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THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

*represented by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan
acting upon authorisation of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan*

U.S.\$15,000,000,000 Global Medium Term Note Programme

This supplement (the “**Supplement**”) has been prepared in order to reflect certain recent developments to the information contained in the Base Offering Memorandum (as defined below).

This Supplement is supplemental to, forms part of and should be read and construed in conjunction with, the base offering memorandum dated 7 October 2024 (the “**Base Offering Memorandum**”) and is prepared in connection with the U.S.\$15,000,000,000 Global Medium Term Note Programme (the “**Programme**”) established by the Republic of Kazakhstan (the “**Issuer**” or “**Kazakhstan**”), represented by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan acting upon authorisation of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Terms defined in the Base Offering Memorandum have the same meaning when used in this Supplement. Any reference in this Supplement to the Base Offering Memorandum shall be to such Base Offering Memorandum as supplemented by this Supplement, unless the context otherwise requires.

This Supplement does not comprise or constitute a supplementary prospectus for the purposes of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of the United Kingdom domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (as amended, the “**UK Prospectus Regulation**”). The Issuer is an exempt issuer pursuant to Article 1(2) of the UK Prospectus Regulation. Accordingly, this document has not been, and will not be, submitted for review and approval to any competent authority within the meaning of the UK Prospectus Regulation, and in particular the Financial Conduct Authority in its capacity as the competent authority for the purposes of the UK Prospectus Regulation.

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The date of this Supplement is 23 June 2025

SINGAPORE SFA PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION

In connection with Section 309B of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 of Singapore, as modified or amended from time to time (the “SFA”) and the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018 of Singapore (the “**CMP Regulations 2018**”), unless otherwise stated in the Final Terms in respect of any Notes and notified to the Dealers prior to an offer of Notes, the Issuer has determined, and hereby notifies all relevant persons (as defined in Section 309A(1) of the SFA), that the Notes are ‘prescribed capital markets products’ (as defined in the CMP Regulations 2018) and Excluded Investment Products (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04- N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

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The Final Terms in respect of any Notes may include a legend titled "MiFID II Product Governance" that will outline the target market assessment in respect of such Notes and which channels for distribution of such Notes are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending such Notes (a "**distributor**") should take into consideration the target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, "**MiFID II**") is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of such Notes (by either adopting or refining the target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels. A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the MiFID II product governance rules under EU Delegated Directive 2017/593 (the "**MiFID Product Governance Rules**"), any Dealer subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise none of the Arrangers, the Dealers or any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the MiFID Product Governance Rules.

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A determination will be made in relation to each issue about whether, for the purpose of the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules, any Dealer subscribing for any Notes is a manufacturer in respect of such Notes, but otherwise neither the Arrangers nor the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates will be a manufacturer for the purpose of the UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS WITH RESPECT TO THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

The following developments have taken place since the date of the Base Offering Memorandum (*where applicable, the page(s) on which the primary original disclosure in respect of the relevant item appeared in the Base Offering Memorandum has been indicated in brackets*):

1. Risk Factors

Risks relating to Kazakhstan's global position as an emerging market (*pages 6 to 10 of the Base Offering Memorandum*)

The section entitled "Risk Factors—Risks relating to Kazakhstan's global position as an emerging market—Kazakhstan's economy is vulnerable to external shocks and fluctuations in the global economy" of the Base Offering Memorandum is amended and restated as follows:

Kazakhstan's economy is vulnerable to external shocks and fluctuations in the global economy

Kazakhstan's economy and finances have been affected adversely by global financial developments and political changes in certain emerging markets. Real GDP growth decreased from 4.5 per cent. in 2019 to 2.6 per cent. in 2020 principally due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and decline in oil prices, before increasing to 4.1 per cent. in 2021, 3.2 per cent. in 2022 and to 5.1 per cent. in 2023. In 2024 real GDP growth was 4.8 per cent. While in recent years Kazakhstan has sought to diversify its economy and, in particular, to increase export of manufacturing products, Kazakhstan continues to remain heavily reliant on the oil and gas industry and on hydrocarbon exports. For more information on the risks associated with the relatively undiversified nature of Kazakhstan's economy and a significant degree of reliance of the country's public finances on the performance of the oil and gas industry, see "*—Any material reduction in the price of commodities may have a material adverse effect on the revenues and financial condition of Kazakhstan*".

Changes in both the global and domestic environment have resulted in, amongst other things, lower liquidity levels across the banking sector, tighter credit conditions for Kazakhstan companies generally and fluctuating global demand for, and instability in, the price of crude oil and other commodities and downward pressure on the Tenge. For example, the Tenge experienced a significant depreciation against the U.S. dollar in the first quarter of 2022 mainly due to significant deterioration of external factors, such as depreciation of the Russian Rouble and the decrease in crude oil prices (starting from October 2018) due to increased oil reserves and oil production by principal exporters. The Tenge depreciated relative to the U.S. dollar by 10.4 per cent. in 2020 primarily due to a sharp fall in oil prices caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022, the Tenge faced new pressures and volatility due to the conflict between Ukraine and Russia, the sanctions imposed by numerous countries on Russia, a major trade partner of Kazakhstan, and resultant disruptions in supply chains and historical trading relationships. The Tenge experienced sharp depreciation in the first quarter of 2022, with the exchange rate reaching KZT512.19: U.S.\$1.00. By the end of 2022, the exchange rate stabilised around KZT462.65: U.S.\$1.00. By the end of 2023, the average exchange rate was around KZT456.98: U.S.\$1.00. By the end of 2024, the average exchange rate was around KZT525.11: U.S.\$1.00.

On 7 October 2023, Hamas launched an attack on a number of Israeli cities, killing a substantial number of members of the Israeli Defence Forces and civilians. In response, Israel has declared war against Hamas, mobilised Israeli Defence Forces, and began a large-scale military operation against Hamas militants within Israel and in the Gaza Strip. Israel has also intensified its attacks on groups and entities that it sees as supporting Hamas. Accordingly, Israel has increased the intensity of its attacks in Syria and on 1 April 2024, Israel bombed the Iranian embassy in Damascus while Iranian military commanders convened for a "top-level" meeting inside the embassy complex. This strike resulted in sixteen deaths including seven Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps members and one Iranian advisor. In retaliation, Iran launched an unprecedented retaliatory attack on Israel on 14 April 2024, that included hundreds of missiles and drones launched primarily from its own soil, but also by Iran-backed groups in several other countries. As a response, Israel launched a direct missile attack on the Iranian city of Isfahan on 19 April 2024. Despite Hamas' claim that they had accepted a ceasefire, the fighting continues as Israeli Defence Forces moved to take the Rafah crossing on 7 May 2024. The Israel-Gaza conflict has since intensified, experiencing multiple major escalations, which include increased firing of rockets by Hamas into Israel, Israeli air strikes resulting in the killing of Hamas and Palestinian leaders in Lebanon, Beirut and allegedly Tehran, Israel commencing a ground offensive against Hizbollah in Lebanon, and Iran launching an extensive ballistic missile attack against Israel on 1 October 2024. The scale, duration, and impact of this conflict on the region and any global effects are currently unclear and cannot be predicted with any certainty. On 13 June 2025,

Israel launched airstrikes on several nuclear, missile and other sites in Iran. In response, Iran launched drones and missiles at Israel the same day. The Israel-Iran conflict has since intensified, with both sides continuing to launch strikes and attacks on each other, and has also resulted in a surge in global oil prices. On 22 June 2025, the United States launched airstrikes on multiple nuclear sites in Iran. A wider and more protracted regional conflict, together with unpredictable economic and political consequences associated with the same, could have a material adverse impact on the Kazakhstan economy.

Kazakhstan's economy remains vulnerable to external shocks and the economic performance of its trade partners. A significant decline in economic growth in the EU or any of Kazakhstan's other major trade partners, including Russia (whether or not resulting from sanctions imposed by, among others, the U.S., the UK and the EU), could have a material adverse effect on Kazakhstan's balance of trade and adversely affect Kazakhstan's economic growth. Kazakhstan also depends on neighbouring states to access world markets for a number of its major exports. Should access to these export routes be materially impaired, this could adversely impact Kazakhstan's economy. Events occurring in one geographic or financial market sometimes have so-called "contagion effects", whereby they result in an entire region or class of investments being disfavoured by international investors. Kazakhstan has been adversely affected by contagion effects in the past and it is possible that the market for investments in Kazakhstan, including the Notes, will be similarly affected in the future by negative economic or financial developments in neighbouring countries or countries whose economies or credit ratings are similar to those of Kazakhstan. See "*The Russia-Ukraine conflict and the sanctions imposed on Russia by numerous national and international authorities in response, as well as countermeasures taken by Russia, have had, and will continue to have, an adverse impact on Kazakhstan's economic situation*" below. The most significant contagion affecting Kazakhstan's economy is the global change in prices for energy resources, metals and other commodities. Several global economies, including China, are experiencing a slowdown in economic growth and stock market volatility. China is one of the main trade partners of Kazakhstan, which means that any disruption to economic stability or growth in China, or any rupture in economic or political relations between Kazakhstan and China, could have an adverse effect on the economy of Kazakhstan which, in turn, may materially and adversely affect Kazakhstan's financial condition and its ability to repay the Notes. Additionally, changes in U.S. trade policies under the Trump administration, including potential increases in import tariffs, could disrupt global trade, trigger retaliatory measures, stoke inflation and slow global economic growth, which in turn may negatively impact Kazakhstan's economy.

There can be no assurance that weaknesses in the global economy, or a future external economic crisis, will not have a negative effect on Kazakhstan's economy or on investors' confidence in Kazakhstan's markets. This could affect Kazakhstan's ability to raise capital in the international debt markets and may have a material adverse effect on the trading price of the Notes.

Legal and Regulatory Risks (pages 15 to 18 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

The section entitled "Risk Factors—Legal and Regulatory Risks—Risks relating to Stati Claimant Enforcement Proceedings" of the Base Offering Circular is deleted in its entirety.

2. The Economy of Kazakhstan

Recent Trends in the Economy (page 80 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

Kazakhstan's real GDP growth was 4.8 per cent. in 2024. For 2025, the Government is targeting real GDP growth of 5.6 per cent. According to preliminary data from the NSB, GDP for the period of January 2025 to April 2025 grew by 6.0 per cent. as compared to the same period in 2024. The pace of economic growth has steadily accelerated from 3.8 per cent. in January 2025 to 5.6 per cent. in the first quarter of 2025 and 6.0 per cent. by the end of the first four months of 2025. This was due to a fairly balanced development of both industrial production and the service sector as well as investments in both fixed assets and the manufacturing industry.

GDP growth has largely been driven by the expansion of the manufacturing base which in 2019 represented 11.4 per cent. of GDP and in 2024 represented 11.9 per cent. of GDP. Conversely, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector dropped (as a share of GDP) from 4.4 per cent. in 2019 to 3.9 per cent. in 2024 (based on preliminary 2024 data).

Production of oil (including gas condensate) in 2024 was 87.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 2.7 per cent. from production in 2023. Natural gas production was 59.2 billion cubic metres in 2024, a 0.4 per cent. increase over the 59 billion cubic metres produced in 2023. The share of mineral products (including oil, gas and coal as well as metals and precious stones) in exports was 63.5 per cent. for 2024.

In 2024, Kazakhstan’s unemployment rate was 4.7 per cent. Kazakhstan’s inflation rate in 2024 was 8.6 per cent.

As of 31 March 2025, gross international reserves and foreign currency assets of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan collectively amounted to U.S.\$108.31 billion, of which U.S.\$50.35 billion was gross international reserves, consisting of monetary gold, special drawing rights holdings (“SDRs”), reserve position in the IMF and other assets in foreign currency that meet the criteria for reserve assets, and U.S.\$57.96 billion was the foreign currency assets of the National Oil Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan. See “*Public Finance—National Fund*”. This represents a U.S.\$17.6 billion increase compared to December 2019, when gross international reserves and assets of the National Oil Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan collectively were U.S.\$90.7 billion. While foreign currency assets of the National Fund decreased by U.S.\$3.2 billion between December 2019 and March 2025, gross international reserves (including gold) increased by U.S.\$20.7 billion between December 2019 and March 2025. Within gross international reserves, gold reserves increased by U.S.\$10.3 billion between December 2019 and March 2025 and amounted to U.S.\$ 29.1 billion as of 31 March 2025, which was largely due to gold purchases in the domestic market as part of the State’s priority right to purchase refined gold from domestic producers and steady increase of the price of gold.

Ongoing Economic Reforms (pages 81 to 83 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

Investments

To encourage investments in Kazakhstan, the Government launched a National Digital Investment Platform in 2024 and is actively developing regional investment programmes. On 18 October 2024, the Government also approved the Concept of Investment Policy until 2029. The main goals of the Concept of Investment Policy are to increase Kazakhstan’s investment attractiveness and attract foreign direct investment to Kazakhstan.

Furthermore, a fast-track support system has been implemented to speed up approvals for priority investment “green corridor” projects. There are a total of 230 priority investment projects worth KZT 1.9 trillion planned for 2025. In 2024, 12 investment agreements, 6 agreements on investment commitment and 8 enhanced model contracts were signed between the Government and investors.

Gross Domestic Product (pages 83 to 88 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

The following table below sets forth data regarding Kazakhstan’s GDP and population for the years presented.

	Year ended 31 December					Three months ended 31 March
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ⁽¹⁾
Nominal GDP (KZT billions).....	70,649.0	83,951.6	103,765.5	119,442.3	134,251.9	30,422.0
Real GDP growth rate (% year-on-year).....	(2.5)	4.3	3.2	5.1	4.8	5.6
Nominal GDP per capita (KZT)	3,766,810.4	4,418,275.1	5,284,726.7	6,002,027.1	6,659,776.2	1,297,000.0
Nominal GDP per capita (U.S.\$).....	9,121.7	10,370.8	11,476.6	13,153.4	14,186.6	2,880.1
Real GDP per capita growth (% year-on-year).....	(3.8)	3.0	(0.1)	3.7	3.5	5.6
GDP deflator (% year-on-year).....	4.3	14.0	19.9	9.5	7.3	6.3
Total population (thousands) (end of period).....	18,879.0	19,503.2	19,766.8	20,033.8	20,283.4	20,139.9

Source: NSB, MNE

Notes:

(1) Operational data

Kazakhstan’s real GDP was U.S.\$225 billion, U.S.\$262 billion, U.S.\$288 billion and U.S.\$60 billion in the years ended 2022, 2023 and 2024 and the three months ended 31 March 2025 respectively.

For 2025, the Government is targeting real GDP growth of 5.6 per cent. However, the IMF’s World Economic Outlook April 2025 projected Kazakhstan’s real GDP growth to be 4.9 per cent. for 2025. Real GDP increased by 4.8 per cent. in 2024 and by 6.0 per cent. in the four months ended 30 April 2025.

Using official exchange rates, nominal GDP per capita was U.S.\$13,153.4 and US\$14,186.6 in 2023 and 2024 (based on preliminary data for 2024), respectively. Real GDP per capita grew by 3.5 per cent. in 2024 (based on preliminary data for 2024).

GDP by Source

The following table sets forth the composition of Kazakhstan's nominal GDP by source for the years presented.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ⁽¹⁾
	<i>(KZT millions)</i>				
Production of goods	27,192,162.8	33,829,913.9	41,741,280.1	43,301,995.5	47,946,570.6
<i>of which:</i>					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,808,889.1	4,222,766.5	5,444,727.3	4,568,671.3	5,268,122.3
Industry	19,098,171.4	24,841,595.1	30,841,860.5	32,012,398.6	34,826,525.9
<i>of which:</i>					
Mining and quarrying	8,596,835.5	11,886,878.4	15,210,887.2	15,365,189.3	16,131,514.9
Manufacturing	9,235,617.6	11,424,765.7	13,929,790.7	14,677,293.6	16,367,011.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,097,125.1	1,310,044.3	1,452,458.8	1,690,003.0	2,016,943.6
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and recycling	168,593.2	219,906.7	248,723.8	279,912.7	311,055.6
Construction	4,285,102.3	4,765,552.3	5,454,692.3	6,720,925.6	7,851,922.4
Production of services	39,636,072.3	45,266,156.4	54,626,235.4	67,299,123.5	78,018,844.0
<i>of which:</i>					
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12,166,037.6	14,106,194.6	17,046,877.7	21,816,414.2	25,817,153.8
Transport and storage	4,824,663.8	5,718,757.0	6,391,443.3	6,716,351.2	7,534,388.3
Accommodation and food service activities	722,736.0	812,752.2	1,052,069.3	1,305,506.8	1,542,658.9
Communications and information	1,670,561.0	1,952,156.7	2,109,087.4	2,595,103.4	3,005,062.9
Financial and insurance activities	2,376,245.1	2,438,216.0	3,171,635.7	3,934,921.8	4,540,639.5
Real estate activities	5,147,649.0	5,486,403.2	6,732,562.0	8,942,176.8	11,147,207.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,919,937.4	3,106,546.6	3,427,482.3	4,188,167.1	3,976,494.7
Administrative and support service activities	1,609,821.0	1,741,828.5	2,219,160.6	2,821,767.4	3,231,732.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,342,993.7	1,533,106.6	1,961,063.2	2,442,908.7	2,630,560.3
Education	2,572,779.7	3,245,879.8	4,224,630.8	5,337,072.7	5,893,412.5
Human health and social work activities	1,804,796.2	2,459,919.9	2,959,635.6	3,490,168.7	4,049,734.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	639,680.6	731,327.4	928,891.5	1,047,193.4	1,244,430.2
Other service activities	1,788,578.2	1,879,315.7	2,338,955.0	2,460,139.8	3,177,287.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services – producing activities of households for own use	49,593.0	53,752.2	62,741.0	201,231.5	228,081.0
Gross value added	66,828,235.1	79,096,070.3	96,367,515.5	110,601,119.0	125,965,414.6
Net taxes on products and imports	3,820,798.1	4,855,517.6	7,398,002.7	8,841,170.7	8,286,490.2
Product and import taxes	4,069,079.9	5,161,134.0	7,779,408.5	9,180,745.3	8,713,991.3
Product and import subsidies	248,281.8	305,616.4	381,405.8	339,574.6	427,501.1
Total GDP	70,649,033.2	83,951,587.9	103,765,518.2	119,442,289.7	134,251,904.8

Source: NSB, MNE

Notes:

(1) Preliminary data.

The following table sets forth the composition of Kazakhstan's nominal GDP by source, as a percentage of total GDP, for the years presented.

Year ended 31 December	
2023	2024*
<i>(percentage share of GDP)</i>	

Production of goods	36.2	35.4
of which:		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing.....	3.8	3.9
Industry, of which:	26.8	25.7
Mining and quarrying.....	13.0	12.1
Manufacturing	12.2	11.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply.....	1.4	1.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and recycling	0.2	0.2
Construction	5.6	5.8
Production of services	56.4	58.4
of which:		
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	18.2	19.3
Transport and storage.....	5.6	5.6
Accommodation and food service activities	1.1	1.2
Communications and information.....	2.2	2.2
Financial and insurance activities	3.3	3.4
Real estate activities.....	7.5	8.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities.....	3.5	3.1
Administrative and support service activities	2.4	2.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2.0	2.0
Education	4.5	4.4
Human health and social work activities	2.9	3.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.9	0.9
Other service activities.....	2.1	2.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	0.2	0.2
Gross value added	92.6	93.8
Net taxes on products and imports.....	7.4	6.2
Product and import taxes.....	7.7	6.5
Product and import subsidies	0.3	0.3
Total GDP	100.0	100.0

* Preliminary data

Source: NSB, MNE

From 2023 through 2024, the largest sources of Kazakhstan's GDP were mining and quarrying (including the extraction of crude oil and natural gas, mining of coal and lignite, mining of metal ores and other mining), manufacturing (including metallurgy, foods, coke and refined petroleum products, machines, and other manufacturing) and wholesale and retail trade, which collectively represented 43.4 per cent. and 43.3 per cent., in 2023 and 2024 (based on preliminary data), respectively.

Production of goods as a percentage of GDP decreased from 36.2 per cent. in 2023 to 35.4 per cent. in 2024 (based on preliminary data).

GDP by Use

The following table sets forth the composition of GDP by use for the periods indicated.

	Year ended 31 December				Nine months ended 30 September
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	<i>(percentage share of GDP)</i>				
Consumption	65.8	63.0	60.1	62.9	60.4
Private.....	51.9	50.6	49.3	51.3	48.3
Public.....	12.8	11.3	10.5	11.2	11.7
Non-profit institutions	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
Gross domestic investment	28.8	26.5	25.0	30.0	29.3
Fixed capital.....	24.7	23.0	22.2	26.7	24.8
Inventory accumulation.....	4.1	3.5	2.8	3.3	4.5
Net exports	4.0	8.6	14.9	7.1	8.4
Exports of goods and services.....	30.5	33.6	41.7	34.7	37.5

Imports of goods and services.....	26.5	25.0	26.8	27.6	29.1
Statistical discrepancy	1.4	1.9	0.3	2.0	1.9
GDP	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSB, MNE

In 2024, real GDP growth amounted to 4.8 per cent. The growth was achieved due to an increase in the production of goods by 5.5 per cent., and the production of services by 4.7 per cent.

The real GDP growth forecast for 2025 is 5.6 per cent. According to preliminary data from NSB, the real GDP of Kazakhstan in January 2025 to April 2025 increased by 6.0 per cent. compared to the same period in 2024.

In 2024, investments in fixed assets reached KZT 19.4 trillion, which represented a 5.0 per cent. increase from 2023.

Principle Sectors of the Economy (pages 88 to 102 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

Industry

The following table sets forth Kazakhstan's industrial output (goods and services) by economic sector in Tenge for the periods presented.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022 (KZT millions)	2023	2024
Mining and quarrying.....	11,785,557.474	17,976,976.175	24,926,378.461	21,925,281.779	22,181,577.703
<i>Of which:</i>					
Coal and lignite.....	335,981.248	395,505.276	642,253.862	539,631.826	537,787.264
Crude oil	8,001,803.883	12,938,746.905	19,012,731.888	15,822,890.400	15,493,624.853
Natural gas	272,847.996	242,815.236	359,586.888	264,066.432	282,676.219
Metal ores	2,256,236.007	3,370,041.706	3,471,012.018	3,884,675.651	4,479,923.035
Other mining.....	231,665.447	341,134.469	501,785.325	409,590.388	384,511.272
Technical services to mining industry.....	687,022.893	688,732.583	939,008.480	1,004,427.082	1,003,055.060
Manufacturing	13,232,695.576	17,121,392.372	21,161,830.028	22,047,486.010	24,502,645.242
<i>Of which:</i>					
Foods	1,957,241.363	2,287,783.418	3,070,129.605	3,184,968.764	3,276,556.274
Beverages	443,427.825	565,287.532	770,298.299	904,197.453	920,467.226
Tobacco	211,589.504	237,126.082	285,118.972	282,650.673	297,895.115
Light industry	142,721.402	153,627.281	193,230.395	237,409.918	211,647.549
Wood and cork products (excluding furniture), straw wares and wickerwork.....	26,282.701	29,667.378	40,206.728	64,207.323	63,239.806
Paper products	71,072.667	93,027.735	128,939.918	138,848.359	147,976.251
Coke and refined petroleum products	837,534.801	1,104,215.856	1,153,690.562	1,135,396.045	1,225,916.855
Chemicals and chemical products	476,328.672	573,588.787	924,574.649	1,006,760.574	1,121,771.781
Basic pharmaceuticals	141,861.151	202,195.169	162,352.430	139,845.470	171,616.837
Rubber and plastic products	257,931.407	343,215.963	455,830.288	448,754.832	433,239.667
Other non-metallic mineral products	732,209.619	965,148.802	1,205,247.407	1,281,367.560	1,335,972.775
Metallurgy(1).....	5,662,783.930	7,676,586.464	9,036,307.675	8,191,948.263	9,832,381.580
Metal products (excluding machines and equipment).....	291,109.096	334,445.684	398,692.635	480,556.526	577,321.279
Engineering, including machine building	1,23,921.685	2,386,182.281	3,151,709.694	4,317,533.929	4,642,460.829
Furniture	53,545.161	64,328.741	72,002.358	106,256.427	105,365.867
Electrical supply, gas supply, steam supply and air conditioning.....	1,740,717.568	2,150,971.983	2,327,194.216	2,590,672.901	2,972,068.813
Water supply, sewer system, waste system collection and removal of waste	269,534.914	356,902.400	361,685.925	428,345.972	468,568.295
Total industrial output.....	27,028,505.532	37,606,242.930	48,777,088.630	46,991,786.662	50,124,860.053

The industrial sector (goods only, excluding services) accounted for 25.7 per cent. of Kazakhstan's total GDP in 2024 (based on preliminary data for 2024).

From 2019 to 2024, industrial output (goods and services) increased by 16.5 per cent. In real terms, industrial output (goods only, excluding services) increased by 2.8 per cent. in 2024.

Oil and Natural Gas

Oil

The most significant oil fields in Kazakhstan are the Tengiz field, the Kashagan field and the Karachaganak field, where projects continue as of the date of this Supplement. Set out in the table below is data for production of oil in each of three fields for the years indicated.

Oil and Gas Condensate Field	Year ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022 (million tonnes)	2023	2024
Tengiz	26.5	26.6	29.2	28.9	27.8
Karachaganak ⁽¹⁾	12.2	11.6	11.3	12.1	12.2
Kashagan ⁽¹⁾	15.1	15.9	12.7	18.8	17.4

Source: *KazMunayGas Annual reports, MNE*

Note:

(1) Production of liquid hydrocarbons for Karachaganak and oil and condensate production for Kashagan.

Total production of oil and gas condensate in Kazakhstan in 2024 amounted to 87.7 million tonnes. In 2024, Kazakhstan exported 68.6 million tonnes of crude oil. In 2024, the largest importers of Kazakhstan oil by volume were Italy, the Netherlands, France, Greece and Switzerland. In 2025, the planned production of oil and gas condensate is 96.2 million tonnes.

Kazakhstan's total oil refining capacity as of 31 December 2024 was approximately 17.9 million tonnes per year. In 2024, 17.9 million tonnes of oil was refined in Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan plans to begin shale oil production in 2025. This is due to the presence of significant shale oil reserves in the country, including in the Kyzylorda and Ulytau regions of Kazakhstan. The reserves are estimated to be 56.4 million tonnes. The shale oil field development project has been approved for 17 years, from 2024 to 2040, and drilling of an appraisal well is currently planned.

On 17 February 2025, the Kropotkinskaya pumping station (the “**Kropotkinskaya PS**”) of the Caspian Pipeline Consortium (the “**CPC**”) was attacked by seven unmanned aerial vehicles. CPC personnel and contractors were not harmed. Since the attack occurred on the territory of the Russian Federation, the investigation into this incident was carried out by the competent authorities of the Russian Federation. Despite the damage caused, oil transportation through the CPC pipeline system continued, bypassing the temporarily decommissioned Kropotkinskaya PS. There were no restrictions on Kazakh oil from the CPC, and the shipment of raw materials for export through the sea terminal was carried out as planned. On 23 May 2025, the Kropotkinskaya PS was put into operation after a series of restoration works. As of the date of this Supplement, transportation of Kazakh oil via the CPC is carried out normally without any restrictions on the acceptance of oil from Kazakh shippers.

Natural Gas

According to the OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin 2025, as of 31 December 2024 Kazakhstan had proven reserves of approximately 1.83 trillion cubic metres of natural gas, or 0.9 per cent. of global reserves, and according to the Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy 2025, as of 31 December 2024, Kazakhstan produced 59 billion cubic metres of natural gas in 2024, or 0.8 per cent. of global production in that year. Most of Kazakhstan's natural gas reserves are in crude oil or condensate-rich fields. Two of the three largest petroleum liquids fields, Karachaganak and Tengiz, are also the two largest natural gas fields.

Total production of natural gas in Kazakhstan in 2024 amounted to 56.4 billion cubic metres. Output from natural gas extraction (goods and services) accounted for 9.4 per cent. of Kazakhstan's GDP in 2024.

The following table sets out the amount of natural gas consumed in Kazakhstan and exported from Kazakhstan, for the years presented.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	<i>(billion cubic metres)</i>				
Total consumption of natural gas in Kazakhstan	17.0	21.0	19.3	19.4	21.2
Total natural gas exports	8.8	16.0	12.8	13.5	8.7

Source: Ministry of Energy

Domestic gas consumption increased in 2024 by 9.3 per cent. as compared to 2023 and amounted to 21.2 billion cubic metres.

Electricity

In 2024, the volume of electricity generated in Kazakhstan was 117.9 billion kWh. Of this volume, thermal power stations generated 87.3 billion kWh; hydropower plants generated 7.7 billion kWh; gas turbine stations generated 11.0 billion kWh; wind stations generated 3.8 billion kWh; and solar power stations generated 1.8 billion kWh. The aggregate installed electricity capacity in Kazakhstan as of 31 December 2024 was 25,314.9 MW and the available capacity was 21,034.4 MW (with the difference being due to the age and disrepair of certain generation assets).

The table below shows the installed and electricity production capacity of Kazakhstan as of the dates presented.

	As of 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	<i>(MW)</i>				
Installed electricity capacity	23,622	23,959	24,320	24,641	25,314
Electricity production capacity	20,078	20,200	20,310	20,428	21,034

Source: Kazakhstan Electricity Grid Operating Company (KEGOC)

In 2024, Kazakhstan exported approximately 2.3 billion KWh of the total volume of electricity it generated.

In June 2025, the Kazakhstan Nuclear Energy Agency announced that the Russian state-owned State Atomic Energy Corporation Rosatom (Rosatom) and Chinese state-owned China National Nuclear Corporation (CNNC) will lead separate consortiums to build the first nuclear power plants in Kazakhstan.

Mining

Production of coal (excluding coal concentrate) was 108.4 million tonnes in 2024. As of 31 December 2024, Kazakhstan had proved reserves of 33.6 billion tonnes of coal, or 3.8 per cent. of global recoverable reserves. There are 10 pools of black and brown coal, and more than 300 explored deposits, in Kazakhstan.

Construction

The construction sector accounted for 5.8% of GDP in 2024. According to the NSB, 19 million square meters of housing were introduced in Kazakhstan in 2024, which is 6.4% more than in 2023. In 2024, about KZT 1.5 trillion was spent on the construction of residential buildings in Kazakhstan, which is 14.5% more than in 2023. In 2024, Kazakhstan commissioned 42,687 new facilities, including 38,628 residential buildings, 86 public schools, 29 preschool organizations, 4 hospitals, and 249 outpatient clinics.

Agriculture

The agricultural sector (agriculture, forestry and fishing) accounted for 3.9% of Kazakhstan's total GDP in 2024 (based on preliminary data for 2024), respectively. Gross production of agricultural products (services) amounted to KZT 3.8 trillion, KZT 4.2 trillion, KZT 5.4 trillion, KZT 4.5 trillion and KZT 5.2 trillion in 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024, respectively.

Concessional financing for farmers increased from U.S.\$1.2 billion in 2024 to an expected U.S.\$1.37 billion in 2025. As of 1 January 2025, Kazakhstan has an export potential of 12 million tonnes of grain, and there has been

an expansion of grain exports to foreign markets such as China, Afghanistan, Iran and Azerbaijan in 2025. There will be 286 agricultural projects worth U.S.\$1.36 billion implemented in 2025, compared to 258 agricultural projects worth U.S.\$532.3 million in 2024. U.S.\$381.9 million has been allocated by the Government for preferential leasing of agricultural machinery in 2025, compared to U.S.\$255.1 million in 2024.

Transportation

Roads

As of the beginning of 2024, the public road network amounted to 96,000 km of roads, consisting of 24,900 km of republican roads and 71,000 km of regional and district roads. In accordance with the Prime Minister of Kazakhstan's directive dated 4 February 2023, the Ministry of Transport of Kazakhstan, together with KazAvtoZhol, launched technical category II and III toll road sections for freight vehicles. From 8 October 2023 to 1 December 2023, KazAvtoZhol gradually introduced tolls in 6 sections totalling 1,060 km - Pavlodar-Semey-Kalbatau (453 km), Beineu-Akzhigit (85 km), Uralsk-Samara (56 km), Pavlodar-Omsk (198.2 km), Kokshetau-Petropavlovsk (169 km) and Uralsk-Saratov (98.9 km). Tolls were introduced for vehicles of the cargo category (classes 2-6), while passenger cars are exempt from payment. In 2024, the total length of the 17 toll road sections (including 11 technical category I toll road sections and 6 technical category II and III toll road sections) was 3,221 km, which amounts to 13% of total republican roads.

The Government plans to modernise 9,000 km of highways in Kazakhstan in 2025, and such modernisation work has already started as of April 2025.

Railways

The Government plans to repair 1,500 km of mainline networks in Kazakhstan in 2025, and such repair work has already started as of March 2025.

Telecommunications

On 14 June 2024, the Ministry of Digital Development, Innovation and Aerospace Industry of Kazakhstan proposed several measures to improve telecommunications in Kazakhstan including: plans for infrastructure communication networks in populated areas; revised standards for the maximum permissible level of radio signal of base stations eliminating "blank spots" with poor communications in cities; launching Voice over Wi-Fi (VoWiFi) technology; and launching a "Digital Telecommunications Map" to improve the quality of communications across Kazakhstan.

In terms of the development of 5G technology, Kcell and Tele2 continue to work on expanding 5G coverage in the cities of Astana, Almaty, Shymkent and regional centres. As of 14 June 2024, 1,144 base stations were installed across 20 cities in Kazakhstan.

The Ministry of Digital Development, Innovation and Aerospace Industry of Kazakhstan has further announced the following three projects aimed at making Kazakhstan a regional digital hub:

- 1) laying optics totalling 370km along the bottom of the Caspian Sea. Investments by telecom operators of Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan will amount to more than KZT 23 billion. As of 14 June 2024, a joint venture had been created between Kazakhtelecom JSC and AzerTelecom LLC, and a tender for the selection of a contractor for the design and laying of underwater fibre-optic communication lines was in the process of completion;
- 2) construction of the West-East national hyperhighway, which aims to provide for an increase in transit traffic across Kazakhstan; and
- 3) construction of a tier-III level data centre for storing transit and international traffic.

The implementation of these projects is aimed at providing an alternative route for international data transit and attracting BigTech companies such as Google, Amazon and Microsoft to the market. In general, these three projects are financed by operators using their own funds.

Infrastructure

In 2024, the Government announced the implementation of a “National Infrastructure Development Project until 2029”, which includes modernisation of the energy and utilities sectors. To improve investment in infrastructure in Kazakhstan, the Government will also continue its “Tariff in Exchange for Investments” programme – as of 1 January 2025, there have been over KZT 300 billion in investments in 2025 under this programme.

The Government has also been involved in the development of the Trans-Caspian International Transport Route, and there was a 2.8-fold increase in container traffic along the Trans-Caspian International Transport Route between 2023 and 2024. In January to February 2025, cargo volume along the Trans-Caspian International Transport Route was 691.8 thousand tonnes, which represented a 2.0 per cent. increase compared to the same period in 2024. This included 12.5 thousand twenty-foot equivalent units (“TEUs”), which is 2.5 times higher compared to the same period in 2024. The Government plans for cargo volume along the Trans-Caspian International Transport Route to reach 5.2 million tonnes (including 70,000 TEUs) for the year 2025 and to reach 10 million tonnes (including 300,000 TEUs) per year by 2027.

Manufacturing

The Government plans to launch 190 manufacturing projects worth U.S.\$2.94 billion in 2025, compared to 180 projects worth U.S.\$2.77 billion launched in 2024. This includes the implementation of 17 large-scale, high value-add projects in metallurgy, mechanical engineering, petrochemicals, agriculture and other industries. There will also be priority procurement of domestic products by the quasi-public sector and subsoil users. In 2025, the Government also plans to develop infrastructure for special economic and industrial zones, including the creation of 37 small industrial zones across 8 regions in Kazakhstan.

Employment (pages 102 to 104 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

In 2024, an average of 9.2 million people were employed in Kazakhstan representing 95.3 per cent. of the labour force. In 2024, the economically active population (labour force) in Kazakhstan was 9.5 million people. As of 31 March 2025, 95.4% of the labour force in Kazakhstan were employed.

Kazakhstan’s unemployment rate was 4.7 per cent. in 2023 and 2024 and 4.6 per cent. as of 31 March 2025.

Pensions and Pension Reform (pages 107 to 109 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

The following table sets out information regarding pension assets and contributions in Kazakhstan for the years presented.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022 (KZT billions)	2023	2024
Pension assets (end of year).....	12,913.5	13,070.1	14,663.4	17,864.6	22,538.9
<i>of which:</i>					
Investment income (end of year).....	5,553.6	6,911.6	7,793.4	9,360.6	10,887.2
Pension contributions	1,084.7	1,340.3	1,726.9	2,161.4	2,558.0

Source: NBK

The role of the pension sector in Kazakhstan’s economy is growing. As of 31 December 2024, the total assets of the pension system amounted to KZT 22.5 trillion (including KZT 3.33 trillion of investment income), an increase of 26.17 per cent. as compared to 31 December 2023. As of 31 May 2025, the total assets of the pension system amounted to U.S.\$44.7 million.

As of 31 December 2024, Kazakhstan’s pension assets consisted of Government securities 41.4 per cent., NBK notes 0 per cent., non-government securities of foreign issuers 2.8 per cent., foreign government securities 14.2 per cent., international financial institutions securities 1.7 per cent., non-government securities of domestic issuers 15.0 per cent., deposits in banks 3.1 per cent., assets under external management 21.3 per cent. and monetary funds on investment account and other assets 0.5 per cent.

From 2021 to May 2025, the foreign currency share of Kazakhstan’s pension assets was gradually increased to US\$18.2 billion or 40.6 per cent. of Kazakhstan’s pension assets. These foreign currency assets are invested in accordance with strategic asset allocation across U.S. treasuries, emerging market bonds, investment-grade corporate bonds and global equities. To manage portfolios of global equities, emerging market bonds and

investment-grade corporate bonds, 12 external managers were engaged, with U.S.\$9.1 billion or 20.5 per cent. of Kazakhstan's pension assets allocated under their management.

3. Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade

Balance of Payments (page 115 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

The following table sets forth the balance of payments of Kazakhstan for the years presented based on the methodology of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (Sixth Edition, 2009):

	Year ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	<i>(U.S.\$ millions)</i>				
Current account	(11,055.0)	(2,679.5)	6,436.4	(9,447.9)	(3,701.9)
Trade balance.....	6,009.0	24,228.1	34,997.2	19,843.4	18,883.8
Exports.....	44,065.1	65,790.6	85,630.4	80,251.6	80,080.0
Imports.....	38,056.1	41,562.5	50,633.3	60,408.2	61,196.3
Services.....	(3,237.4)	(2,099.5)	(1,614.7)	(1,640.2)	(1,221.1)
Exports.....	5,208.3	5,935.0	8,191.3	10,674.5	11,828.3
Imports.....	8,445.7	8,034.6	9,806.0	12,314.7	13,049.4
Primary income.....	(15,172.3)	(24,173.4)	(25,897.5)	(26,614.6)	(20,790.5)
Compensation of employees, net...	(994.6)	(1,144.5)	(1,664.9)	(1,921.1)	(2,074.5)
Investment income, net.....	(14,304.6)	(23,164.0)	(24,367.7)	(24,828.6)	(18,817.5)
Other primary income, net.....	126.8	135.1	135.1	135.1	101.4
Secondary income.....	1,345.7	(634.6)	(1,048.6)	(1,036.6)	(574.1)
Capital account balance	239.2	233.4	247.7	1,284.3	76.8
Financial account⁽¹⁾	(13,985.0)	(2,276.2)	7,718.5	(1,962.2)	(1,118.6)
Direct investment.....	(5,875.4)	(1,901.4)	(7,934.6)	(2,784.0)	(1,209.8)
Net acquisition of financial assets .	1,330.5	2,665.2	(2,852.9)	3,034.3	(1,891.3)
Net incurrence of liabilities.....	7,206.0	4,566.6	5,081.7	5,818.3	(681.5)
Portfolio investment.....	(7,743.9)	(3,577.6)	13,285.3	5,072.1	3,811.6
Net acquisition of financial assets .	(6,339.6)	(1,199.5)	10,086.4	3,680.8	3,806.7
Net incurrence of liabilities.....	1,404.3	2,378.0	(3,199.0)	(1,391.3)	(4.9)
Financial derivatives, net.....	71.2	105.9	259.8	(21.8)	(19.5)
Other investment.....	(436.9)	3,097.0	2,108.0	(4,228.5)	(3,700.8)
Other equity, net.....	31.7	(7.3)	20.7	64.1	58.7
Medium- and long-term debt instruments.....	(2,025.2)	(2,887.7)	(926.8)	(1,235.4)	(2,229.8)
Short-term debt instruments.....	1,556.6	5,992.0	3,014.1	(3,057.2)	(1,529.7)
Net errors and omissions	(6,361.7)	(4,628.3)	(1,145.7)	279.5	1,613.7
Overall balance	3,192.6	4,798.2	2,180.0	5,921.8	892.9
Financing	(3,192.6)	(4,798.2)	(2,180.0)	(5,921.8)	(892.9)
Reserve assets of NBK.....	(3,192.6)	(4,798.2)	(2,180.0)	(5,921.8)	(892.9)

Source: NBK

Note:

(1) Financial account does not include reserve assets of the NBK.

Current Account (pages 115 to 117 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

The following table provides for dynamics of the current account of the balance of payments:

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	<i>(billion US dollars)</i>				
Current account	(11.0)	(2.7)	7.1	(9.4)	(3.7)
in % of GDP.....	<i>(6.4)%</i>	<i>(1.4)%</i>	<i>3.1%</i>	<i>(3.3)%</i>	<i>(1.3)%</i>
Trade balance	6.0	24.2	35.0	19.8	18.9
Export.....	44.1	65.8	85.6	80.2	80.1
Import.....	38.1	41.6	50.6	60.4	61.2
Balance of services	(3.2)	(2.1)	(1.6)	(1.8)	(1.2)
Income balance	(13.7)	(24.8)	(26.4)	(27.0)	(21.4)

Source: NBK

In 2024, the current account was in deficit and amounted to U.S.\$3.7 billion which is significantly lower than the deficit of U.S.\$9.4 billion in 2023. The main reason for the improvement was a decrease in the deficit of the individual components of the account and particularly a decline in income payable to foreign direct investors. The trade surplus in 2024 amounted to U.S.\$18.9 billion, decreasing by 4.8 per cent. compared to 2023 (U.S.\$19.8 billion in 2023). Exports of goods decreased by 0.2 per cent. and amounted to U.S.\$80.1 billion. This decrease was due to reduced exports of oil, grain and gas. Imports of goods increased by 1.3 per cent. and amounted to U.S.\$61.2 billion (compared to U.S.\$60.4 billion in 2023). This increase was due to a growth in domestic consumption.

For the three months ended 31 March 2025, the current account of the balance of payments recorded a surplus of U.S.\$0.7 billion compared to a slight deficit in the same period in 2024. Exports increased by 1.6 per cent. to U.S.\$19.2 billion, which was driven by higher deliveries of natural gas, cereals, sunflower oil and animal feed. Imports remained unchanged from the levels of the three months ended 31 March 2024, reaching U.S.\$13.1 billion for the three months ended 31 March 2025.

The deficit in the balance of international services decreased by 25.6 per cent. compared to 2023 and in 2024 amounted to U.S.\$1.2 billion. The decrease in international service deficit was due to increase in services exports by 10.8 per cent. which reflects positive trends in the development of services sector. Overall, flows of international trade in services increased by 8.2 per cent. and amounted to U.S.\$24.9 billion.

A moderate current account deficit is expected over the medium term due to the assumed reduction in exports against the backdrop of a scenario-based decline in oil prices to U.S.\$60 per barrel and high demand for imported goods. Future account deficits are expected to be financed by inflows of direct and portfolio investments.

Capital Account

In 2024, the capital account surplus decreased to U.S.\$76.8 million. In 2023, the capital account surplus amounted to U.S.\$1.3 billion. Typically, the main credits and debits under this item are related to the forgiveness by creditors debt obligations of their borrowers and operations of capital transfers.

Financial Account

In 2024, net inflow in the financial account (excluding reserve assets) amounted to U.S.\$1.1 billion (for 2023 there was a net inflow of U.S.\$2.0 billion). For foreign direct investment (FDI), the net capital inflow (negative balance) for 2024 amounted to U.S.\$1.2 billion. The reduction of FDI assets by U.S.\$1.9 billion was due to the withdrawal of capital in foreign subsidiaries by Kazakhstani companies and the reduction of debt requirements to fellow foreign enterprises. The decrease in FDI obligations by U.S.\$0.7 billion was due to a reduction in debt obligations to foreign parent and fellow companies. For portfolio investments, net capital outflow amounted to U.S.\$3.8 billion, mainly associated with an increase in the assets of Kazakhstani residents. For medium- and long-term debt instruments reflected in the item "Other investment", there was a net inflow of capital of U.S.\$2.2 billion. The inflow was ensured by attracting external loans from other sectors and the growth of non-resident funds in Kazakh bank accounts.

Reserve Assets

Kazakhstan's net international investment position (defined as external financial assets minus external financial liabilities) was negative US\$49.6 billion as of 1 January 2025.

External Position

In the period of 2020 to 2024 the current account of the balance of payments was mostly in a slight deficit, with the exception for 2022, when the current account formed with a major surplus. The average current account balance amounted to a deficit of 2.40 per cent. of GDP. The major determinants of the current account were commodity prices, income payments to direct investors and imports of equipment and components for infrastructure projects with foreign and state participation. In the long term, imports of investments and intermediate goods are expected to positively contribute to the economy's productive potential.

In general, Kazakhstan's external position remains stable due to the structure of the financial account: liabilities associated with direct investors (intercompany debt) and significant external assets of public sector bodies:

- Intercompany debt amounted to U.S.\$91.1 billion at the end of 2024 and is linked to oil and gas and extractive sector enterprises of loans raised from direct investment enterprises and foreign sister companies.

- Total gross international reserves of the National Bank of Kazakhstan and external assets of the National Fund at the end of 2024 amounted to U.S.\$102.0 billion (35.7 per cent. of GDP). In turn, public external debt amounted to U.S.\$14.0 billion or 5.4 per cent. of GDP (with \$1.9 billion being SDRs).
- Reserve assets of the National Bank (excluding NFRK assets) as of 1 January 2025 were estimated at U.S.\$45.8 billion, which covers the financing needs of 7.4 months of Kazakhstan's imports of goods and services.

Foreign Trade (pages 117 to 125 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

Composition of Trade

The following table sets out the composition of Kazakhstan's exports on a customs basis (excluding unregistered trade adjustments) for the years presented.

	Year ended 31 December									
	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	(U.S.\$ millions)	(%)	(U.S.\$ millions)	(%)	(U.S.\$ millions)	(%)	(U.S.\$ millions)	(%)	(U.S.\$ millions)	(%)
Exports										
Products of animal and vegetable origin, finished foodstuffs	3,352.7	7.1	3,756.7	6.2	5,592.5	6.6	5,376.4	6.8	5,067.4	6.2
Mineral products ⁽¹⁾	31,377.5	66.0	39,759.6	65.9	57,165.6	67.6	51,990.3	65.7	51,850.4	63.5
Chemical products and products of related sectors (including rubber and plastic)	2,870.3	6.0	3,144.4	5.2	4,682.6	5.5	5,843.3	7.4	7,065.0	8.7
Leather and fur products	4.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	10.9	0.0	13.9	0.0	18.1	0.0
Timber, wood pulp and paper products	32.6	0.1	59.4	0.1	124.1	0.1	199.5	0.3	199.5	0.2
Textiles and textile products	151.4	0.3	198.9	0.3	175.1	0.2	309.9	0.4	361.2	0.4
Footwear, headwear and fashion accessories.....	3.2	0.0	4.8	0.0	4.3	0.0	21.3	0.0	27.5	0.2
Construction materials	42.4	0.1	43.6	0.1	62.9	0.1	80.5	0.1	98.8	0.1
Metals and metal products ⁽²⁾	7,612.5	16.0	10,478.9	17.4	11,810.7	14.0	9,667.7	12.2	10,953.5	13.4
Machinery, equipment and transport, devices and apparatus	1,327.7	2.8	1,963.7	3.3	4,023.7	4.8	4,394.7	5.6	4,759.9	5.8
Other.....	766.4	1.6	900.8	1.5	940.8	1.1	1,240.7	1.5	1,216.7	1.5
Total exports	47,540.8	100.0	60,321.0	100.0	84,593.1	100.0	79,138.7	100.0	81,618.4	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance, MNE

Note:

- (1) Mineral products include oil, gas and coal as well as metals and precious stones.
- (2) Metals and metal products (including precious metals and items produced from them) are at a more advanced stage of refining or processing than metals in the mineral products category.

The following table sets out the composition of Kazakhstan's imports on a customs basis (excluding unregistered trade adjustments) for the years presented.

	Year ended 31 December									
	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	(U.S.\$ millions)	(%)	(U.S.\$ millions)	(%)	(U.S.\$ millions)	(%)	(U.S.\$ millions)	(%)	(U.S.\$ millions)	(%)
Imports										
Products of animal and vegetable origin, finished foodstuffs	4,091.6	10.5	4,914.6	11.9	6,161.9	12.1	6,381.8	10.6	6,779.3	11.3
Mineral products ⁽¹⁾	2,191.4	5.6	2,743.1	6.6	3,250.7	6.4	3,223.3	5.3	3,110.3	5.2
Chemical products and products of related sectors (including rubber and plastic)	5,711.1	14.7	6,685.2	16.1	8,446.4	16.6	9,003.6	14.9	9,455.9	15.8
Leather and fur products	75.6	0.2	67.8	0.2	149.9	0.3	222.5	0.4	160.0	0.3
Timber, wood pulp and paper products	896.6	2.3	1,155.4	2.8	1,259.4	2.5	1,252.5	2.1	1,307.9	2.2
Textiles and textile products	1,259.5	3.2	1,571.1	3.8	2,482.0	4.9	3,600.6	6.0	3,426.9	5.7
Footwear, headwear and fashion accessories.....	377.7	1.0	590.1	1.4	504.1	1.0	907.8	0.5	720.6	1.2
Construction materials	535.9	1.4	673.8	1.6	759.0	1.5	752.4	1.2	877.0	1.5
Metals and metal products ⁽²⁾	4,125.1	10.6	4,319.6	10.4	5,146.0	10.1	5,662.6	9.4	5,877.0	9.8
Machinery, equipment and transport, devices and apparatus	18,049.4	46.4	16,693.1	40.3	20,531.2	40.3	27,288.2	45.1	25,645.4	42.9

Other.....	1,615.1	4.1	1,974.7	4.8	2,243.7	4.4	2,116.8	3.5	2,426.7	4.1
Total imports	38,929.1	100.0	41,415.4	100.0	50,934.4	100.0	60,412.2	100.0	59,787.4	100.0

The following table sets out the balance between Kazakhstan's exports and imports by products category and for total exports and imports on a customs basis (excluding unregistered trade adjustments) for the years presented.

	Year ended 31 December									
	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	(U.S.\$ millions)	(%)	(U.S.\$ millions)	(%)	(U.S.\$ millions)	(%)	(U.S.\$ millions)	(%)	(U.S.\$ millions)	(%)
Trade Balance.....										
Products of animal and vegetable origin, finished foodstuffs	(738.9)	(8.6)	(1,184.9)	(6.3)	(569.4)	(1.7)	(866.3)	(4.9)	1,711.8	(7.8)
Mineral products ⁽¹⁾	29,186.0	338.9	37,016.5	195.8	53,914.9	160.2	48,798.0	278.6	(48,740.0)	223.3
Chemical products and products of related sectors (including rubber and plastic)	(2,840.8)	(33.0)	(3,540.8)	(18.7)	(3,763.8)	(11.2)	(3,258.8)	(18.6)	2,390.8	(11.0)
Leather and fur products.....	(71.6)	(0.8)	(57.5)	(0.3)	(139.0)	(0.4)	(208.0)	(1.2)	141.9	(0.7)
Timber, wood pulp and paper products	(864.0)	(10.0)	(1,096.0)	(5.8)	(1,135.3)	(3.4)	(1,099.3)	(6.3)	1,108.3	(5.1)
Textiles and textile products.....	(1,108.1)	(12.9)	(1,372.2)	(7.3)	(2,306.9)	(6.9)	(4,454.4)	(25.4)	3,065.6	(14.0)
Footwear, headwear and fashion accessories	(374.5)	(4.3)	(585.3)	(3.1)	(499.8)	(1.5)	(1,025.9)	(5.9)	693.1	(3.2)
Construction materials.....	(493.5)	(5.7)	(630.2)	(3.3)	(696.1)	(2.1)	(661.4)	(3.8)	778.1	(3.6)
Metals and metal products ⁽²⁾	3,487.4	40.5	6,159.2	32.6	6,664.6	19.8	4,023.6	23.0	(5,076.4)	23.3
Machinery, equipment and transport, devices and apparatus.	(16,721.7)	(194.2)	(14,729.4)	(77.9)	(16,507.6)	(49.0)	(22,889.9)	(130.7)	20,885.0	(95.7)
Other.....	(848.7)	(9.9)	(1,073.9)	(5.7)	(1,303.0)	(3.9)	(842.0)	(4.8)	1,209.9	(5.5)
Total trade balance.....	8,611.7	100.0	18,905.6	100.0	33,658.7	100.0	17,515.6	100.0	(21,831.1)	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance, MNE

- (1) Mineral products include oil, gas and coal as well as metals and precious stones.
- (2) Metals and metal products (including precious metals and items produced from them) are at a more advanced stage of refining or processing than metals in the mineral products category.

Oil and gas

The following table sets out the volumes of exports of principal oil and gas products from Kazakhstan for the years presented.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(Million tonnes)				
Crude oil	70.5	65.7	65.2	70.6	71.0
Fuel oil.....	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.5
Natural gas condensate billion m ³	19.8	16.0	4.4	5.3	8.7

Source: Ministry of Finance

Kazakhstan's foreign trade turnover in January-December 2024 amounted to U.S.\$ 141,405.7 million (including exports of U.S.\$81,618.4 million and imports of U.S.\$59,787.3 million).

The main share of goods exported by Kazakhstan in January-December 2024 included crude oil and crude petroleum products obtained from bituminous minerals (52.5 per cent.), chemical radioactive elements and radioactive isotopes (5.6 per cent.), refined copper and unprocessed copper alloys (5.1 per cent.), copper ores and concentrates (3.9 per cent.), ferroalloys (3 per cent.). Exports of processed goods (excluding exports of mineral products) in 2024 amounted to U.S.\$28.8 billion, which was an 11.9 per cent. increase from 2023.

In 2024, the main partner countries of Kazakhstan in exports were: Italy (22.9 per cent.), China (18.3 per cent.), Russia (11.7 per cent.), the Netherlands (6.5 per cent.), France (4.5 per cent.) and Turkey (4.1 per cent.).

In 2024, the main partner countries of Kazakhstan in imports were Russia (30.5 per cent.), China (25.35 per cent.), Germany (4.7 per cent.), USA (3.8 per cent.), South Korea (3.2 per cent.) and France (3.1 per cent.).

China surpassed Russia in its share of Kazakhstan's official trade turnover in 2024, with its share accounting for 21.3 per cent. of trade turnover compared to Russia's 19.7 per cent. in 2024, and 20.3 per cent. of trade turnover

compared to Russia's 18.3 per cent. for the three months ended 31 March 2025. The larger share of China in Kazakhstan's trade turnover was driven by a significant increase in Kazakhstan's exports to China, amid a decline in trade with Russia. The share of the EU in Kazakhstan's trade turnover increased from 30.0 per cent. in 2023 to 35.0 per cent. in 2024 and 36.0 per cent. for the three months ended 31 March 2025.

Direction of Trade

The following table sets out the geographic distribution of Kazakhstan's exports based on actual trade flows (excluding unregistered trade adjustments) for the years presented.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	<i>(U.S.\$ millions)</i>				
Exports to non-CIS countries,					
<i>including</i>	38,389.5	47,827.5	69,004.9	62,622.5	65,875.5
Germany	247.6	398.5	530.9	740.3	1,161.9
United Kingdom	688.0	855.1	1,462.3	702.9	464.6
Netherlands	3,149.0	4,384.2	5,488.2	4,056.5	5,295.6
Switzerland	1,570.2	1,078.0	1,076.8	940.6	1,228.2
Japan	664.7	557.3	782.1	587.7	506.6
U.S.	536.1	872.2	1,152.3	1,509.8	1,971.6
Italy	6,644.4	8,889.1	13,853.7	14,833.8	18,662.9
Finland	185.0	158.4	44.4	3.1	8.5
France.....	1,858.5	2,394.7	3,071.4	2,949.5	3,688.7
Egypt.....	5.5	7.0	36.7	23.7	137.1
India	1,991.6	1,625.7	1,889.6	449.2	464.2
Iran	128.5	275.3	309.7	83.5	123.4
Lithuania	360.5	356.3	446.4	92.9	71.6
China	9,420.6	9,772.5	13,060.2	14,666.9	14,897.4
Turkey	2,131.5	2,964.7	4,751.0	3,943.1	3,315.4
Exports to CIS countries,					
<i>including</i>	9,151.3	12,493.5	15,588.1	16,515.9	15,742.9
Ukraine.....	424.7	575.2	239.4	55.0	68.1
Belarus	77.3	110.3	186.5	183.4	154.8
Russia.....	5,007.1	7,018.7	9,091.4	10,207.2	9,546.5
Uzbekistan	2,137.7	2,776.9	3,635.8	3,129.1	2,830.2
Total exports	47,540.8	60,321.0	84,593.1	79,138.8	81,618.4

Source: NSB

The following table sets out the geographic distribution of Kazakhstan's imports based on actual trade flows (excluding unregistered trade adjustments) for the years presented.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	<i>(U.S.\$ millions)</i>				
Imports from non-CIS countries,					
<i>including</i>	22,880.1	20 671.0	29,388.2	40,036.4	38,184.2
Germany.....	1,832.3	1,814.8	2,232.7	3,033.3	2,835.4
US	1,163.8	1,351.0	1,900.9	2,543.5	2,242.6
Japan	552.0	559.9	1,144.0	1,604.3	1,278.2
Italy	937.2	786.3	1,054.4	1,242.1	1,269.4
South Korea	4,907.5	766.1	1,574.7	2,209.5	1,908.7
Finland	126.4	145.5	157.3	205.1	161.8
France.....	954.1	664.8	916.5	1,296.0	1,860.2
Poland	310.4	371.3	598.0	696.5	639.0
United Kingdom	358.9	308.9	384.3	478.8	464.6
Netherlands	240.8	227.6	296.8	392.4	384.2
Argentina	16.6	38.1	21.9	23.5	36.0
Brazil.....	39.0	96.7	279.8	237.5	164.1
India	383.7	377.8	562.6	580.7	510.7
Malaysia.....	129.7	102.2	149.9	213.6	140.2
Thailand	91.4	126.5	267.5	312.3	230.2
China	6,378.0	8,228.5	11,143.7	15,389.2	15,153.4
Turkey	950.9	1,146.4	1,597.1	2,041.6	1,658.6

Imports from CIS countries,

<i>including</i>	16,049.0	20,744.4	21,546.2	20,375.8	21,603.1
Ukraine.....	360.1	450.9	294.4	336.8	325.3
Belarus	664.9	780.7	905.5	764.8	745.1
Russia.....	13,768.2	17,605.5	17,880.6	16,847.0	18,252.0
Uzbekistan	793.0	1,057.0	1,286.1	1,287.9	1,305.7
Total imports	38,929.1	41,415.4	50,934.4	60,412.2	59,787.3

Source: NSB

Foreign Direct Investment (pages 125 to 127 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

The following table shows the gross FDI inflow into, and outflow from, Kazakhstan for the years presented.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022 (U.S.\$ millions)	2023	2024
Gross inflow of FDI⁽¹⁾	17,155	23,810	28,171	23,986	17,162
<i>including</i>					
Mining and quarrying	8,226.5	9,723.8	12,080.0	8,626.8	6,481.2
- including extraction of crude oil and natural gas	6,450.8	6,644.6	9,588.1	5,805.3	3,109.2
Manufacturing	3,175.8	5,466.6	5,554.2	5,378.7	2,837.8
Construction.....	514.3	722.3	702.3	1,031.1	289.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.....	2,638.6	3,716.9	5,251.8	4,990.0	5,337.1
Transportation and storage	897.3	1,015.2	1,173.6	1,119.5	170.1
Financial and insurance activities.....	1,001.0	1,614.4	650.6	937.7	485.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	219.4	540.2	1,250.7	368.8	916.5
Gross outflow of FDI⁽²⁾	1,432	2,559	4,391	4,840	1,863
<i>including</i>					
Mining and quarrying	3.8	9.1	5.5	52.0	-30.9
Manufacturing	94.7	107.0	76.2	171.6	132.3
Construction.....	116.1	77.6	79.8	22.1	51.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.....	24.1	31.6	64.0	87.4	98.2
Transportation and storage	190.2	99.7	118.4	160.1	126.8
Financial and insurance activities.....	665.7	1,823.1	478.5	3,469.4	953.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	84.8	145.9	2,817.6	510.2	51.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use.....	181.4	141.9	303.0	221.5	394.4

Source: NBK

Notes:

- (1) Gross inflow of FDI includes: (i) purchase of at least 10.0 per cent. of voting shares or shares in domestic enterprises by non-residents or purchase of real estate in Kazakhstan by non-residents, (ii) reinvested earnings: share of foreign direct investors in undistributed income (loss) in domestic enterprises and (iii) increase in debt instruments: flow of funds from foreign direct investors (both in cash and other forms, including goods, services, intangible assets and purchase of securities) without amortisation.
- (2) Gross outflow of FDI includes: (i) purchase of at least 10.0 per cent. of voting shares or shares in foreign enterprises by residents of Kazakhstan or purchase of foreign real estate by residents of Kazakhstan, (ii) reinvested earnings: share of domestic direct investors in undistributed income (loss) in foreign enterprises and (iii) increase in debt instruments: flow of funds from domestic direct investors (both in cash and other forms, including goods, services, intangible assets and purchase of securities) without amortisation.

From 2020 to the end of 2024, the gross FDI inflow to Kazakhstan amounted to U.S.\$110.0 billion. The gross inflow of foreign direct investments into Kazakhstan was U.S.\$17.2 billion in 2024, out of which U.S.\$10.7 billion was from non-resource-based sectors. As a percentage of GDP, the gross inflow of FDI was 6.0 per cent. in 2024, as compared to 9.2 per cent. in 2023. In 2024, gross FDI inflows decreased significantly (by 28.5 per cent.) as compared to 2023. The decrease was mainly due to a reduction in the net profit of enterprises in the oil and gas industry, the metallurgical industry and the financial services industry, as well as the payment of dividends by enterprises in the oil and gas industry.

In 2024, the five largest countries in terms of gross FDI inflows to Kazakhstan were Russia (U.S.\$4.0 billion or 23.6 per cent. of gross FDI inflows), the Netherlands (U.S.\$3.8 billion, or 22.2 per cent. of gross FDI inflows), South Korea (U.S.\$1.2 billion or 7.2 per cent. of gross FDI inflows), Belgium (U.S.\$1.2 billion or 7.0 per cent. of gross FDI inflows) and China (U.S.\$1.1 billion or 6.9 per cent. of gross FDI inflows). The five largest countries in terms of gross FDI inflows in 2023 were the Netherlands (U.S.\$5.9 billion), the United States (U.S.\$1.0 billion), Switzerland (U.S.\$2.1 billion), Belgium (U.S.\$1.0 billion) and Russia (U.S.\$3.0 billion).

In 2024, the main recipients of gross FDI inflows in Kazakhstan were the mining sector (including production of crude oil and natural gas) (U.S.\$6.5 billion or 37.7 per cent. of gross FDI inflows); manufacturing (U.S.\$2.9 billion or 16.5 per cent. of gross FDI inflows); wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (U.S.\$5.3 billion or 31.0 per cent. of gross FDI inflows).

4. Public Finance

The following tables set forth certain summary information regarding Kazakhstan's Consolidated Budget, State Budget, Republican Budget and local budgets for the periods presented.

	Year ended 31 December					Three months ended 31 March 2025 ⁽¹⁾
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	(KZT millions)					
Consolidated Budget⁽²⁾						
Receipts.....	14,864,398.6	15,856,359.5	23,385,741.256	30,048,105.4	33,134,378.1	6,743,077.3
Revenues ⁽³⁾	11,152,396.2	13,961,484.9	22,071,824.778	25,553,531.3	25,595,826.5	6,160,955.1
Expenditure ⁽⁴⁾	17,470,942.6	18,588,109.4	24,169,447.619	29,815,977.4	33,173,097.7	7,670,033.2
Balance (Deficit)/Surplus	(2,606,552.2)	(2,731,749.9)	(783,706.363)	232,128.0	(38,719.6)	(927.0)
State Budget						
Receipts.....	14,649,634.5	16,034,163	20,399,042	25,164,650	27,454,895	6,992,713.1
Revenues ⁽³⁾	14,521,190.8	15,847,431	20,248,101	24,917,246	27,132,165	6,964,309.1
Expenditure ⁽⁴⁾	17,455,784.7	18,568,970	22,568,167	27,975,751	31,040,937	6,914,718.0
Balance (Deficit)/Surplus	(2,806,150.2)	(2,534,806)	(2,169,125)	(2,811,101)	(3,586,042)	77,995.2
Republican Budget⁽⁵⁾						
Receipts.....	12,048,960.7	12,680,907	16,141,603	19,296,574	19,945,098.1	5,007,215.3
Revenues ⁽³⁾	11,928,461.8	12,504,629	15,963,398	19,037,979	19,624,012.1	4,980,046.4
Expenditure ⁽⁴⁾	14,234,214.0	15,207,178	18,532,451	22,417,424	23,593,988.6	5,566,922.4
Balance (Deficit)/Surplus	(2,185,253.3)	(2,526,271)	(2,390,848)	(3,120,850)	(3,648,890.5)	(559,707.1)
Local Budgets⁽⁶⁾						
Receipts.....	7,772,331.0	8,811,072	11,030,359	13,601,578	15,440,502.1	3,784,529.8
Revenues ⁽³⁾	7,721,256.1	8,742,647	10,976,144	13,552,443	15,346,310.8	3,758,865.8
Expenditure ⁽⁴⁾	8,445,264.8	8,865,890	10,816,479	13,482,561	15,448,930.5	3,122,398.5
Balance (Deficit)/Surplus	(672,933.8)	(54,819)	213,880	119,017	(8,428.4)	662,131.2

Source: Ministry of Finance

Notes:

- (1) Data as of 1 January 2025. Final data will be reviewed and adjusted after approval by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan of the annual report on the formation and use of the National Fund of Kazakhstan.
- (2) The Consolidated Budget includes both the State Budget as well as the revenues and expenditures of the National Fund, excluding transfers between the State Budget and the National Fund. See “—National Fund”.
- (3) Revenues comprise receipts less (a) payment of budget credits, (b) receipts from loans and (c) receipts from sale of financial assets.
- (4) Expenditures exclude loan repayments.
- (5) Prior to elimination of interbudgetary transfers and loans with local budgets.
- (6) Less interbudgetary transfers and loans with the Republican Budget.

State Budgetary Process (pages 129 to 132 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

Budget Preparation and Adoption

A new Budget Code (the “**New Budget Code**”) was adopted on 15 March 2025 and came into effect on 25 March 2025. The New Budget Code introduces several reforms including:

- 1) *Coordination of fiscal and monetary policies*: development of a long-term forecast, consolidated accounting of all public sector assets and liabilities, application of the budget rules that take into account the inflation targets, limiting the use of the National Fund's resources, and analysis and accounting of budget losses from tax exemptions and preferences;
- 2) *Improved quality of revenue forecasting*: application of the tax gap (a tax policy target) and introduction of a register of parafiscal payments;
- 3) *Improved quality of expenditure planning with prioritisation*: evaluation of economic returns from the realisation of public investment projects, expansion of analytical tools and consistency and continuity of budgetary decisions;
- 4) *Inter-budget relations*: planning expenditures based on basic infrastructure standards and allocating the amounts of over-fulfilment of local budgets first to debt repayment and then to infrastructure projects; and
- 5) *Transparency and accountability*: strengthening parliamentary oversight, publication and discussion of budget documents and personal liability for violation of budget legislation.

Fiscal Policy (pages 130 to 132 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

The following table provides for the indicators of public debt and budget deficit.

Name of indicators	As of 1 January 2022	As of 1 January 2023	As of 1 January 2024	As of 1 January 2025
Public debt not to exceed 32% (<i>in billions Tenge</i>).....	21,975.6	25,317.7	27,165.7	31,838.1
GDP (<i>in %</i>)	26.2	24.4	22.8	23.7
Deficit (<i>in billions Tenge</i>).....	(2,526.3)	(2,390.8)	(3,208.5)	(3,670.9)
GDP (<i>in %</i>)	3.0	2.1	2.7	2.7

State Budget Performance (pages 133 to 134 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

In 2024, the State Budget had a fiscal deficit of KZT 3,586.0 billion, or 2.7 per cent. of GDP. Actual State Budget revenues in 2024 amounted to 20.1% of GDP, as compared to the budgeted amount of 15.1% of GDP, while actual total expenditure amounted to 23.0% of GDP, as compared to the budgeted amount of 19.5% of GDP.

On 1 April 2025, the State Budget surplus was KZT 78.0 billion, or 0.3 per cent. of GDP, and actual State Budget revenues amounted to KZT 6,964.3 billion, or 22.9% of GDP.

State Budget Revenues (pages 134 to 138 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

The following table sets forth information regarding State Budget revenues and receipts (income method) for the years presented.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
			(KZT millions)		
Tax revenue, of which:	8,561,203.0	10,724,319.4	14,843,311.0	18,912,204.5	19,700,516.9
Corporate income taxes	2,043,659.0	2,828,100.1	3,962,495.8	5,045,696.1	5,213,291.4
Personal income tax	929,588.1	1,134,135.6	1,499,712.4	1,992,384.9	2,451,640.0
Social tax.....	727,139.3	841,278.8	1,035,129.0	1,321,272.8	1,579,329.4
VAT, of which:	2,532,524.0	2,807,690.8	4,226,358.8	5,674,110.6	5,179,378.1
Domestic VAT.....	1,206,708.0	1,096,717.5	1,774,607.6	2,850,405.7	2,398,349.2
Import VAT	1,325,816.0	1,710,973.3	2,451,751.2	2,823,704.8	2,781,028.9
Excise taxes.....	432,653.4	468,482.8	757,266.8	840,215.7	844,910.0
Natural resource extraction tax	333,013.4	449,863.3	548,226.3	715,540.1	925,260.5
Taxes on international trade and foreign transactions.....	928,553.8	1,482,994.6	2,026,720.4	2,215,539.5	2,217,468.0
Other taxes	634,072	711,773.4	787,401.5	1,107,444.8	1,289,239.5
Non-tax revenue	1,063,286.0	414,431.0	584,848.1	1,822,932.9	1,629,968.0
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	126,702.0	208,727.6	239,941.5	182,108.7	201,680.1
Transfer receipts ⁽¹⁾	4,770,000.0	4,499,953.1	4,580,000.0	4,000,000.0	5,600,000.0
Total revenue	14,521,191.0	15,847,431.1	20,248,100.6	24,917,246.1	27,132,165.0
GDP (KZT billions)	70,649.0	83,951.6	103,765.5	120,561.1	134,251.9

Source: Ministry of Finance

Notes:

(1) Includes transfers from the National Fund. See “—National Fund”.

The following table sets forth information regarding State Budget revenues and receipts, as a percentage of total GDP for the years presented.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	<i>(as a % of GDP, unless otherwise indicated)</i>				
Tax revenue, of which:	12.1	12.8	14.3	15.7	14.7
Corporate income taxes	2.9	3.4	3.8	4.2	3.9
Personal income tax	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.8
Social tax	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
VAT, of which:	3.6	3.3	4.1	4.7	3.9
Domestic VAT	1.7	1.3	1.7	2.4	1.8
Import VAT	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.1
Excise taxes	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Natural resource extraction tax	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Taxes on international trade and foreign transactions	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7
Other taxes	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
Non-tax revenue	1.5	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.2
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Transfer receipts ⁽¹⁾	6.8	5.4	4.4	3.3	4.2
Total revenue	20.6	18.9	19.5	20.7	20.2
GDP (KZT billions)	70,649.0	83,951.6	103,765.5	120,561.1	134,251.9

Source: Ministry of Finance

Notes:

(1) Includes transfers from the National Fund. See “—National Fund”.

Sources of State Budget Revenue

Tax Revenue

In 2024, tax revenue in the State Budget was mainly accounted for by corporate income tax (26.5 per cent. of the total tax revenue in the State Budget in 2024), VAT (26.3 per cent.), natural resource extraction tax (4.7 per cent.), individual income tax (12.4 per cent.), social tax (8.0 per cent.) and international trade taxes (11.3 per cent.).

State Budget Revenue Performance

In 2024, State Budget revenues amounted to KZT 27,132.2 billion, which was 4.5% higher than the originally budgeted target of KZT 25,958.0 billion. State Budget tax revenues amounted to KZT 19,700.5 billion, and non-tax revenues amounted to KZT 1,630.0 billion. Transfer receipts from the National Fund amounted to KZT 5,600.0 billion.

As of 1 April 2025, State Budget revenues amounted to KZT 6,964.3 billion, compared with the approved annual budget amount of KZT 28,614.0 billion. State Budget tax revenues amounted to KZT 5,170.4 billion, and non-tax revenues amounted to KZT 299.3 billion. Transfer receipts from the National Fund amounted to KZT 1,450.0 billion.

State Budget Expenditures (pages 138 to 140 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

The following table sets forth information regarding State Budget expenditure for the periods presented.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	<i>(KZT millions)</i>				
Total expenditure	17,455,785	18,568,970	22,568,167	27,975,751	31,040,936.9
Debt service	767,591	1,028,822	1,357,552	1,865,649	2,232,329.2
<i>of which:</i>					

	Year ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	<i>(KZT millions)</i>				
Domestic debt service.....	560,036	824,485	1,113,638	1,529,374	2,231,977
External debt service	207,555	204,337	243,914	336,275	352,620
Non-interest expenditure	16,688,193	17,540,148	21,210,615	26,110,102	28,808,607.7
<i>of which:</i>					
State administration	884,814	856,525	1,211,941	1,489,260	1,776,016.4
Law and order.....	1,019,345	1,011,391	1,327,771	1,611,951	1,670,629.3
Defence	671,813	744,707	1,112,807	1,169,572	1,184,492.1
Education	3,141,186	3,681,860	4,526,125	5,810,567	6,707,200.2
Health care	1,955,759	2,259,347	2,111,812	2,503,068	2,499,750.2
Social assistance and social security ..	3,778,328	4,030,391	4,495,990	5,312,782	6,035,107.1
Housing and communal services	1,456,799	1,293,986	1,383,450	1,957,788	2,456,826.6
Culture, sports, tourism and information media	500,300	543,460	692,769	878,172	1,082,471.8
Fuel and energy complex and subsoil assets use	164,911	160,363	225,518	343,550	434,088.5
Agriculture, forestry, water and fish industries, environmental protection.....	850,825	864,710	1,068,155	1,374,538	1,385,913.8
Industry and construction	240,051	141,067	527,074	275,451	277,978.6
Transport and communications	1,131,634	1,051,942	1,380,603	1,801,442	2,194,773.6
Other expenditure ⁽¹⁾	892,429	900,396	1,006,177	1,581,961	1,103,329.6
Transfers	-	-	140,421	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance

Note:

- (1) Other expenditure includes expenditure relating to the implementation of new Government programmes and initiatives, payments for services and operational costs of certain Government agencies and payments made to the State emergency fund.

The following table sets forth information regarding State Budget expenditure, as a percentage of total GDP, for the years presented.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	<i>(% of GDP, unless otherwise indicated)</i>				
Total expenditure.....	24.7	22.1	21.7	23.4	23.0
Debt service	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7
Domestic debt service	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4
External debt service	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Non-interest expenditure	23.6	20.9	20.4	21.9	21.3
State administration	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3
Law and order	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2
Defence	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9
Education	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.0
Health care	2.8	2.7	2.0	2.1	1.8
Social assistance and social security.....	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.5
Housing and communal services ...	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.8
Culture, sports, tourism and information media.....	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Fuel and energy complex and subsoil assets use	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Agriculture, forestry, water and fish industries, environmental protection	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0
Industry and construction.....	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2
Transport and communications.....	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6
Other expenditure ⁽¹⁾	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.8
Transfers	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
GDP (KZT billions)	70,649	83,951.6	103,765.5	119,442.3	135,251.7

Source: Ministry of Finance

Notes:

- (1) Other expenditure includes expenditure relating to the implementation of new Government programmes and initiatives, payments for services and operational costs of certain Government agencies and payments made to the State emergency fund.

Total State Budget expenditure in 2024 increased by 11 per cent. as compared to 2023. The expenditure categories which were subject to the largest increases as compared to 2023 were fuel and energy complex (26.4 per cent.), housing and communal services (25.5 per cent.), and culture, sports, tourism and information media (23.3 per cent.).

The share of non-interest expenses in the State Budget in 2021 increased by 5.1 per cent. of total expenditures in 2020 to 72.6 per cent. in 2024 due to an increase in education expenses (by 2.1 times), social assistance and social security (by 1.6 times), culture, sports, tourism and information media (by 2.2 times), transportation and communications (by 2 times). Debt service (including payments on discounts and interest on public debt) increased from 1.2 per cent. of GDP in 2021 to 1.7 per cent. of GDP in 2024.

In 2024, the volume of general transfers from the Republican Budget to local governments amounted to KZT 7,328.1 billion, or 31.1 per cent. of total expenditures of the Republican Budget.

State Budget Deficit Financing (page 140 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

The following table sets out information on the State Budget deficit, net external borrowing and net domestic borrowing for the years presented, in each case as a percentage of GDP.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
			(% of GDP)		
State Budget deficit	(3.01%)	(2.30%)	(2.62%)	(2.35%)	(2.65%)
Net external borrowing	1.15%	(0.14%)	(0.34%)	(0.34%)	0.22%
Net domestic borrowing	1.79%	2.51%	(2.77%)	2.69%	2.43%

Source: Ministry of Finance

National Fund (pages 141 to 143 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

To ensure the safety of the assets of the National Fund, the following legislative measures were implemented:

- 1) Under the New Budget Code, the National Fund will not invest in or finance local companies, except for financing projects of national importance;
- 2) A Government decree regulating the due-diligence process for determining projects of national importance has been adopted;
- 3) According to the concept approved by the Government with respect to public finance management (the “**Public Finance Management Concept**”), the conditions for financing projects of national importance have been tightened; and
- 4) The New Tax Code (as defined below) aims to increase budget revenues, which should lead to a decrease in transfers from the National Fund.

Assets of the National Fund

The following table sets out information on the market value of the assets of the National Fund for the periods presented.

	Year ended 31 December					Three months ended 31 March
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	(USD billions)					
Market Value of Assets.....	58.7	55.3	55.7	60.0	58.8	65.2

Source: NBK

As of 31 March 2025, the net assets of the National Fund amounted to KZT 32.90 trillion. The net assets consist

of foreign currency reserve assets held in the Government's account with the NBK. The foreign currency assets of the National Fund are maintained at a stable level, fully covering external liabilities. As of 31 March 2025, the volume of the National Fund's foreign currency assets was 4.1 times greater than the volume of external government debt.

As of 31 March 2025, according to audited data, the total market value of assets of the National Fund was equal to U.S.\$65.23 billion, including a U.S.\$57.87 billion (88.71 per cent.) foreign currency portfolio, after deduction of U.S.\$1.50 billion liabilities under the "National Fund for Children" programme, a U.S.\$7.24 billion (11.09 per cent.) portfolio of Kazakhstani securities denominated in Tenge and U.S.\$0.1 billion (0.20 per cent.) in a bank account denominated in Tenge. As of 31 March 2025, the market value of assets in the saving portfolio of the National Fund amounted to U.S.\$4.97 billion, or 92.6 per cent. of the market value of the saving and stabilisation portfolios combined, while the market value of assets in the stabilisation portfolio of the National Fund amounted to U.S.\$4.40 billion, or 7.4 per cent. of the combined market value of the two portfolios.

Funding and Utilisation of the National Fund

The following table sets out information on the funding and utilisation of the National Fund for the years presented.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
			(KZT millions)		
Opening balance as of 1 January ...	27,469,965.3	28,213,487.4	28,015,718.1	26,774,885.7	29,854,109.9
Revenues including investment income.....	5,528,656.6	4,321,199.4	6,588,967.3	6,409,814.8	8,828,234.1
<i>of which:</i>					
Investment income.....	4,105,388.7	1,667,028.6	(826,513.5)	1,819,743.5	4,988,343.2
Corporate income taxes	42,775.7	969,102.9	2,266,198.2	1,532,974.1	1,265,821.6
Excess profit tax.....	95,521.6	32,861.6	99,976.8	57,524.8	37,567.2
Bonuses.....	2,683.6	2,261.4	7,847.6	15,959.8	428.5
Natural resources extraction					
tax/royalty	265,166.9	351,187.9	1,582,031.5	1,282,494.7	680,875.3
Rent export tax.....	160,310.5	399,745.4	751,053.0	452,026.7	442,123.2
Revenues under production					
sharing agreements	422,475.7	791,061.3	1,477,397.2	1,035,543.3	1,202,176.4
Additional subsoil user payment ...	25,053.4	58,926.2	213,862.1	180,894.1	179,978.9
Administrative fines, penalties, sanctions	-8,763.5	1,699.6	521.1	3,202.1	14,211.4
Other fines, penalties, sanctions, collections	1,734.4	2,598.3	2,711.9	3,417.1	1,154.1
Money from subsoil users under claims	6,275.0	3,383.5	656.7	1,536.3	593.8
Other non-tax revenues.....	1.7	4.1	195.5	308.6	1,440.8
Revenues from privatization of state assets.....	2,114.4	10,180.9	4,711.7	1,236.1	1,408.8
Revenues from sale of agricultural land plots.....	275.7	224.7	99.4	53.3	62.9
Return of the targeted transfer from the Republican Budget.....	0	0	110,121.9	0	0
Other receipts and income	20,622.9	20,330.3	40,398.4	22,900.0	0
Utilisation	4,785,134.4	4,518,968.7	4,601,663.2	4,069,933.8	5,621,456.5
<i>of which:</i>					
Guaranteed transfers	4,770,000.0	2,669,700.9	4,030,000.0	2,200,000.0	2,000,000.0
Targeted transfers	0	1,830,252.2	550,000.0	1,800,000.0	3,600,000.0
Costs of audit administration and management of the National Fund	15,134.5	19,015.6	21,663.2	69,933.8	21,456.5
Closing balances at period end	28,213,487.4	28,015,718.1	26,774,885.7	29,114,766.9	33,060,887.5

Source: Ministry of Finance

The size of the guaranteed transfer from the National Fund is set with consideration of the benchmark oil price, and the guaranteed transfer cannot exceed the direct volume of direct tax revenues accruing to the National Fund from oil sector organisations. The benchmark oil price is set in Kazakhstan's Socio-Economic Development Forecast, and this decision is taken at the Economic Policy Council meeting of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The amount of the guaranteed transfer is approved by the Law on the Republican Budget. For the year 2025, a guaranteed transfer from the National Fund of KZT 2,000 billion and a guaranteed transfer of KZT 3,250 billion has been approved.

5. Public Debt

Debt Management Policy (page 144 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

As of 1 January 2025, Kazakhstan's total public debt (save for the debt owed by the local executive authorities to the Government) was U.S.\$60,813 million, or 21.1 per cent. of GDP. Public debt as of 1 January 2025 included direct State borrowing by the Government of U.S.\$57,445 million, by the NBK of U.S.\$867 million and by local executive authorities of U.S.\$2,500 million (save for the debt owed by the local executive authorities to the Government), as well as Government guaranteed borrowings in the amount of U.S.\$3,661 million and sureties provided by the Government in the amount of U.S.\$39 million. Total public debt does not include borrowings by or guarantees issued by State-owned companies.

Public External Debt (pages 145 to 146 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

As of 31 March 2025, Kazakhstan's public external debt (including debt guaranteed by the Government) was U.S.\$19 billion, or 5.9 per cent. of GDP.

The following table sets forth information with respect to external debt as of the dates presented.

Public External Debt of Kazakhstan						
	As of 31 December					As of
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	31 March
	(U.S.\$ millions, except percentages)					2025
General Government External Debt ..	16,394	17,141	16,954	15,577	15,872	15,902
External debt guaranteed by the Government.....	1,636	2,260	2,364	2,769	2,971	3,105
Total public external debt.....	18,030	19,401	19,318	18,347	18,843	19,007
Total public external debt as a percentage of GDP (%)	10.7	10.0	8.6	7.0	6.5	5.9

Source: Ministry of Finance

The following table sets forth information with respect to the General Government External Debt and Government guaranteed external debt by creditor as of the dates presented.

Public External Debt of Kazakhstan by Creditor ⁽¹⁾						
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	As of 31 March 2025
	(U.S.\$ millions)					
Total General Government External Debt	16,394	17,142	16,954	15,577	15,872	15,902
World Bank	3,514	3,376	3,549	3,368	3,817	3,765
Other.....	2,505	3,079	2,868	2,613	2,671	2,550
Total external debt guaranteed by the Government.....	1,636	2,260	2,364	2,769	2,971	3,105

Source: Ministry of Finance

Note:

- (1) Foreign currency values of outstanding external debt have been converted into U.S. dollars at the relevant market exchange rates prevailing at the end of the indicated period.

As of 1 January 2025, Kazakhstan's public external debt was U.S.\$15.9 billion, consisting of Eurobonds (52 per cent.), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Bank debt (24 per cent.), Asia Infrastructure

Investment Bank debt (6 per cent.), Asian Development Bank debt (10 per cent.) and debt from other sources (8 per cent.).

External Debt Service (pages 146 to 147 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

The following table sets forth historical long-term General Government External Debt and Government guaranteed external debt service payments for the years presented.

	As of 31 December					As of 31 March
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	(U.S.\$ millions)					
Principal repayments.....	1,072.4	458.6	553.5	1,553.6	2,557.6	370.6
Interest payments and charges ...	538.5	523.5	600.2	855.2	889.8	244.9
Total⁽¹⁾	1,610.9	982.1	1,153.7	2,408.8	3,447.4	615.5

Source: Ministry of Finance

Note:

- (1) Interest payments and principal repayments of Government guaranteed debt are made from the State Budget and own funds of borrowers.

As of 1 April 2025, the Republican Budget revenue amounted to KZT4,980 billion, while the cost of debt servicing was KZT978.5 billion.

The service of the Government's external public debt accounted for 0.3 per cent. of GDP in 2024.

The following table sets forth a projection of the Government's contractual public external debt service from 2024 to 2033, with respect to principal and interest payable on all external debt outstanding as of 31 December 2023, on the basis of the exchange rates and interest rates as of 31 December 2023. This table does not reflect external debt service (i) on any borrowings by or on behalf of the Government since 1 January 2024, (ii) on any new drawdowns on existing borrowings by or on behalf of the Government from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2033 or (iii) on any Notes being issued as drawdowns under the Programme following the date of this Base Offering Memorandum.

Public External Debt Service Projections										
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
	(U.S.\$ millions)									
Principal repayments.....	3,283	1,319	828	1,430	858	943	956	706	648	1,144
Interest payments and charges	693	659	619	578	528	492	439	402	373	349
Total.....	3,976	1,978	1,447	2,008	1,386	1,435	1,395	1,108	1,021	1,493

Source: Ministry of Finance

Domestic Public Debt (page 147 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

The following table sets forth the domestic public debt of Kazakhstan as of the dates presented in millions of U.S. dollars.

	As of 31 December				As of 31 March
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	(U.S.\$ millions, except percentages)				
NBK notes	4,871	4,834	2,640	867.4	993
Government Bonds.....	26,248	30,617	39,234	41,573	44,833
Local executive authorities.....	2,648	2,319	2,312	2,500	2,589
Government guarantees (internal and external) ..	2,716	2,818	3,216	3,661	3,843

Source: Ministry of Finance

As of 1 January 2025, long-term Government Bonds accounted for 81 per cent. of the total Government Bonds in circulation until maturity, 11 per cent. were medium-term Government Bonds, and 8 per cent. were short-term Government Bonds.

Debt Ratings (page 150 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

On 21 February 2025, S&P confirmed Kazakhstan's sovereign credit rating at the level of "BBB-" (outlook stable).

6. Monetary and Financial System

Monetary Policy (pages 151 to 152 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

Base rate reductions continued until July 2024. Over this period, the base rate was lowered to 14.25 per cent.

In the second half of 2024, the long-term trend of declining inflation and its stable component—observed since August 2023—came to a halt. Rising risk factors led to inflation deviating from the steady downward path toward the 5 per cent. medium term inflation target.

In the context of a weakening exchange rate, declining real interest rates due to rising inflation, and upward revisions of inflation forecasts, overall monetary conditions have eased. Additionally, it became necessary to offset the inflationary effects of stimulating fiscal policy on domestic prices. In response, on 29 November 2024, the National Bank raised the base rate by 100 basis points to 15.25 per cent., followed by a further 125 basis points hike to 16.5 per cent. on 7 March 2025. On 11 April 2025, the MPC decided to maintain the base rate at 16.5 per cent. This latest move was intended to preempt the need for more substantial tightening in the future and to guide inflation back onto a sustainable downward trajectory toward the target over the medium term.

As of April 2025, pro-inflationary risks remain, primarily due to firm internal demand backed by fiscal stimulation and consumer lending, high inflation expectations, US price liberalization, and an anticipated increase in tax burden. Additional concerns are tied to growing risks to global outlook amid tightening U.S. trade policy and retaliatory actions, reflecting a new wave of fragmentation, deglobalization, and logistical challenges. The balance of risks has shifted to the pro-inflationary side, which makes it highly likely that the base rate will remain at the current level until the end of 2025.

Instruments of Monetary Policy (pages 153 to 156 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

The following table sets out the values of the base rate set on the dates presented.

Date of setting of rate(s)	Rate (%)	Corridor of rate (%)	Date of setting of rate(s)	Rate (%)	Corridor of rate (%)	Date of setting of rate(s)	Rate (%)	Corridor of rate (%)
02.02.2016	17.0	15.0-19.0	15.01.2019	9.25	8.25-10.25	26.10.2021	9.75	8.75-10.75
15.03.2016	17.0	15.0-19.0	05.03.2019	9.25	8.25-10.25	07.12.2021	9.75	8.75-10.75
06.05.2016	15.0	14.0-16.0	16.04.2019	9.0	8.00-10.00	25.01.2022	10.25	9.25-11.25
07.06.2016	15.0	14.0-16.0	04.06.2019	9.0	8.00-10.00	24.02.2022	13.50	12.50-14.50
12.07.2016	13.0	12.0-14.0	16.07.2019	9.0	8.00-10.00	10.03.2022	13.50	12.50-14.50
16.08.2016	13.0	12.0-14.0	10.09.2019	9.25	8.25-10.25	26.04.2022	14.00	13.00-15.00
04.10.2016	12.5	11.5-13.5	29.10.2019	9.25	8.25-10.25	07.06.2022	14.00	13.00-15.00
15.11.2016	12.0	11.0-13.0	10.12.2019	9.25	8.25-10.25	26.07.2022	14.50	13.50-15.50
10.01.2017	12.0	11.0-13.0	04.02.2020	9.25	8.25-10.25	06.09.2022	14.50	13.50-15.50
21.02.2017	11.0	10.0-12.0	10.03.2020	12.0	10.50-13.50	27.10.2022	16.00	15.00-17.00
11.04.2017	11.0	10.0-12.0	17.03.2020	12.0	10.50-13.50	06.12.2022	16.75	15.75-17.75
06.06.2017	10.5	9.5-11.5	06.04.2020	9.5	7.50-11.50	16.01.2023	16.75	15.75-17.75
18.07.2017	10.5	9.5-11.5	28.04.2020	9.5	7.50-11.50	27.02.2023	16.75	15.75-17.75
22.08.2017	10.25	9.25-11.25	09.06.2020	9.5	7.50-11.50	10.04.2023	16.75	15.75-17.75
10.10.2017	10.25	9.25-11.25	21.07.2020	9.0	7.50-10.50	29.05.2023	16.75	15.75-17.75
28.11.2017	10.25	9.25-11.25	08.09.2020	9.0	7.50-10.50	10.07.2023	16.75	15.75-17.75
16.01.2018	9.75	8.75-10.75	27.10.2020	9.0	7.50-10.50	28.08.2023	16.50	15.50-17.50
06.03.2018	9.5	8.5-10.5	15.12.2020	9.0	8.00-10.00	09.10.2023	16.00	15.00-17.00
17.04.2018	9.25	8.25-10.25	26.01.2021	9.0	8.00-10.00	27.11.2023	15.75	14.75-16.75
05.06.2018	9.0	8.00-10.00	10.03.2021	9.0	8.00-10.00	22.01.2024	15.25	14.25-16.25
10.07.2018	9.0	8.00-10.00	27.04.2021	9.0	8.00-10.00	26.02.2024	14.75	13.75-15.75
04.09.2018	9.0	8.00-10.00	08.06.2021	9.0	8.00-10.00	15.04.2024	14.75	13.75-15.75

16.10.2018	9.25	8.25-10.25	27.07.2021	9.25	8.25-10.25	03.06.2024	14.50	13.50-15.50
05.12.2018	9.25	8.25-10.25	14.09.2021	9.50	8.50-10.50	15.07.2024	14.25	13.25-15.25
						02.09.2024	14.25	13.25-15.25
						14.10.2024	14.25	13.25-15.25
						02.12.2024	15.25	14.25-16.25
						20.01.2025	15.25	14.25-16.25
						11.03.2025	16.50	15.50-17.50
						14.04.2025	16.50	15.50-17.50

Source: NBK

The average weighted bank loan rate in 2024 was 18.4%. The weighted average rate for all bank loans extended in 2020 to 2024 inclusive was 16.4%.

Money Supply (pages 156 to 157 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

The following table sets forth information concerning Kazakhstan's money supply as of the dates presented.

	As of 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(KZT billions)				
Net foreign assets.....	41,091	40,426	43,087	44,267	55,093
Net domestic assets.....	(12,674)	(5,349)	(4,359)	(355)	
Domestic credit.....	25,216	31,922	35,263	42,943	50,247
Net claims on central Government	1,951	3,392	2,461	4,365	6,107
Net claims on other government.....	0	14	13	13	14
Credit to the private sector ⁽¹⁾	15,569	17,636	18,535	20,227	21,121
Other claims on the economy ⁽²⁾	7,696	10,880	14,254	18,338	23,005
Other items, net.....	(16,222)	(17,298)	(18,146)	(21,491)	-28,591
Broad money (M3)	24,918	30,099	34,296	38,302	45,660
Currency in circulation (M0)	2,828	2,998	3,361	3,640	4,375
Total deposits.....	22,090	27,102	30,935	34,662	41,285
Domestic currency deposits.....	13,856	17,338	21,150	26,604	32,002
Foreign currency deposits.....	8,234	9,764	9,785	8,057	9,284
Non-liquid liabilities.....	—	—	—	—	—
Monetary base (broad definition) ⁽³⁾ ..	9,778	10,958	11,874	11,540	14,607
Money supply (M2) (national definition) ⁽⁴⁾	19,135	23,750	28,025	32,747	39,255
Velocity of M2.....	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.4

Source: NBK

Notes:

- (1) Includes claims on other financial corporations, public and other nonfinancial corporations, non-profit institutions.
- (2) Includes claims on households.
- (3) Comprises cash outside of the NBK, correspondent account balances, deposit account balances and reserves of commercial banks maintained at the NBK and NBK notes held by such banks.
- (4) M2 is defined as total cash in circulation (outside of banks) and transferable deposits in the domestic currency on accounts of non-bank organisations and individuals plus other deposits in the domestic currency and transferable deposits in the foreign currency on accounts of non-bank resident organisations and individuals.

From 31 December 2015 to 31 December 2024, the monetary base expanded by 207.5 per cent.. On average, each year, monetary base increased by 16.5 per cent., money supply increased by 14.0 per cent. and the volume of cash in circulation increased by 15.0 per cent. annually. During this period, the money supply growth was driven by the lending to the economy and by the increase in net foreign assets in the banking system.

From 31 December 2023 to 31 December 2024, the monetary base expanded by 26.6 per cent., money supply (M3) increased by 19.2 per cent. and the volume of cash in circulation increased by 20.2 per cent. The main contribution to the money supply growth came from the credit channel, through increased lending to households and businesses, and the fiscal channel, driven by the rising issuance of Government securities.

Inflation (pages 157 to 159 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

The following table sets forth the rates of consumer price inflation and producer price inflation for the periods presented.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Inflation, consumer prices (annual % %, end of period).....	7.5	8.4	20.3	9.8	8.6
Inflation, consumer prices (annual % %, period average)	6.8	8.0	15.0	14.5	8.7
Inflation, producer prices (annual % %, end of period).....	(4.2)	46.1	9.4	2.0	7.3
Inflation, producer prices (annual % %, period average).....	(8.0)	32.5	27.1	(2.1)	5.0

Source: NSB

In 2024, the annual rate of inflation was 8.6 per cent., persisting above the target rate of 5.0 per cent.. The downward trend in inflation during the first half of 2024 was driven by the high base effect of 2023, a decline in global food prices, easing global inflationary pressures, and a stable nominal exchange rate of the tenge. In the second half of 2024, the disinflationary trajectory reversed and became more inflationary, influenced by less favourable external conditions, namely, high inflation in Russia – the country’s main trading partner, as well as the depreciation of the Tenge’s nominal exchange rate due to global strengthening US dollar in light of political changes in the United States. Within the inflation structure, a slowdown was observed in both food and non-food components, equalling 5.5 per cent. and 8.3 per cent. respectively, while inflation in paid services slightly accelerated to 13.3 per cent. amid the ongoing “Tariff in Exchange for Investment” program aimed at upgrading infrastructure. As a result, paid services became the main driver of inflation in 2024.

In 4th quarter of 2024 in the context of rising inflation, weakening exchange rate, and easing real interest rates, overall monetary conditions have loosened. In response to these developments, the NBK raised the base rate by 100 basis points to 15.25 per cent. on 29 November 2024, followed by an additional increase of 125 basis points to 16.5 per cent. on 7 March 2025. At its meeting on 11 April 2025, the Monetary Policy Committee decided to keep the base rate unchanged at 16.5 per cent. This latest move was intended to prevent the need for more substantial tightening in the future and to guide inflation back onto a sustainable downward trajectory toward the inflation target of 5 per cent. over the medium term.

As of April 2025, inflation stood at 10.7 per cent. (as compared to 8.6 per cent. in December 2024 and 10 per cent. in March 2025). Current monetary and credit conditions are aimed at stabilising inflation and guiding it toward the projected range of 10.5-12.5 per cent. by the end of 2025.

In 2025, the monthly inflation rate amounted to 1.1 per cent. in January, 1.5 per cent. in February, 1.3 per cent. in March, and 1.2 per cent. in April, each as compared to the previous month.

Pro-inflationary pressure within Kazakhstan’s economy is supported by ongoing fiscal stimulus, utilities tariff reforms, sustained domestic demand and external factors.

International Reserves (pages 159 to 160 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

Kazakhstan’s total official international reserves (including gold) were US\$45.8 billion as of 31 December 2024 and U.S.\$50.1 billion as of 31 March 2025. From 31 December 2020 to 31 March 2025, total official international reserves (including gold) increased by U.S.\$21.1 billion mainly due to an increase in gold prices by 205.0 per cent. during that period. The average positive returns of assets in freely convertible currency during that period were 12.0 per cent. for corporate bonds and 10.0 per cent. for emerging market debt.

Interest Rates (page 160 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

The following table sets out key interest rates and related data for the periods indicated.

	Year ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(Annual average, %)				

	Year ended 31 December				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
NBK refinancing rate (%; period-end).....	9.0	9.75	16.75	15.75	15.25
Tenge deposit rates					
Deposits of legal entities (KZT)	7.3	7.3	12.2	14.5	13.5
Deposits of legal entities (hard currency)	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.9	2.5
Deposits of individuals (KZT).....	9.5	8.5	11.5	13.8	13.5
Deposits of individuals (hard currency)	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9
Demand deposits (KZT and hard currency)	0.9	0.6	0.2	1.3	1.5
Time deposits (KZT and hard currency)	7.0	6.9	11.5	13.5	12.7
Tenge lending rates					
Loans to legal entities (KZT).....	11.8	11.7	15.9	19.0	17.8
Loans to legal entities (hard currency)	4.6	4.4	4.9	6.6	7.3
Loans to individuals (KZT)	16.9	17.6	17.2	19.1	19.9
Loans to individuals (hard currency).....	14.4	14.1	5.8	3.9	4.7
Consumer Price Index inflation.....	6.8	8.0	14.9	14.7	8.7

Source: NBK

Exchange Rates (pages 160 to 161 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

In the first half of 2024, the Tenge showed a strengthening trend, supported by elevated foreign currency sales from the National Fund to finance budget transfers. However, in the second half of 2024, the Tenge came under significant pressure amid global US dollar appreciation, rising geopolitical tensions (which in particular, caused a sharp depreciation of the Russian rouble), and volatility in prices of key export commodities. In November 2024, the Tenge breached the threshold of 500 KZT per US dollar, amid low market liquidity and limited foreign currency supply.

Additional pressure came from higher demand for foreign currency, partly driven by increased budgetary injections into the economy. As a result, the Tenge depreciated by 15.5 per cent. over the year, from 454.69 to 525.10 KZT per US dollar.

To stabilize the market, the National Bank implemented a set of measures. From mid-November to December 2024, National Bank conducted foreign exchange interventions totalling around U.S.\$1.4 billion to smooth excessive exchange rate volatility and provide liquidity during periods of market shortage. In coordination with the Government of Kazakhstan, mandatory conversion of part of the quasi-sovereign sector's export revenues was reinstated in November 2024.

Additionally, the National Bank raised its policy rate by 100 basis points to 15.25 per cent., enhancing the attractiveness of Tenge-denominated assets. Throughout the year, FX sales from the National Fund to support budget transfers and purchases of bonds issued by Kazakhstani entities (amounting to U.S.\$10.2 billion) also helped support the currency. Between July and November 2024, the National Bank evenly sold U.S.\$984.8 million from its foreign exchange reserves to mirror previous foreign currency purchases related to the Government's acquisition of Kazatomprom shares into the National Fund.

In 2025, foreign exchange volatility has been driven by a decline in oil prices and increased demand for foreign currency from non-residents, amid risk-off sentiment triggered by U.S. tariff policy and shifting expectations regarding a potential resolution of the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

The foreign exchange supply is also supported by sales from the National Fund (U.S.\$8.5 billion for 2025) to facilitate transfers to the budget and from the National Bank reserves implemented to sterilise Tenge liquidity due to gold purchase in the domestic market (approximately U.S.\$6 billion per year). The National Bank intends to maintain the foreign currency share UAPF pension assets at around 40 per cent., with a planned purchase volume of up to US\$250 million in April 2025.

The National Bank maintained an active communication policy, regularly disclosing its foreign exchange operations along with their rationale, objectives, and amounts, to ensure transparency of its exchange rate policy.

Kazakhstan's Banking Industry (pages 162 to 175 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

Structure of the Kazakhstan Banking System

According to data published by the ARDFM, as of 1 January 2025, there were 21 commercial banks in Kazakhstan (excluding DBK and the NBK), among which 13 were banks with foreign participation (including 10 subsidiaries of foreign banks), and one of which was a 100.0 per cent. state-owned bank.

The Kazakhstan banking sector is highly concentrated. As of 1 January 2025, the five largest banks in the second tier accounted for 68.0 per cent. of total assets, 76.0 per cent. of total loans and 71.0 per cent. of total deposits of the banking sector.

Foreign Capital in the Banking Sector

On 19 July 2024, Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank PJSC, a large banking group, received approval to acquire Al Hilal Islamic Bank. On 23 August 2024, Lesha Bank received approval to acquire Bereke Bank.

BNK Finance Kazakhstan, a microfinance organisation owned by investors from South Korea, has been in the process of transformation into a second tier bank and is expected to apply for a banking licence following such transformation.

Banking Sector Reforms

In December 2024, the international rating agency S&P Global Ratings announced an upgrade in the position of the Republic of Kazakhstan in its BICRA (Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment) rating from Group "8" to "7".

Performance of the Banking Sector

As of 1 March 2025, the total capital of commercial banks was KZT 9,261 billion, compared to KZT 7,331 billion and KZT 5,612 billion as of March 2024 and 1 March 2023, respectively. During this period, the total assets of such banks increased to KZT 61,000 billion as of 1 March 2025 from KZT 51,963 billion as of 1 March 2024, which in turn increased from KZT 44,060 billion as of 1 March 2023. Cumulative liabilities amounted to KZT 51,739 billion as of 1 March 2025, compared to KZT 44,632 billion and KZT 38,448 billion as of 1 March 2024 and 1 March 2023, respectively. According to the Agency for Regulation and Development of the Financial Market of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as of 1 March 2025, the high-liquid assets in the Kazakh banking sector accounted for 30.0 per cent. of the total assets compared to 30.8 per cent. as of 1 March 2024. The share of non-working loans in the total volume of loans in the banking sector increased from 3.0 per cent. as of 1 March 2024 to 3.3 per cent. as of 1 March 2025.

Foreign Exchange Market (page 175 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

The largest share of transactions on the currency spot market occurs at the KASE. The NBK buys and sells currencies when it acts to influence exchange rates. The major currency traded is the U.S. dollar, with a trading volume of KZT 16.92 trillion in 2024, accounting for approximately 90.12 per cent. of total turnover (including currency swap operations). The second most frequently traded currency is the Russian rouble, with a trading volume of KZT 1,923.20 billion in 2024, which accounted for 84.32 per cent. of total turnover (including currency swap operations).

Capital Markets (pages 175 to 179 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

KASE

In 2024, the total volume of trades on the KASE was U.S.\$830.4 billion. Of this total volume, the foreign exchange market accounted for U.S.\$80.5 billion, money market (including currency swap transactions) accounted for U.S.\$722.2 billion, trading in government securities accounted for U.S.\$17.2 billion, trading in non-government securities accounted for U.S.\$10.5 billion, and trading in derivatives accounted for less than U.S.\$0.1 million.

For the period ended 31 May 2025, the total volume of trades in securities on the KASE was KZT 5.8 trillion and the total volume of trades in money markets (including repo and currency swap transactions) was KZT 121.9 trillion.

Pension Funds

As of 31 December 2024, the total pension assets in Kazakhstan were KZT 22,538.9 billion.

As of 31 December 2024, Kazakhstan's pension assets consisted of Government securities (41.4 per cent.), NBK notes (0 per cent.), non-government securities of foreign issuers (2.8 per cent.), foreign government securities (14.2 per cent.), securities of international financial institutions (1.7 per cent.), securities of non-government domestic issuers (15.0 per cent.), deposits in banks (3.1 per cent.), assets under external management (21.3 per cent.) and monetary funds on investment account and other assets (0.5 per cent.).

Government Securities

In 2024, NBK notes were issued in an aggregate amount of KZT 6,983 billion (U.S.\$13.5 billion), with maturities of 27-29 days.

7. Taxation

New Tax Code (page 194 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

The new tax code (the “**New Tax Code**”) will be adopted on 1 January 2026. The New Tax Code introduces several new tax policies including:

- 1) VAT rate increase from 12 per cent. to 16 per cent. (10 per cent. for the healthcare sector);
- 2) A lowering of the VAT threshold from KZT 78.6 million to KZT 40 million;
- 3) Abolition of social tax and mandatory employer pension contributions, which reduces the burden on the Labour Remuneration Fund;
- 4) Stimulation of processing industries through corporate income tax rate differentiation: (i) 25 per cent. for the banking sector and gambling, (ii) 10 per cent. for financial leasing, (iii) 3 per cent. for agricultural producers, (iv) for the social sector – 5 per cent. starting from 1 January 2026 and 10 per cent. starting from 1 January 2027;
- 5) Investment incentives such as tax incentives for investment in fixed assets;
- 6) Tax simplification for SMEs through optimisation of a special tax regime for the self-employed, on the basis of simplified declaration, for peasant or farming households;
- 7) Simplification of tax payments for tax payers through a reduction of tax reporting by 30 per cent. and a reduction in the number of tax payments by 20 per cent.;
- 8) Improving the efficiency of tax incentives through the elimination of 20 per cent. of ineffective tax incentives; and
- 9) Improving tax administration through a service model of tax administration and VAT reform through digital solutions.

8. Overview of the Programme

Method of Issue (pages 2 to 3 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

The section entitled “Overview of the Programme—Method of Issue” of the Base Offering Memorandum is amended and restated as follows:

At least 20% of the maximum number of the Notes offered for sale in connection with the Programme will be offered for sale through the KASE and/or AIX as part of the issuance.

9. Clearing and Settlement

Payment, Settlement and Transfer in the KASE or AIX and the Central Securities Depository JSC or AIX CSD (pages 186 to 187 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

The name of the section entitled “Clearing and Settlement—Payment, Settlement and Transfer in the AIX and the AIX CSD” of the Base Offering Memorandum is amended to “Clearing and Settlement—Payment, Settlement and Transfer in the KASE or AIX and the Central Securities Depository JSC or AIX CSD”. The section is supplemented with the following information:

KASE

The Central Securities Depository JSC is responsible for maintaining the system of securities holders' registers in Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan issuers may offer their securities in the other jurisdictions and on stock exchanges located in other jurisdictions (subject to statutory restrictions, including the requirement to offer a portion of such securities on the domestic stock market). The main securities trading platform in Kazakhstan is the KASE, whose members include Kazakhstan's leading banks, investment companies and brokers.

AIX

Notes offering will be made through the book-building platform of the trading system of the AIX in accordance with the AIX Market Rules and relevant AIX Market Notice. The payment and settlement will be made through the settlement system of the AIX CSD (as defined below) in accordance with the rules and regulations of the AIX CSD (the “**AIX CSD Rules**”), in particular delivery of the Notes through the system of the AIX CSD and the account of AIX CSD at Euroclear, on or about relevant closing date.

In order to participate in the offering of Notes, take delivery of Notes and trade Notes on the AIX, investors are required to have an account opened with a brokerage company admitted as an AIX Trading Member and an AIX CSD Participant. Notes will be held on behalf of investors in the relevant AIX Trading Member's custodial account at AIX CSD.

The Issuer expects that custodial and depository links have been established between Euroclear and the AIX CSD, with AIX CSD maintaining an account with Euroclear, to facilitate the initial issue of the Notes and cross-market transfers of the Notes associated with secondary market trading.

9. General Information

Admission to Trading (page 200 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

The section entitled “General Information—Admission to Trading” of the Base Offering Memorandum is supplemented with the following information:

The Programme and Tranches of Notes may also be listed and admitted to trading on the AIX and/or KASE.

Litigation and arbitration (pages 200 to 202 of the Base Offering Memorandum)

The section entitled “General Information—Litigation and arbitration” of the Base Offering Memorandum is supplemented with the following information:

With effect from 12 December 2024, Kazakhstan and the Stati Claimants mutually and irrevocably released and discharged all claims arising from and in relation to the arbitration.

SELLING RESTRICTIONS

United States

Each Dealer has represented and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree that except as permitted by the Programme Agreement it will offer the Notes for resale in the U.S. initially only to persons who they reasonably believe to be QIBs in reliance on Rule 144A and outside the U.S. in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S. Terms used in this paragraph have the respective meanings given to them by Regulation S.

The Notes are being offered and sold outside the U.S. in accordance with Regulation S. The Programme Agreement provides that Dealers may through their respective U.S. affiliates resell a portion of the Notes within the U.S. only to QIBs in reliance on Rule 144A.

In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of the offering of the Notes, an offer or sale of Notes within the U.S. by a dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act if such offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with Rule 144A, or another available exemption from registration under the Securities Act.

United Kingdom

Each Dealer has represented and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree that:

- (a) in relation to any Notes which have a maturity of less than a year (i) it is a person whose ordinary activities involve it in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of its business and (ii) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell any Notes other than to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or as agent) for the purposes of their businesses or who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses where the issue of the Notes would otherwise constitute a contravention of Section 19 of the FSMA by the Issuer;
- (b) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of the Notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer; and
- (c) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Kazakhstan

Each Dealer has represented and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree that it will not, directly or indirectly, offer for subscription or purchase or issue invitations to subscribe for or buy or sell the Notes or distribute any draft or definitive document in relation to any such offer, invitation or sale in Kazakhstan except in compliance with the laws of Kazakhstan.

A Kazakhstan resident may freely purchase and sell the Notes, subject to compliance with the restrictions set forth in this Supplement or the Base Offering Memorandum, any Final Terms and with applicable laws

Singapore

Each Dealer has acknowledged, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to acknowledge, that neither this Supplement nor the Base Offering Memorandum has been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, each Dealer has represented, warranted and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent, warrant and agree, that it has not offered or sold any Notes or caused the Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase and will not offer or sell any Notes or cause the Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, and has not circulated or distributed, nor will it circulate or distribute, this Supplement, the Base Offering Memorandum or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or

invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Notes, whether directly or indirectly, to any persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 of Singapore, as modified or amended from time to time (the “SFA”)) pursuant to Section 274 of the SFA or (ii) to an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA) pursuant to and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Where there is any inconsistency between the information contained in the Base Offering Memorandum and the information contained herein, the information contained herein shall prevail.

Save as disclosed in this Supplement, there has been no other significant new factor, material mistake or material inaccuracy relating to information included in the Base Offering Memorandum which may affect the assessment of the Notes issued under the Programme since the publication of the Base Offering Memorandum.

Admission to Trading

Where the Issuer and each relevant Dealer so agree before the Issue Date for the relevant Series, application will be made to admit certain Series of Notes issued under the Programme to the Official List and to trading on the Market. The relevant Final Terms for any Note will indicate whether or not such application has been made.

However, Notes may be issued pursuant to the Programme which will not be admitted to the Official List or admitted to trading on the Market or admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation on any other listing authorities, stock exchanges, regulated markets and/or quotation systems or which will be admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation on any other listing authorities, stock exchanges, regulated markets and/or quotation systems as the Issuer and each relevant Dealer may agree.

The Programme and Tranches of Notes may also be listed and admitted to trading on the KASE and/or AIX.