated through back testing against recent recoveries. These are repeated for each economic scenario as appropriate.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Bank continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Bank assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Bank considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Bank's historical experience and expert credit assessment and including forward-looking information. The Bank uses following criteria for determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk:

- Significant deterioration of the financial condition of the borrower;
- Significant deterioration of the competitive position of the borrower in its industry;
- Significant delays in realization of investments projects (construction or other sector) of more than 6 month which resulted in deterioration of financial performance of the borrower;
- Significant decrease in the value of the financial instruments in the active market from the date of initial recognition of the instrument;
- Involvement of the borrower in litigation for the amount of the claim exceeding 20% of its assets;
- Decrease in the market value of collateral by more than 50%, external or internal factors that may lead to a complete or partial loss of collateral;
- Systematic breach of prudential standards set by the regulator;
- Implementation of the direct banking supervision procedure by the NBKR in regard to the borrower;
- Violation of the law, problems with government bodies;
- Refusal to provide financial statements for a period of more than 6 months;
- Avoidance of contacts with the Bank;
- Contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

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

Grouping financial assets measured on a collective basis

Dependent on the factors below, the Bank calculates ECLs either on a collective or on an individual basis.

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

- Top 20 borrowers by gross exposure, regardless of the current impairment stage;
- Individually significant asset (gross carrying value exceeds 20% of total equity of the Bank);
- The treasury and interbank relationships (such as amounts due from banks, cash equivalents and investment securities at amortised cost);
- Exposures that have been classified as POCI when the original loan was derecognised and a new loan was recognised as a result of a credit driven debt restructuring.

*(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)***23. Risk management (continued)****Credit risk (continued)**

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

- The smaller and more generic balances of the Bank's corporate and small business lending;
- Mortgage and consumer loans.

The Bank groups these exposures into smaller homogeneous portfolios, based on a combination of internal and external characteristics of the loans, for example overdue bucket, product type, or borrower's industry.

Forward-looking information and multiple economic scenarios

The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. The Bank obtains the forward-looking information from third party sources (the National Statistic Committee, the Ministry of Economy of the Kyrgyz Republic, private sector and academic forecasters). Experts of the Bank determine the weights attributable to the multiple scenarios. The tables show the values of the key forward looking economic variables/assumptions used in each of the economic scenarios for the ECL calculations.

The table below shows the values of the key forward looking economic variables/assumptions used in each of the economic scenarios for the ECL calculations as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

<i>31 December 2025</i>	<i>Scenario</i>	<i>Probability, %</i>	<i>2026</i>	<i>2027</i>
Unemployment level, %	Upside	12%	1.25	1.16
	Base case	64%	1.62	1.52
	Downside	24%	1.98	1.89
External Trade Turnover, USD million	Upside	25%	23,418	24,813
	Base case	75%	18,789	20,183
	Downside	0%	14,159	15,554
Subsistence minimum, KGS	Upside	7%	7,673	8,168
	Base case	69%	8,990	9,485
	Downside	24%	10,307	10,802
Import, USD million	Upside	20%	13,639	14,590
	Base case	76%	12,856	13,807
	Downside	4%	12,072	13,023
Gold price (average), USD	Upside	4%	2,599	2,535
	Base case	86%	3,113	3,049
	Downside	11%	3,626	3,562
<i>31 December 2024</i>	<i>Scenario</i>	<i>Probability, %</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2026</i>
Volume of transfers, USD million	Upside	14%	2,762	3,007
	Base case	72%	2,445	2,690
	Downside	14%	2,128	2,374
Unemployment rate, %	Upside	17%	1.97	1.97
	Base case	61%	2.28	2.28
	Downside	22%	2.60	2.60

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

23. Risk management (continued)**Credit risk (continued)***Geographical concentration*

The geographical concentration of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities is set out below:

	<i>Kyrgyz Republic</i>	<i>Other CIS countries</i>	<i>Other non-OECD countries</i>	<i>OECD countries</i>	<i>Total 31 December 2025</i>
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	14,361,290	1,633,644	90,483	12,764,239	28,849,656
Amounts due from credit institutions	1,041,671	622,218	253,267	2,644,070	4,561,226
Loans to customers	35,520,918	51,655	39,883	401,041	36,013,497
Investment securities at amortised cost	8,547,248	—	—	—	8,547,248
Other financial assets	386,178	5,325	—	320,878	712,381
Total assets	59,857,305	2,312,842	383,633	16,130,228	78,684,008
Liabilities					
Amounts due to banks	38,809	—	—	30,560	69,369
Amounts due to customers	53,983,891	3,057,984	811,071	1,965,465	59,818,411
Other borrowed funds	3,915,263	351,652	—	2,159,117	6,426,032
Deb securities issued	—	—	—	1,323,524	1,323,524
Lease liabilities	331,303	—	—	—	331,303
Other financial liabilities	402,599	13,113	—	8,305	424,017
Total liabilities	58,671,865	3,422,749	811,071	5,486,971	68,392,656
Net position	1,185,440	(1,109,907)	(427,438)	10,643,257	10,291,352

	<i>Kyrgyz Republic</i>	<i>Other CIS countries</i>	<i>Other non-OECD countries</i>	<i>OECD countries</i>	<i>Total 31 December 2024</i>
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	11,013,798	3,273,489	576,830	10,786,221	25,650,338
Amounts due from credit institutions	399,521	872,343	671,903	6,591,398	8,535,165
Loans to customers	28,728,841	75,769	60,532	226,687	29,091,829
Investment securities at amortised cost	2,352,320	—	—	—	2,352,320
Other financial assets	240,785	14,522	—	303,964	559,271
Total assets	42,735,265	4,236,123	1,309,265	17,908,270	66,188,923
Liabilities					
Amounts due to banks	14,302	61	—	26,742	41,105
Amounts due to customers	46,391,669	2,808,698	1,404,111	1,982,566	52,587,044
Other borrowed funds	2,789,752	437,538	—	1,284,223	4,511,513
Lease liabilities	344,997	—	—	—	344,997
Other financial liabilities	366,894	6,090	—	8,265	381,249
Total liabilities	49,907,614	3,252,387	1,404,111	3,301,796	57,865,908
Net position	(7,172,349)	983,736	(94,846)	14,606,474	8,323,015

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances. To limit this risk, management has arranged diversified funding sources in addition to its core deposit base, manages assets with liquidity in mind, and monitors future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure additional funding if required.

The Bank maintains liquidity management with the objective of ensuring that funds will be available at all times to honor all cash flow obligations as they become due. The Investment and Treasury Policy is a part of the Risk Management Policy, which is reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors.

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

23. Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The Bank seeks to actively support a diversified and stable funding base comprising long-term and short-term loans from other financial institutions, core corporate and retail customer deposits, accompanied by diversified portfolios of highly liquid assets, in order to be able to respond quickly and smoothly to unforeseen liquidity requirements.

The liquidity management policy requires:

- Projecting cash flows by major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary in relation to maintaining a diverse range of funding sources;
- Managing the concentration and profile of debts;
- Maintaining debt financing plans;
- Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any interruption to cash flow;
- Maintaining liquidity and funding contingency plans;
- Monitoring liquidity ratios against regulatory requirements.

The Treasury Department receives information from business units regarding the liquidity profile of their financial assets and liabilities and details of other projected cash flows arising from projected future business. The Treasury Department then provides for an adequate portfolio of short-term liquid assets to be maintained, largely made up of short-term liquid securities, loans and advances to banks and other inter-bank facilities, to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained within the Bank as a whole.

The following tables show the undiscounted cash flows on financial liabilities and credit-related commitments on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity. The total gross outflow disclosed in the tables is the contractual, undiscounted cash flow on the financial liability or credit related commitment. For issued financial guarantee contracts, the maximum amount of the guarantee is allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee can be called.

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

<i>As at 31 December 2025</i>	<i>On demand and less than 1 month</i>	<i>1 to 3 months</i>	<i>3 to 12 months</i>	<i>1 to 3 years</i>	<i>3 to 5 years</i>	<i>More than 5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Amounts due to banks	69,369	—	—	—	—	—	69,369
Amounts due to customers	43,319,571	2,693,498	11,494,227	5,968,015	32,706	—	63,508,017
Debt securities issued	—	—	307,329	811,685	665,993	—	1,785,007
Other borrowed funds	3,649,842	120,365	892,179	1,211,818	997,063	207,407	7,078,674
Lease liabilities	12,621	9,646	78,740	168,339	100,508	—	369,854
Other financial liabilities	131,535	57	276,382	1,619	14,424	—	424,017
Total financial liabilities	47,182,938	2,823,566	13,048,857	8,161,476	1,810,694	207,407	73,234,938

The maturity analysis for commitments and contingencies as at 31 December 2025 is as follows:

<i>As at 31 December 2025</i>	<i>On demand and less than 1 month</i>	<i>1 to 3 months</i>	<i>3 to 12 months</i>	<i>1 to 3 years</i>	<i>3 to 5 years</i>	<i>More than 5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Credit related commitments	8,803,441	—	—	—	—	—	8,803,441
Performance guarantees	697,961	—	—	—	—	—	697,961
	9,501,402	—	—	—	—	—	9,501,402

*(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)***23. Risk management (continued)****Liquidity risk (continued)**

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

<i>As at 31 December 2024</i>	<i>On demand and less than 1 month</i>	<i>1 to 3 months</i>	<i>3 to 12 months</i>	<i>1 to 3 years</i>	<i>3 to 5 years</i>	<i>More than 5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Amounts due to banks	41,105	—	—	—	—	—	41,105
Amounts due to customers	37,220,094	1,625,262	10,196,787	4,607,689	10,469	—	53,660,301
Other borrowed funds	1,954,668	597,572	642,777	1,244,168	245,369	149,447	4,834,001
Lease liabilities	12,460	8,792	74,204	168,326	93,967	18,094	375,843
Other financial liabilities	143,310	510	222,075	999	14,355	—	381,249
Total financial liabilities	39,371,637	2,232,136	11,135,843	6,021,182	364,160	167,541	59,292,499

The maturity analysis for commitments and contingencies as at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

<i>As at 31 December 2024</i>	<i>On demand and less than 1 month</i>	<i>1 to 3 months</i>	<i>3 to 12 months</i>	<i>1 to 3 years</i>	<i>3 to 5 years</i>	<i>More than 5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Credit related commitments	6,965,337	—	—	—	—	—	6,965,337
Performance guarantees	701,838	—	—	—	—	—	701,838
	7,667,175	—	—	—	—	—	7,667,175

In accordance with Kyrgyz legislation, individual depositors can withdraw their term deposits at any time, forfeiting in most of the cases the accrued interest. These deposits are classified in accordance with their stated maturity dates.

Each undrawn loan commitment is included in the time band containing the earliest date it can be drawn down. For issued financial guarantee contracts, the maximum amount of the guarantee is allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee could be called. The Bank expects that not all of the credit related commitments will be drawn before expiry of the commitments.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from systems failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial loss. The Bank cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but a control framework and monitoring and responding to potential risks could be effective tools to manage the risks. Controls should include effective segregation of duties, access, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes, including the use of internal audit.

Compliance risk

Compliance risk encompasses regulatory and legal compliance risk. Compliance risk is the risk that the Bank incurs financial or reputational risk through imposition of penalties or fines as a result of not adhering to applicable laws, rules and regulations and good market practice (including ethical standards). The Bank's compliance function proactively seeks to enhance compliance risk management and the supporting control framework. The Bank operates in a market where there is a significant level of regulatory change activity, therefore, compliance risk is a key area of focus for Management. The compliance function monitors this risk through reference to metrics relevant to the Bank, review of incident reports and assessment, risk and control assessments pertaining to the first and second lines of defence functions, results of regulatory assessments, and review of results of internal and external audit reports.

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

24. Commitments and contingencies

Operating environment

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

Emerging markets such as Kyrgyz Republic are subject to different risks than more developed markets, including economic, political, social and legal risks. Laws and regulations affecting businesses in the Kyrgyz Republic continue to change rapidly, tax and regulatory frameworks are subject to varying interpretations. The future economic direction of the Kyrgyz Republic is heavily influenced by the fiscal and monetary policies adopted by the government, together with developments in the legal, regulatory, and political environment.

The management of the Bank believes that it is taking appropriate measures to support the sustainability of the Bank's business in the current circumstances.

Insurance

The insurance industry in the Kyrgyz Republic is in a developing state and many forms of insurance protection common in other parts of the world are not yet generally available. The Bank does not have full coverage for its premises and equipment, business interruption, or third party liability in respect of property or environmental damage arising from accidents on its property or relating to operations. Until the Bank obtains adequate insurance coverage, there is a risk that the loss or destruction of certain assets could have a material adverse effect on operations and financial position.

Legal

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank 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 condition or the results of future operations of the Bank.

Taxation

The taxation system in Kyrgyzstan 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. Taxes are subject to review and investigation by a number of authorities, which have the authority to impose severe fines, penalties and interest charges. A tax year remains open for review by the tax authorities during the three subsequent calendar years. However, under certain circumstances a tax year may remain open till six calendar years.

These circumstances may create tax risks in Kyrgyzstan that are substantially more significant than in other countries. Management believes that it has provided adequately for tax liabilities based on its interpretations of applicable Kyrgyz tax legislation, official pronouncements of court decisions. However, the interpretations of the relevant authorities could differ and the effect on financial position of the Bank, if the authorities were successful in enforcing their interpretations, could be significant.

As at 31 December 2025 the Bank's management believes that its interpretation of the relevant legislation is appropriate and that the Bank's tax, currency and customs positions will be sustained.

Pensions and retirement plans

In accordance with the laws and regulations of the Kyrgyz Republic, employees have rights for state pension provisions. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank is not liable for any supplementary pensions, post-retirement health care, insurance benefits, or retirement indemnities to its current or former employees.

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

24. Commitments and contingencies (continued)**Credit related commitments and contingencies**

The Bank has outstanding credit related commitments to extend loans. These credit related commitments take the form of approved loan and credit card limits and overdraft facilities.

The Bank provides financial guarantees and letters of credit to customers. These agreements have fixed limits and generally extend for a period of up to five years.

The Bank applies the same credit risk management policies and procedures when granting credit commitments, financial guarantees and letters of credit as it does for granting loans to customers.

The contractual amounts of credit related commitments are set out in the following table. The amounts reflected in the table for credit related commitments assume that amounts are fully advanced.

	<i>31 December 2025</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>
Credit related commitments		
Undrawn loan commitments	7,584,465	6,282,255
Guarantees	1,218,976	683,082
	8,803,441	6,965,337
Performance guarantees	697,961	701,838
Commitments and contingencies	9,501,402	7,667,175
ECL allowance for credit related commitments (<i>Note 17</i>)	16,981	11,565
ECL on performance guarantees (<i>Note 17</i>)	713	52,152
Deposits held as security against guarantees and letters of credit (<i>Note 19</i>)	221,932	370,271

The total outstanding contractual credit related commitments above do not necessarily represent future cash requirements, as these credit related commitments may expire or terminate without being funded. The majority of loan commitments do not represent an unconditional credit related commitment by the Bank.

An analysis of changes in the allowance for ECL during the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows:

	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
ECL as at 1 January 2025	11,141	597	51,979	63,717
New exposures	3,868	—	—	3,868
Amounts paid or expired	(1,165)	(261)	(51,979)	(53,405)
Transfers to Stage 1	114	(114)	—	—
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,834)	1,834	—	—
Transfers to Stage 3	—	(91)	91	—
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period and changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	5,070	(1,474)	(91)	3,505
Foreign exchange adjustments	9	—	—	9
As at 31 December 2025	17,203	491	—	17,694

An analysis of changes in the allowance for ECL during the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
ECL as at 1 January 2024	6,453	525	—	6,978
New exposures	1,341	—	—	1,341
Amounts paid or expired	(1,289)	(65)	—	(1,354)
Transfers to Stage 1	49	(49)	—	—
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,320)	1,320	—	—
Transfers to Stage 3	—	(611)	611	—
Impact on period end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the period and changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	5,948	(523)	51,404	56,829
Foreign exchange adjustments	(41)	—	(36)	(77)
As at 31 December 2024	11,141	597	51,979	63,717

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

25. Related party transactions

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

Related parties may enter into transactions which unrelated parties might not, and transactions between related parties may not be effected on the same terms, conditions and amounts as transactions between unrelated parties.

During 2025 and 2024 the Bank had transactions with Management and entities under common control: Demir Halk Bank (the Netherlands), HCBG Holding B.V. (the Netherlands), HC Innovation Ve Teknoloji Limited Sirketi, C-Technology LLC (Kyrgyz Republic) and C-Real Estate LLC (Kyrgyz Republic).

The outstanding balances of transactions with related parties are as follows:

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Entities under			Entities under		
	Shareholders	common control	Key management personnel	Shareholders	common control	Key management personnel
Loans to customers:						
Gross exposure of loans to customers	—	241,859	7,479	—	222,854	8,672
Allowance for ECL on loans to customers	—	(766)	(101)	—	(560)	(147)
Right of use assets	—	170,765	—	—	138,746	—
Other assets	—	130,903	—	—	94,320	—
Amounts due to customers	586,620	16,855	76,784	712,553	32,083	69,591
Lease liabilities	—	104,761	—	—	126,078	—
Other liabilities	—	6,454	—	—	1,625	—

During the year ended 31 December 2025 the Bank has purchased intangible assets in amount of KGS 84,230 thousand (2024: KGS 89,020 thousand) from an entity under common control.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties are as follows:

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Entities under			Entities under		
	Shareholders	common control	Key management personnel	Shareholders	common control	Key management personnel
Loans to customers	—	7%-28%	17%-28%	—	7%-30%	0.00%–17.35 %
Other assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amounts due to customers	3.00%-4.00%	2%-7%	2%-12,5%	3.00%–4.25%	2%–7%	2.0%–12.5%
Other liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—

The income and expense arising from related party transactions are as follows:

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Entities under			Entities under		
	Shareholders	common control	Key management personnel	Shareholders	common control	Key management personnel
Interest income calculated using effective interest rate	—	15,081	967	—	15,632	33
Interest expense	(20,917)	(1,781)	(2,520)	(18,744)	(2,387)	(2,314)
(Credit losses)/reversal of credit loss expense	—	(206)	47	—	(50)	(122)
Fee and commission income	—	617	—	—	540	—
Other impairment and provisions	—	—	—	—	57	—
Other operating expenses	(7,284)	(98,287)	—	(5,015)	(84,029)	—

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

25. Related party transactions (continued)

Compensation of key management personnel was comprised of the following:

	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>
Salaries and other short-term benefits, including social security costs	204,385	196,841

26. Fair value measurements**Fair value hierarchy**

The Bank uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Bank's has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

As at 31 December 2025	Date of valuation	Fair value measurement using			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Cash and cash equivalents	31 December 2025	3,880,793	24,968,863	—	28,849,656
Amounts due from credit institutions	31 December 2025	—	4,561,226	—	4,561,226
Loans to customers	31 December 2025	—	—	35,919,745	35,919,745
Investment securities at amortised cost	31 December 2025	—	8,262,885	—	8,262,885
Other financial assets	31 December 2025	—	—	712,381	712,381
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Amounts due to banks	31 December 2025	—	69,369	—	69,369
Amounts due to customers	31 December 2025	—	59,767,735	—	59,767,735
Debt securities issued	31 December 2025	—	1,187,858	—	1,187,858
Other borrowed funds	31 December 2025	—	6,142,911	—	6,142,911
Lease liabilities	31 December 2025	—	—	331,303	331,303
Other financial liabilities	31 December 2025	—	—	424,017	424,017

As at 31 December 2024	Date of valuation	Fair value measurement using			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Cash and cash equivalents	31 December 2024	3,869,855	21,780,483	—	25,650,338
Amounts due from credit institutions	31 December 2024	—	8,535,165	—	8,535,165
Loans to customers	31 December 2024	—	—	28,753,063	28,753,063
Investment securities at amortised cost	31 December 2024	—	2,281,494	—	2,281,494
Other financial assets	31 December 2024	—	—	559,271	559,271
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Amounts due to banks	31 December 2024	—	41,105	—	41,105
Amounts due to customers	31 December 2024	—	52,647,650	—	52,647,650
Other borrowed funds	31 December 2024	—	4,229,246	—	4,229,246
Lease liabilities	31 December 2024	—	—	344,997	344,997
Other financial liabilities	31 December 2024	—	—	381,249	381,249

*(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)***26. Fair value measurements (continued)****Fair value hierarchy (continued)**

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Bank's financial instruments that are not carried at fair value in the statement of financial position. The table does not include the fair values of non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities.

	<i>As at 31 December 2025</i>			<i>As at 31 December 2024</i>		
	<i>Carrying value</i>	<i>Fair value</i>	<i>Unrecognised gain/(loss)</i>	<i>Carrying value</i>	<i>Fair value</i>	<i>Unrecognised gain/(loss)</i>
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	28,849,656	28,849,656	—	25,650,338	25,650,338	—
Amounts due from credit institutions	4,561,226	4,561,226	—	8,535,165	8,535,165	—
Loans to customers	36,013,497	35,919,745	(93,752)	29,091,829	28,753,063	(338,766)
Investment securities at amortised cost	8,547,248	8,262,885	(284,363)	2,352,320	2,281,494	(70,826)
Other financial assets	712,381	712,381	—	559,271	559,271	—
Financial liabilities						
Amounts due to banks	69,369	69,369	—	41,105	41,105	—
Amounts due to customers	59,818,411	59,767,735	50,676	52,587,044	52,647,650	(60,606)
Debt securities issued	1,323,524	1,187,858	135,666	—	—	—
Other borrowed funds	6,426,032	6,142,911	283,121	4,511,513	4,229,246	282,267
Lease liabilities	331,303	331,303	—	344,997	344,997	—
Other financial liabilities	424,017	424,017	—	381,249	381,249	—
Total unrecognised change in fair value			91,348			(187,931)

Valuation techniques and assumptions

The following describes the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values for assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the financial statements and those items that are not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, but whose fair value is disclosed.

Assets for which fair value approximates carrying value

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Fair value of the quoted notes and bonds is based on price quotations at the reporting date. The fair value of unquoted instruments, loans to customers, customer deposits, amounts due from credit institutions, amounts due to banks, other borrowed funds and other financial assets and liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

During the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, there were no transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy.

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

27. Assets pledged as collateral

The table below provides a summary of assets pledged by the Bank.

	<i>Carrying value of liabilities (Note 21)</i>	<i>Investment securities at amortised cost (Note 14)</i>	<i>Net</i>
As at 31 December 2025			
Other borrowed funds:			
State Development Bank	(283,751)	691,735	407,984
As at 31 December 2024			
Other borrowed funds:			
State Development Bank	(269,610)	657,261	387,651

28. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled. See Note 23 “Risk management” for the Bank’s contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	<i>31 December 2025</i>			<i>31 December 2024</i>		
	<i>Within one year</i>	<i>More than one year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Within one year</i>	<i>More than one year</i>	<i>Total</i>
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	28,849,656	–	28,849,656	25,650,338	–	25,650,338
Amounts due from credit institutions	4,236,023	325,203	4,561,226	8,239,196	295,969	8,535,165
Loans to customers	10,913,029	25,100,468	36,013,497	9,709,412	19,382,417	29,091,829
Investment securities at amortised cost	14,293	8,532,955	8,547,248	510,676	1,841,644	2,352,320
Property and equipment	–	352,177	352,177	–	414,610	414,610
Intangible assets	–	465,658	465,658	–	250,900	250,900
Right-of-use assets	–	321,417	321,417	–	336,211	336,211
Other assets	1,023,852	67,700	1,091,552	734,656	276,794	1,011,450
Total assets	45,036,853	35,165,578	80,202,431	44,844,278	22,798,545	67,642,823
Liabilities						
Amounts due to banks	69,369	–	69,369	41,105	–	41,105
Amounts due to customers	54,210,260	5,608,151	59,818,411	48,313,734	4,273,310	52,587,044
Other borrowed funds	4,620,084	1,805,948	6,426,032	3,042,682	1,468,831	4,511,513
Debt securities issued	–	1,323,524	1,323,524	–	–	–
Current income tax liabilities	68,820	–	68,820	46,242	–	46,242
Deferred income tax liabilities	–	78,362	78,362	–	73,842	73,842
Lease liabilities	87,043	244,260	331,303	82,927	262,070	344,997
Other liabilities	499,632	16,043	515,675	443,789	15,354	459,143
Total liabilities	59,555,208	9,076,288	68,631,496	51,970,479	6,093,407	58,063,886
Net	(14,518,355)	26,089,290	11,570,935	(7,126,201)	16,705,138	9,578,937

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 liabilities exceeded assets by KGS 14,518,355 thousand and by KGS 7,126,201 thousand, respectively, in “within one year” bucket. Negative liquidity gap is mainly attributable to amounts due to customers. Despite the available early withdrawal option and the fact that substantial portion of customer accounts are on demand, the management of the Bank believes that customers’ accounts provide a long-term and stable source of funding due to diversified portfolio of customers.

The management of the Bank expects that the cash flows from certain financial assets and liabilities will be different from their contractual terms. The Bank performs regular liquidity stress testing under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions. Based on the results of the stress testing the management estimates that the Bank has sufficient liquidity to cover negative current liquidity gap, without incurring unacceptable losses or damage to the Bank’s reputation.

(in thousands of Kyrgyz Som)

29. Capital management

The NBKR sets and monitors capital requirements for the Bank.

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

- Total capital adequacy ratio (K2.1) – not less than 14%: The ratio is defined as the ratio of net total equity to the amount of risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities less special provisions to cover potential losses and general reserves plus 7.14 ratio multiply by amount of capital reserved to cover operational risks;
- Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (K2.2) – not less than 9.5%: The ratio is defined as the ratio of tier 1 capital to the amount of risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities less special provisions to cover potential losses and general reserves not included in the tier 2 capital (i.e. exceeding 1.25% of the amount of risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities);
- Tier 1 basic capital adequacy ratio (K2.3) – not less than 8%. The ratio is defined as the ratio of tier 1 basic capital to the amount of risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities less special provisions to cover potential losses;
- Leverage (K2.4) – not less than 6%. The ratio is defined as the ratio of tier 1 capital to total assets of the Bank plus off-balance liabilities considering credit conversion factors. Total assets of the Bank represent the total assets on the balance sheet of the periodic regulatory bank report less intangible assets and special provisions.

The Bank was in compliance with the statutory capital ratios as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

The following table shows the composition of the capital position calculated in accordance with the requirements of the NBKR, as at 31 December:

	<i>31 December 2025</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>
Tier 1 capital	7,982,547	6,881,001
Tier 2 capital	3,067,164	2,412,931
Less: investments	–	–
Net total equity	11,049,711	9,293,932
Total risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities less provision for losses for K 2.1	53,013,645	51,753,880
Total assets and contingent liabilities less provision for losses for K2.4	86,395,855	73,610,739
Capital to cover operational risk	714,044	661,565
Capital adequacy ratio K 2.1	19%	16%
Capital adequacy ratio K 2.2	15%	13%
Capital adequacy ratio K 2.3	15%	13%
Leverage K 2.4	9%	9%