

SkyBridge Invest JSC

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

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SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Management of SkyBridge Invest JSC (hereinafter – the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively – the “Group”) is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2025 and the financial results of its activities, cash flows and changes in equity for the year ended on these dates, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter – IFRS).

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for:

- properly selecting and applying accounting policies;
- presenting information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- application of reasonable and expedient estimates and;
- providing additional disclosures when compliance with the requirements of IFRS is insufficient for users of the consolidated financial statements to understand the impact of transactions, as well as other events and conditions on the financial position and financial results of the Group's operations; and
- assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future.

Management is also responsible for:

- designing, implementing and maintaining the effective and reliable functionality of the internal control system of the Group;
- maintaining adequate accounting system, that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's transactions and allowing the preparation of information about the Group's financial position at any time with reasonable accuracy, and to ensure compliance of financial statements with IFRS;
- maintaining statutory accounting records in compliance with legislation and accounting standards of the Republic of Kazakhstan and IFRS;
- adopting measures within its competence to safeguard assets of the Group; and
- preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025 were approved by management on 03 April 2026.



Omarzhanov T.
Chairman of the Management Board


Kassymbayeva Sh.
Chief Accountant

03 April 2026
Almaty, the Republic of Kazakhstan

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the member and the management of the SkyBridge Invest JSC

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of SkyBridge Invest JSC (hereinafter – the Company) and its subsidiary (hereinafter – the Group) which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position on 31 December 2024, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2024, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes (hereinafter – the consolidated financial statements).

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group on 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The basis for the expression of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Our responsibilities in accordance with these standards are described further in the “Auditor’s Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements” section of our report.

We are independent of SkyBridge Invest JSC in accordance with the *International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

We draw attention to Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements, which discloses information about the Group’s financial performance for the year ended 31 December 2025. Management has assessed the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern and concluded that the application of the going concern principle is appropriate. As of the reporting date, the Group’s assets exceed its liabilities, and during the reporting period the Group generated positive cash flow from operating activities.

Based on the audit procedures performed, we consider that management’s use of the going concern basis in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is appropriate.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information disclosed in Note 33 to these consolidated financial statements. The other information includes fiduciary (trust) operations related to asset management services provided to investment funds and other companies, which involve the Group making decisions on the placement of the assets received. Assets held in trust are not included in the Group’s statement of financial position.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether there are material inconsistencies between the other information and the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement in this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of management for the preparation of consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS and for the internal control system that management considers necessary to prepare consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue to operate continuously, for disclosing, as appropriate, information related to business continuity, and for preparing statements based on the going concern assumption, unless management intends to liquidate the Group, terminate its activity or when it does not have any other real alternative, except liquidation or termination of activity.

Those responsible for corporate governance are responsible for overseeing the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Responsibility of the auditor for the audit of consolidated financial statements

Our goal is to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report containing our opinion.

Reasonable assurance represents a high degree of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always reveal material misstatement, if any. Misstatements may be the result of fraud or error and are considered material if it can reasonably be assumed that, individually or collectively, it may affect the economic decisions of users based on these financial statements.

We apply professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit as part of the audit conducted in accordance with the International Auditing Standards. In addition we do the following:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of financial statements due to fraud or error; develop and perform audit procedures in response to these risks; obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is greater than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from error, because fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission or misrepresentation, or override of internal controls;
- obtain an understanding of the internal control system related to the audit for the purpose of developing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control system;
- evaluate the appropriateness of the accounting policies applied and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures prepared by management;
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether there is a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. your activities. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to address the relevant disclosures in the financial statements in our independent auditor's report or, if those disclosures are insufficient, modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on audit evidence obtained up to the date of our independent auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to become unable to continue as a going concern;
- evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements, their structure and content, including disclosures, and assessing whether the financial statements and their underlying transactions and events present a fair view of them.

We communicate with those charged with corporate governance, bringing to their attention, including information about the planned scope and timing of the audit, and significant issues that have attracted the attention of the auditor, including significant deficiencies in the internal control system that we identified during the audit process.


Kenzhekulov Adilzhan
Audit partner
IAC Russell Bedford A+ Partners LLP

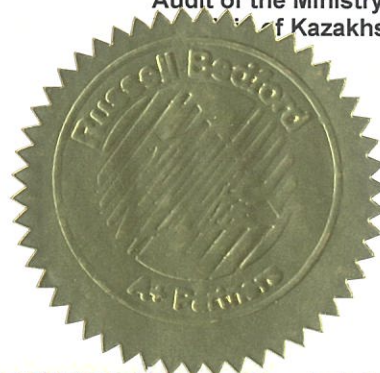
The qualification certificate of the auditor
No. 1-PN 0001018 dated 30 January 2020

Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan.

03 April 2026


Sholpanay Kudalbergenova
General Director
IAC Russell Bedford A+ Partners LLP

The state license for engaging in audit activities
in the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 18013076,
issued by the Committee of Internal State
Audit of the Ministry of Finance of the
Republic of Kazakhstan on 3 July 2018



SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

In thousands of tenge	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	361,601	336,588
Commission receivables	7	220,890	310,670
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	92,237	703,236
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	9	265,006	258,821
Property and equipment	10	28,760	213,177
Intangible assets	11	90,267	49,055
Deferred corporate income tax assets	17	21,246	72,429
Current corporate income tax assets		43,469	1,240
Other assets	12	140,190	80,922
TOTAL ASSETS		1,263,666	2,026,138
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	13	855,015	855,015
Revaluation reserve and impairment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		296	(1,889)
Retained earnings		181,802	689,646
Total equity attributable to the shareholders of the parent		1,037,113	1,542,772
Non-controlling interests		581	–
Total equity		1,037,694	1,542,772
Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	14	–	126,859
Current corporate income tax liabilities		–	8,913
Loans payable	15	22,163	–
Other liabilities	16	203,809	347,594
Total liabilities		225,972	483,366
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,263,666	2,026,138

The notes on pages 5-37 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Chairman of the Management Board



Omarzhanov T.

Chief Accountant

Kassymbayeva Sh.

03 April 2026
Almaty, the Republic of Kazakhstan



SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

In thousands of tenge	Note	2025	2024
Commission income from fiduciary assets	18	153,446	139,023
Income from consulting and underwriting services	19	295,178	435,629
Income from brokerage and nominal holder services	20	1,199,189	2,986,861
Interest income	21	50,073	63,538
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		42,471	19,116
Net (loss)/gain from foreign currencies operations		(21,028)	195,534
Other income and expenses, net	25	(138,798)	6,663
Operating income		1,580,531	3,846,364
Personnel expenses	22	(1,096,883)	(1,512,220)
Agent expenses	23	(55,880)	(455,219)
General and administrative expenses	25	(724,323)	(486,446)
Expenses on brokerage services		(468,285)	(383,311)
Net loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(4,098)	(1,530)
Expected credit losses recovery/(accrual)	24	321,334	(141,912)
Depreciation and amortization		(23,094)	(26,072)
Finance expenses		(20,294)	(31,677)
Operating expenses		(2,071,523)	(3,038,387)
(Loss)/profit before corporate income tax expense		(490,992)	807,977
Corporate income tax expense	17	(51,183)	(151,420)
(Loss)/profit for the year		(542,175)	656,557
(Loss)/profit for the year attributable to:			
Shareholders of the parent		(542,756)	656,557
Non-controlling interests		581	–
Other comprehensive income for the year			
<i>Other comprehensive income to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met:</i>			
Net change in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(1,913)	4,079
Amount reclassified to profit or loss as a result of the disposal of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		4,098	1,530
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of corporate income tax		2,185	5,609
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year attributable to:			
Shareholders of the parent		(540,571)	662,166
Non-controlling interests		581	–
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(539,990)	662,166

The notes on pages 5 – 37 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Chairman of the Management Board



Omarzhanov T.

Chief accountant

Kassymbayeva Sh.

03 April 2026
Almaty, the Republic of Kazakhstan



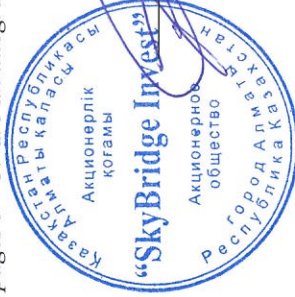
SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

In thousands of tenge	Share capital	Revaluation reserve and impairment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Total equity attributable to the shareholders of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total
At 31 December 2023	744,798	(7,498)	243,409	980,709	–	980,709
Profit for the year	–	–	656,557	656,557	–	656,557
Placement of own shares	110,217	–	–	110,217	–	110,217
Dividends paid	–	–	(210,320)	(210,320)	–	(210,320)
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	5,609	–	5,609	–	5,609
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	5,609	656,557	662,166	–	662,166
At 31 December 2024	855,015	(1,889)	689,646	1,542,772	–	1,542,772
(Loss)/income for the year	–	–	(542,756)	(542,756)	581	(542,175)
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control (Note 1)	–	–	34,912	34,912	–	34,912
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	2,185	–	2,185	–	2,185
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	2,185	(542,756)	(540,571)	581	(539,990)
At 31 December 2025	855,015	296	181,802	1,037,113	581	1,037,694

The notes on pages 5 – 37 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Chairman of the Management Board



Omarzhanov T.

Chief accountant

Kassymbayeva Sh.



03 April 2026
Almaty, the Republic of Kazakhstan

SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

In thousands of tenge	Note	2025	2024
Operating activities			
Profit/ (loss) before corporate income tax expense		(490,992)	807,977
Adjustments to reconcile profit before income tax to net cash flows			
Interest income accrued	21	(50,073)	(63,538)
Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets	10,11	61,918	74,620
Net (gain)/ loss from operations with financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(42,471)	(19,116)
Net change from operations with financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		2,185	5,609
Amortization of discount on loans issued to related parties		–	(3,516)
Change in accrued unused vacation reserves		5,651	(20,754)
Net unrealized gain on foreign currency transactions		21,133	(195,534)
Expected credit losses	24	(321,334)	141,912
Loss on disposal of investments	26	179,273	–
Income from write-off of liabilities	26	(22,546)	–
Accrued interest on lease	14	19,754	31,897
Change in working capital			
Sales of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		4,523,040	3,666,791
Acquisition of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		(4,531,976)	(3,623,092)
Sale of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		608,635	494,895
Acquisition of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		–	(941,520)
Change in commissions receivable		317,128	(165,285)
Change in other assets		(59,226)	(28,281)
Change in lease liabilities		11,232	38,637
Change in other liabilities		(149,742)	313,227
Cash flows received from/ (used in) operating activities		81,589	514,929
Interest received		4,516	10,651
Interest paid		(19,754)	(31,897)
Corporate income tax paid		(51,142)	(178,202)
Net cash flows received from/ (used in) operating activities		15,209	315,481
Investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment		(11,499)	(53,538)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		67,739	–
Purchase of intangible assets		(47,840)	(6,697)
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries		34,912	–
Issuing loans to related parties		–	(30,732)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		43,312	(90,967)
Financing activities			
Dividends paid	13	–	(210,320)
Shares issue		–	110,217
Proceeds from borrowings		24,663	–
Repayment of borrowings		(2,500)	–
Repayment of lease obligations		(42,658)	(38,477)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(20,495)	(138,580)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		38,026	85,934
Effect of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		(13,013)	85,249
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January		336,588	165,405
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December		361,601	336,588

The notes on pages 5 – 37 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Chairman of the Management Board



Omarzhanov T.

Chief accountant



Kassymbayeva Sh.

03 April 2026

Almaty, the Republic of Kazakhstan

SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (CONTINUED)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

SkyBridge Invest Joint Stock Company (hereinafter – the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (hereinafter together – the “Group”) was registered in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2003. The Group’s activities are regulated by the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for regulation and development of financial market (hereinafter – the “Agency”) and are performed based on the license No. 4.2.192/113 dated 20 July 2016, which allows to perform the following activities:

- 1) brokerage and dealing activities at the securities market with the right to keep clients’ accounts as a nominal holder;
- 2) investment portfolio management activities, including investment management without the right to attract voluntary pension contributions.

The Company's main activities include management of investment portfolios of joint stock investment and mutual funds, investment of clients’ assets in fiduciary management as well as brokerage and dealing activities with the right to keep clients’ accounts as a nominal holder and financial consulting services.

The Company has following licenses:

- 1) License No. 4.3.20 dated July 18, 2023 to conduct banking operations, issued by the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Regulation and Development of the Financial Market (types of activity: exchange operations with foreign currency, with the exception of exchange operations with cash foreign currency);
- 2) License No. 112018-012 dated November 21, 2018 to operate on the territory of the Astana International Financial Center, issued by the Astana International Financial Center Committee for Regulation of Financial Services (types of activity: making investments as a main participant, making investments as an agent, investment management, managing collective investment schemes, consulting on investments, organizing investment transactions).

The Company's main activities include managing investment portfolios of joint-stock investment and mutual funds, investing clients' assets under trust management, as well as brokerage and dealer activities with the right to maintain clients' accounts as a nominee holder, and providing financial consulting services.

Consolidated subsidiaries are represented as follows:

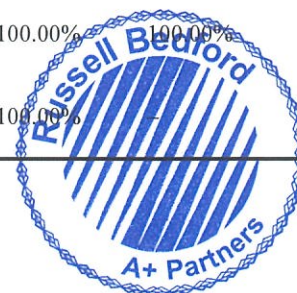
Name of the company	Country of establishment	Date of formation	Main activity	Participation rate, %	
				31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Private company SkyBridge Digital Finance Ltd.	Kazakhstan	08.09.2022	Financial services and investment activities	70.00%	100.00%

During 2025, the Company disposed of a 30% interest in a subsidiary to an individual, Mr. Y. Rakhimbekov, which resulted in a decrease in the investment in the subsidiary of 34,912 thousand tenge. The transaction did not result in a loss of control over the subsidiary.

Unconsolidated subsidiaries are represented as follows:

Name of the company	Country of establishment	Date of formation	Main activity	Participation rate, %	
				31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Open-ended investment company SBI Adamant Fund	Kazakhstan	07.04.2020	Investment portfolio management	100.00%	100.00%
SkyBridge Asset Management Sarl *	Luxembourg	26.03.2020	Managing alternative investment funds	–	100.00%
Private company of an open investment type Skybridge Growth and pre-IPO Fund	Kazakhstan	11.05.2022	Investment portfolio management	100.00%	100.00%
Public company of open investment type SBI Active Fund	Kazakhstan	03.09.2024	Investment portfolio management	100.00%	100.00%
Private company of an open investment type Altaira Invest Fund	Kazakhstan	27.11.2025	Investment portfolio management	100.00%	–

* The Company was liquidated during 2025.



SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (CONTINUED)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

In accordance with IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, the Group has determined that the subsidiary meets the criteria of an investment entity and is carried at fair value through profit or loss.

Shareholders

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group's shareholders were:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
SB Solutions LLP	100%	100.0%
	100%	100.0%

As of 31 December 2025, LLP "SB Solutions" has six members, none of whom holds a controlling interest. The largest member, Mr. A.B. Irishev, owns a 25% interest in the charter capital of LLP "SB Solutions." The interests of the other members range from 10% to 19%.

As at 31 December 2025 the address of the Group's registered office is: 14 floor, Capital Tower Business Center, 34, Abish Kekilbaily str., 050000, Almaty, the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter – "IFRSs").

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments.

Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements were presented in tenge, the currency of the economic environment in which the Group operates. For the purposes of these consolidated financial statements, the financial results and financial position of the Group are expressed in tenge (hereinafter - "tenge"), which is the functional and presentation currency for these consolidated financial statements.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies described below have been applied consistently by the Group in all reporting periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidation principles

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls a subsidiary when the Group is exposed to, or entitled to, variable income from participation in an investee and has the ability to exercise its power over the entity to influence the amount of that income. In particular, the Group consolidates investees over which it exercises de facto control. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date control is acquired until the date it ceases.

Acquisitions and sales of non-controlling interests

The Group treats acquisitions and disposals of non-controlling interests in its consolidated financial statements as transactions with shareholders. Any difference between the amount by which non-controlling interests have been adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and is attributable to the owners of the parent company.



3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Transactions between members of the Group, balances due on such transactions, and unrealized gains arising from these transactions are eliminated in the process of preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealized gains from transactions with associates are excluded from the consolidated financial statements in an amount equal to the Group's share in these organizations. Unrealized gains from transactions with associates are excluded from the consolidated financial statements in correspondence with the investment account in these entities. Unrealized losses are eliminated from the consolidated financial statements in the same way as profits, unless there is an indication of impairment.

Standards and interpretations adopted this year

The accounting policy adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements is consistent with that applied in the preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, except for the newly adopted standards and interpretations effective as at 1 January 2025. The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued, but not yet effective.

New and amended IFRS standards that came into effect this year

- Amendments to IAS 21 Currency Convertibility Limitations.

These amendments did not have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

New and revised IFRS standards issued but not yet effective

- IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements;
- IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures;
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments;
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11.

The Group's management does not expect that the application of these standards will have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in future reporting periods.

Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) and at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), at fair value at each reporting date.

Fair value is the price that would have been received for the sale of an asset or paid for the transfer of a liability in a transaction that is normally conducted between market participants at the valuation date. The fair value measurement assumes that a transaction to sell an asset or transfer a liability occurs:

- either in the main market for this asset or liability;
- or, in the absence of a primary market, in the most favorable market for the asset or liability.

The Group must have access to the main or most favorable market. The fair value of an asset or liability is measured using assumptions that market participants would use to determine the price of the asset or liability, assuming that market participants are acting in their best interests. The fair value measurement of a non-financial asset considers the ability of a market participant to generate economic benefits from using the asset in the best and most efficient way or selling it to another market participant who will use this asset in the best and most efficient way.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are acceptable in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, while maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.



3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fair value measurement (continued)

All assets and liabilities whose fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are classified within the hierarchy of fair value sources described below based on the lowest level of input data that is relevant to the overall fair value measurement:

- Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 – valuation models in which inputs that are relevant to fair value measurements that relate to the lowest level of the hierarchy are directly or indirectly observable in the market.
- Level 3 – valuation models in which inputs that are relevant to fair value measurements that relate to the lowest hierarchy level are not observable in the market.

In the case of assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a periodic basis, the Group determines the fact of transfer between levels of hierarchy sources, re-analyzing the classification (based on the initial data of the lowest level, which are significant for assessing the fair value as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Financial instruments

Initial recognition

Date of recognition

The purchase or sale of financial assets and liabilities on standard terms is recognized at the date of transaction, i.e. on the date when the Group undertakes to purchase an asset or liability. A purchase or sale on standard terms includes the purchase or sale of financial assets and liabilities within the framework of an agreement, under the terms of which the delivery of assets and liabilities is required within the period established by the rules or agreements adopted on the market.

Initial assessment

The classification of financial instruments upon initial recognition depends on the contractual terms and the business model used to manage the instruments. Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value, including transaction costs, unless financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value basis.

Categories of valuation of financial assets and liabilities

The Group classifies all its financial assets based on the business model used for asset management and the contractual terms of the assets as being valued at:

- Amortized cost;
- FVOCI;
- FVPL.

The Group classifies and evaluates creds and instruments held for trading in accordance with FVPL. The Group may, at its discretion, classify financial instruments as valued in accordance with FVPL, if such a classification eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistency in applying the principles of measurement or recognition.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, or at FVPL if they are held for trading and derivatives or are classified at the entity's discretion as measured at fair value.

Debt instruments valued at FVOCI

The Group evaluates debt instruments at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met:



3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (continued)

- the instrument is held in the framework of a business model, the goal of which is achieved both by obtaining the cash flows stipulated by the contract and by selling financial assets;
- the contractual terms of the financial asset comply with the SPPI test criteria.

FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, and gains or losses resulting from changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest income and gains or losses on changes in foreign exchange rates are recognized in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets at amortized cost. Upon derecognition, accumulated gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from the other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

Expected credit losses for debt instruments measured at FVOCI do not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the statement of financial position, which continue to be measured at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the reserve for expected credit losses that would have been created when the asset was measured at amortized cost is recognized in other comprehensive income as the accumulated impairment amount with the corresponding amounts recognized in profit or loss. The cumulative amount of losses recognized in other comprehensive income and estimate statements is reclassified to profit or loss upon derecognition of the asset.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, bank accounts and amounts due from credit institutions that mature within ninety days of the date of origination and are free from contractual encumbrances.

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Group does not reclassify financial assets after their initial recognition, except in certain cases, when it changes the financial asset management business model. Financial liabilities are never reclassified.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

Sale and repurchase agreements (“repos”) are treated as secured financing transactions. Securities sold under sale and repurchased agreements are retained in the statement of financial position and, in case the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or repledge them, reclassified as securities pledged under sale and repurchase agreements. The corresponding liability is presented within amounts due to credit institutions or customers.

Securities purchased under repurchase agreements with an obligation to resell (“reverse repos”) are included in cash and cash equivalents, due from credit institutions or loans to customers, as appropriate. The difference between the purchase price and the resale price represents interest income and is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the repo transaction using the effective interest method.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of consolidated financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) ceases to be recognized in the statement of financial position if:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Group transferred the right to receive cash flows from the asset or accepted the obligation to transfer the received cash flows in full without significant delay to a third party under the terms of a “transit” agreement; and
- the Group either (a) transferred almost all the risks and benefits of the asset, or (b) did not transfer but does not retain all the risks and benefits of the asset but transferred control of the asset.



3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

If the Group transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, while neither transferring, nor retaining practically all the risks and benefits associated with it, nor transferring control of the asset, such an asset is accounted for within the ongoing participation of the Group in this asset. Continuation of participation in the asset, which takes the form of a guarantee for the transferred asset, is measured at the lower of the initial carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of compensation that may be presented for payment to the Group.

Financial liabilities

Financial liability is derecognized when the relevant obligation is fulfilled, cancelled, or expires.

When replacing one existing financial obligation with another obligation to the same creditor, on substantially different conditions, or in the event of significant changes to the conditions of the existing obligation, the initial obligation is deregistered, and the new obligation is recorded with the recognition of the difference in the carrying amount of obligations in the composition profit or loss.

Expected credit losses recognition

The Group recognizes the estimated allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income in an amount equal to expected credit losses for the entire period if the credit loss has increased significantly since initial recognition. The Group does not reduce the carrying amount of a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income but recognizes an estimated reserve in other comprehensive income.

In determining whether there is a significant increase in the credit risk of a financial asset since its initial recognition, the Group focuses on changes in the risk of a default occurring over the life of the credit instrument, and not on changes in the amount of expected credit losses. If the terms and conditions of the cash flows for a financial asset stipulated by the agreement have been revised or modified and the recognition of the financial asset has not been terminated, the Group assesses whether the credit risk for the financial instrument has changed significantly by comparing:

- risk assessment of default as at the reporting date (based on modified contractual terms);
- risk assessment of the occurrence of default upon initial recognition (based on the initial unmodified contractual terms)

If there is no significant increase in credit risk, the Group recognizes an allowance for losses on a financial asset in the amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses, except for:

1. acquired or created credit-impaired financial assets;
2. trade receivables; and
3. lease receivables.

For financial assets referred to in paragraphs (1)-(3), the Group estimates the allowance for losses in the amount of expected credit losses for the entire term.

If in the previous reporting period the Group estimated the estimated allowance for losses on a financial instrument in an amount equal to the expected credit losses for the entire period, but as at the current reporting date determines that there is no significant increase in credit risk, then at the current reporting date the Group should evaluate the estimated a provision equal to 12-month expected credit losses.



3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Expected credit losses recognition (continued)

The Group recognizes, as profit or loss from impairment, the amount necessary to adjust the estimated allowance for losses to the amount of expected credit losses as at the reporting date.

For acquired or created credit-impaired financial assets, the Group recognizes favorable changes in expected credit losses for the whole term as a recovery of impairment losses, even if the expected credit losses for the whole period are less than the expected credit losses that were included in the estimated cash flows at initial recognition.

Assessment of expected credit losses the Group estimates expected credit losses on a financial instrument in a manner that reflects:

- an unbiased and weighted amount of probability, determined by assessing the range of possible results;
- the time value of money;
- reasonable and confirmed information about past events, current conditions and projected future economic conditions available at the reporting date.

The maximum period considered in assessing expected credit losses is the maximum period under the contract (including extension options) during which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

To achieve the goal of recognizing expected credit losses for the entire period arising from a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, it may be necessary to assess a significant increase in credit risk on a group basis, for example, by analyzing information indicating a significant increase in credit risk for a group or subgroup of financial instruments. This ensures that the Group achieves the goal of recognizing expected credit losses for the entire period in the event of a significant increase in credit risk, even if confirmation of such a significant increase in credit risk at the level of an individual instrument is not yet available.

Taxation

The current corporate income tax charge is calculated in accordance with the regulations of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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

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

In addition, the Republic of Kazakhstan has various operating taxes applicable to the activities of the Group. These taxes, in addition to corporate income tax, are included in the statement of comprehensive income as general and administrative expenses.

Property and equipment

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

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



3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Property and equipment (continued)

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

	<i>Useful life in years</i>
Capital improvements of leased office	4-5
Machinery and equipment	3-10
Motor vehicles	10
Furniture	5-10

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each financial year-end. Costs related to running repairs and renewals are charged when incurred and included in other operating expenses, unless they qualify for capitalization.

Leases

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognizes the right-of-use assets at the lease commencement date (i.e., the date on which the underlying asset becomes available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, adjusted for revaluation of lease liabilities. The initial cost of the right-of-use assets includes the amount of the recognized lease liabilities, the initial direct costs incurred, and the lease payments made on or before the lease commencement date, less the lease incentive payments received. If the Group does not have sufficient confidence that it will acquire ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized right-of-use asset is amortised on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term. Right-of-use assets are reviewed for impairment.

Lease liabilities

At the lease commencement date, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments that will be made over the lease term. Lease payments include fixed payments (including substantially fixed payments) less any incentive payments on leases receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, and amounts that are expected to be paid under liquidation value guarantees. Lease payments also include the exercise price of the purchase option if there is sufficient confidence that the Group will exercise the option, and the payment of lease termination penalties if the lease term reflects the Group's potential exercise of the lease termination option. Variable lease payments that are independent of the index or the rate are recognized as expenses in the period in which an event or condition occurs that leads to such payments. To calculate the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the weighted average rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan on loans issued or the rate of attraction of additional borrowed funds at the start date of the lease, if the interest rate stipulated in the lease agreement cannot be easily determined.

After the lease commencement date, the amount of the lease liability increases to reflect the accrual of interest and decreases to reflect the lease payments made. In addition, in the event of a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in substantially fixed lease payments, or a change in the valuation of the option to purchase the underlying asset, the carrying amount of the lease liability is revalued.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the recognition exemption for short-term leases to short-term leases (i.e., leases that have a maximum lease term of 12 months at the start of the lease and that do not contain a purchase option). The Group also applies the recognition exemption for leases of low-value assets to office equipment leases. Lease payments for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as lease expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Significant judgments in determining the lease term in option-to-extend the contracts

The Group defines a lease term as a non-cancellable lease period, together with periods for which an option to extend the lease is available if there is sufficient certainty that it will be exercised, or periods for which an option to terminate the lease is available if there is sufficient certainty that it will not be exercised.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets include software, license agreements, and a trading platform as part of other intangible assets. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost at initial recognition. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

	Useful life, in years
Licenses	2-7
Software	1-10
Other intangible assets	1-10

Provisions

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

Retirement and other employee benefit obligations

The Group does not have any additional pension arrangements separate from the State pension system of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which requires current contributions by the employer calculated as a percentage of current gross salary payments. These expenses are charged in the period the related salaries are earned. The Group has no post-retirement benefits requiring accrual.

Share capital

Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. External costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares, other than on a business combination, are shown as a deduction from the proceeds in equity.

Any excess of the fair value of consideration received over the par value of shares issued is recognised as additional paid-in capital.

Dividends

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



3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fiduciary assets

Assets held in fiduciary capacity are not reported in the consolidated financial statements, as they are not the assets of the Group. These assets are reflected in off-balance sheet accounts. Accounting for fiduciary assets is consistent with the Group's accounting policy.

Contingent assets and liabilities

A contingent asset is not recognized in the statement of financial position but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

A contingent liability is recognized in the consolidated financial statements if, as a result of a particular event in the past, the Group has a legal or voluntary obligation, the settlement of which is likely to require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits, and the amount of the obligation can be measured in monetary terms with a sufficient reliability. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements when it is unlikely that an outflow of resources due to their redemption will occur.

Revenue and expense recognition

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

Interest and similar income and expense

The Group calculates interest revenue on debt financial assets measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the effective interest rate, but not future credit losses. The carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted if the Group revises its estimates of payments or receipts.

The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original effective interest rate and the change in carrying amount is recorded as interest revenue or expense.

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

Revenue

The Group earns income from a diverse range of services it provides to its customers.

Fee and commission income

Commission income obtained for rendering the services during a certain period of time are accrued during this period. These items include commission income and fees.

Fees arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party – such as where the Group's performance obligation is the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses – are recognized on completion of the underlying transaction. Fees or components of fees that are linked to certain performance obligations are recognized after fulfilling the corresponding criteria. When the contract provides for a variable consideration, fee and commission income is only recognized to the extent that it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Commissions received for the provision of services during a certain period of time are accrued during this period as the relevant duties are fulfilled. Such items include commission income and remuneration for asset management, income from the services of a nominee broker custody and other management and consulting services.



3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenue and expense recognition (continued)

Expenses

Expenses are recognised on an accrual basis when the services are provided to the Group.

Foreign currency recalculation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Kazakhstani tenge, which is the Group’s functional and presentation currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency market rate at the date of the transaction established by the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated in the functional currency at the official exchange rate established by the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange (hereinafter – the “KASE”) and valid at the reporting date. Gains and losses resulting from the translation of foreign currency transactions are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as gains less losses from foreign currencies – exchange rate differences.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the official exchange rates established by KASE as at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the official exchange rates established by KASE at the date when the fair.

Differences between the contractual exchange rate of a transaction in a foreign currency and the market exchange rate on the date of the transaction are included in gains less losses from dealing in foreign currencies.

The market exchange rates as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 were:

	2025	2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
US dollars	521.31	469.44	505.53	525.11
Russian ruble	6.28	5.08	6.42	4.99
Chinese yuan	72.59	65.25	71.90	71.72
Euro	590.15	507.86	593.44	546.74

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

For application of the Group’s accounting policies, management has used its judgments and made estimates in determining the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements. The most significant use of judgments and estimates are as follows:

Accounting of an enterprise as an investment organization

Companies that meet the definition of an investment Group under IFRS 10 should measure their subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss, rather than consolidate them. The criteria that define an investment organization are as follows:

- An organization that receives funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing investment management services to that investors;
- An organization that makes a commitment to investors that the purpose of its business is to invest funds solely for the purpose of generating value-added income, investment income, or both;
- An entity that evaluates and determines the performance of virtually all of its investments based on their fair value.



4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

Accounting of an enterprise as an investment organization(continued)

The Group's charter documents detail its purpose - to provide investors with investment management services, which include investments in stocks, fixed income securities and private investments with the aim of generating profits in the form of investment income and capital gains.

The Group reports to its investors through quarterly investment information, and to its management through internal management reports based on fair value. All investments are carried at fair value to the extent permitted by IFRS in the Group's consolidated financial statements. The Group has a clearly documented exit strategy for all its investments.

The Board also concluded that the Group meets the additional characteristics of an investment entity, as it has more than one investment; the Group's ownership interests are primarily in the form of shares; it has more than one investor, and its investors are not related parties. The Management Board concluded that the Group meets the definition of an investment entity. These findings will be constantly reviewed when any of these criteria or characteristics change.

Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities as reported in the statement of financial position cannot be determined based on prices in an active market, they are determined using various valuation models, including mathematical models. The inputs for such models are determined based on the observable market, if possible; otherwise, judgment is required to determine fair value.

Expected credit losses

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

- the Group's internal credit grading model, which assigns PDs to the individual grades;
- the Group's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment;
- development of ECL models, including the various formulae and the choice of inputs;
- identification of the relationships between macroeconomic scenarios and economic data, for example, unemployment rate and collateral value, as well as the impact on the probability of default (PD), the value at risk of default (EAD) and the level of loss in default (LGD);
- selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models.

Lease - estimation of the rate of raising additional borrowed funds.

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease.



SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (CONTINUED)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

Taxation

Kazakhstan currently has a single Tax Code that regulates main taxation matters. The existing taxes include value added tax, corporate income tax, social and other taxes. Implementation of these regulations is often unclear or non-existent and an insignificant amount of precedents has been established. Tax declarations, together with other legal compliance areas (as examples, customs and currency control matters) are subject to review and investigation by a number of authorities, which are enabled by law to impose severe fines, penalties and interest charges. These facts create tax risks in Kazakhstan substantially more significant than typically found in countries with more developed tax systems.

Management believes that the Group follows the tax laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan regulating its operations. However, the risk remains that relevant authorities could take differing positions about interpretive tax issues.

5. GOING CONCERN

The Group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that assets will be realized and liabilities will be settled in the normal course of business.

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group's financial performance reflects the impact of current market and operational conditions. The Group's management has analyzed the financial results, current financial position, and expected cash flows.

As of the reporting date, the Group's assets exceed its liabilities by KZT 1,037,694 thousand. In addition, during the reporting period, the Group generated positive cash flow from operating activities. Management has also developed and is implementing measures aimed at improving operational efficiency and enhancing the Group's financial performance.

Based on this analysis, management has concluded that the Group has sufficient resources to continue its operations in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

In thousands of tenge	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Loans provided under reverse repo transactions	276,102	184,002
Current accounts in Kazakhstan banks	71,615	13,074
Cash in brokerage accounts in foreign currency	12,303	122,116
Cash in brokerage accounts in Kazakhstani banks	1,458	911
Current accounts in Kazakhstani banks in foreign currency	123	16,198
Cash on hand	–	287
	361,601	336,588

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, cash and cash equivalents were denominated in the following currencies:

In thousands of tenge	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Tenge	301,447	198,274
US dollar	54,773	132,941
Chinese yuan	5,252	–
Russian ruble	123	–
Euro	6	5,373
	361,601	336,588

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, cash and cash equivalents are neither impaired nor past due. As at 31 December 2025, the Group entered into reverse repurchase agreements on KASE. The subject of these agreements are government securities of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan (31 December 2024: government securities of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kazakhstan Sustainability Fund and the Eurasian Development Bank) received as collateral. The fair value of collateral for these transactions as at 31 December 2025, amounted to 246,930 thousand tenge (31 December 2024: amounted to 184,002 thousand tenge).



SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (CONTINUED)

7. COMMISSION RECEIVABLES

In thousands of tenge	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Commission receivable for consulting services	116,908	412,421
Commission receivable for brokerage services	98,296	80,543
Commission receivable for assets management	51,979	40,678
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	(46,293)	(222,972)
	220,890	310,670

The commissions receivables were denominated in following currencies:

In thousands of tenge	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Tenge	102,277	100,963
US dollar	118,613	209,707
	220,890	310,670

For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, the movement in allowance for expected credit losses on receivables compromised the following:

In thousands of tenge	2025	2024
As at 1 January	222,972	143,497
Accrued for the year	(176,679)	79,475
As at 31 December	46,293	222,972

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

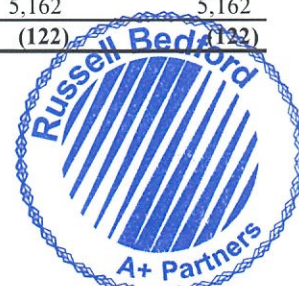
In thousands of tenge	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Bonds of foreign issuers		
Without rating	–	106,910
Bonds of Kazakhstani issuers		
Without rating	–	194,420
Eurobonds of Kazakhstan financial institutions		
With credit rating from BB- to BB+	–	101,466
Eurobonds of Kazakhstan non-financial institutions		
With credit rating from BBB- to BBB+	92,237	300,440
	92,237	703,236

Below is an analysis of the changes in gross book value for debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income:

Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Stage 1	Total
As at 31 December 2024	703,236	703,236
Purchased assets	–	–
Sold assets	(608,635)	(608,635)
Changes in accrued interest	4,516	4,516
Fair value revaluation	(3,968)	(3,968)
Forex loss	(2,912)	(2,912)
As at 31 December 2025	92,237	92,237

Fair value revaluation includes changes in allowance for ECL. Below is an analysis of changes in the respective allowance for ECL for debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income:

Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Stage 1	Total
As at 31 December 2024	(5,284)	(5,284)
Recovery of the reserve	5,162	5,162
As at 31 December 2025	(122)	(122)



SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (CONTINUED)

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

In thousands of tenge	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries		
Private company of an open investment type Skybridge Growth and pre-IPO Fund	6,985	4,335
Open-ended investment company SBI Adamant Fund	8,034	4,201
Public company of open investment type SBI Active Fund	10,003	4,828
Open-ended investment company Altaira Invest Fund	5,177	–
Foreign companies' equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
Without rating	36,137	32,061
Debt instruments at fair value through profit and loss of Kazakhstani companies		
With credit rating from BBB- to BBB+	198,670	213,396
	265,006	258,821

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

Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries

Investments in Open-ended investment company SBI Adamant Fund

Open-ended investment company SBI Adamant Fund (hereinafter referred to as «Adamant Fund») was established and registered in the DIFC jurisdiction in accordance with the applicable DIFC laws and regulations. Since 2020, the Company has been the management company of the Adamant Fund.

Investments in a Private Open Investment Company Skybridge Growth and Pre-IPO Fund

Private Public Investment Company Skybridge Growth and Pre-IPO Fund («Pre-IPO Fund»), a private open investment company, was established and registered under the jurisdiction and AIFC regulations and rules.

Investments in a Public company of open investment type SBI Active Fund

The public open-end investment company SBI Active Fund was established and registered in the jurisdiction of the AIFC in accordance with the current regulations and rules of the AIFC. The main focus of the fund is investing in bonds, shares and ETFs of companies in developed and emerging markets.

Investments in a Private Open Investment Company Altaira Invest Fund

Altaira Invest Fund, a private open-ended investment company, was established and registered in the DIFC jurisdiction in accordance with the applicable DIFC laws and regulations. The Company acts as the management company of Altaira Invest Fund.



SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (CONTINUED)

10. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

In thousands of tenge	Vehicles	Machinery and equipment	Other	Right-of-use assets	Total
Initial cost					
At 1 January 2024	116,781	55,259	37,516	135,133	344,689
Additions	37,000	9,550	5,266	38,638	90,454
Disposals	(46,770)	(459)	(604)	–	(47,833)
At 31 December 2024	107,011	64,350	42,178	173,771	387,310
Additions	–	1,332	10,167	–	11,499
Disposals	(90,000)	(4,752)	(13,653)	(173,771)	(282,176)
At 31 December 2025	17,011	60,930	38,692	–	116,633
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2024	(29,208)	(43,876)	(30,489)	(13,512)	(117,085)
Charge for the year	(10,448)	(4,821)	(4,148)	(48,548)	(67,965)
Disposals	10,134	459	324	–	10,917
At 31 December 2024	(29,522)	(48,238)	(34,313)	(62,060)	(174,133)
Charge for the year	(7,675)	(5,134)	(3,657)	(38,824)	(55,290)
Disposals	23,658	9,541	7,467	100,884	141,550
At 31 December 2025	(13,539)	(43,831)	(30,503)	–	(87,873)
Net book value					
At 31 December 2024	77,489	16,112	7,865	111,711	213,177
At 31 December 2025	3,472	17,099	8,189	–	28,760

As at 31 December 2025 the value of fully amortized property and equipment in use amounted to 161,991 thousand tenge (31 December 2024: 116,530 thousand tenge).

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

In thousands of tenge	Licenses	Software	Intangible assets under development	Other	Total
Initial cost					
At 1 January 2024	6,525	64,360	–	51	70,936
Additions	–	6,697	–	–	6,697
At 31 December 2024	6,525	71,057	–	51	77,633
Additions	1,403	4,799	42,387	–	48,589
Disposals	(3,398)	(522)	–	(51)	(3,971)
At 31 December 2025	4,530	75,334	42,387	–	122,251
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2024	(4,681)	(17,191)	–	(51)	(21,923)
Charge for the year	(1,844)	(4,811)	–	–	(6,655)
At 31 December 2024	(6,525)	(22,002)	–	(51)	(28,578)
Charge for the year	(31)	(6,597)	–	–	(6,628)
Disposals	2,649	522	–	51	3,222
At 31 December 2025	(3,907)	(28,077)	–	–	(31,984)
Net book value					
At 31 December 2024	–	49,055	–	–	49,055
At 31 December 2025	623	47,257	42,387	–	90,267

During the reporting period, the Group capitalized costs of software development carried out by third-party contractors. This software is recognized as intangible assets under development and is not amortized until the asset is ready for use.



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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (CONTINUED)

12. OTHER ASSETS

In thousands of tenge	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Advances paid for goods and services	56,284	42,367
Other trade receivable	46,500	–
Office rental guarantee payments	14,577	7,764
Deferred expenses	10,364	11,327
Restricted funds on the KASE accounts	8,881	9,261
Other assets	3,584	10,203
	140,190	80,922

13. SHARE CAPITAL

As of 31 December 2025, the Company's share capital amounted to KZT 855,015 thousand (31 December 2024: KZT 855,015 thousand).

On 8 April 2024, the Board of Directors resolved to increase the Company's share capital through the issuance of 70,202 ordinary shares. As a result of this issuance, the Company's share capital increased by KZT 110,217 thousand.

No dividends were declared or paid in 2025 (dividends of KZT 210,320 thousand were declared and paid in 2024).

14. LEASE LIABILITIES

In thousands of tenge	Lease obligation
At 1 January 2025	126,859
Interest expense	19,754
Additions	11,232
Payments	(51,021)
Disposals	(106,824)
At 31 December 2025	–

15. LOANS PAYABLE

In thousands of tenge	Currency	Maturity	Interest rate	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
IndIT Limited PC	KZT	22.05.2026	7.00%	11,667	–
Rakhimbekov Y.	KZT	24.05.2026	0.00%	10,000	–
Interest				496	–
Total				22,163	–

16. OTHER LIABILITIES

In thousands of tenge	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Accrued commission expenses	46,620	47,530
Taxes payable other than corporate income tax	43,950	46,090
Accrual for unused vacations	41,673	44,775
Deferred income	25,277	–
Accounts payable	23,545	9,255
Advances received	7,000	–
Salary payable	–	175,509
Other liabilities	15,744	24,435
	203,809	347,594

Deferred income represents funding received by the Group from Visa International Service Association under an agreement for the launch of a Visa crypto card through a Visa issuer. This funding is non-refundable provided that the Group obtains approval on the VISA portal by 30 September 2026. If these conditions are not met within the specified period, the Group will be required to repay the full amount of the funding received.



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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (CONTINUED)

17. CORPORATE INCOME TAX EXPENSE

In thousands of tenge	2025	2024
Current corporate income tax expense	–	183,240
Deferred tax overcharged in previous years	–	5,308
Deferred corporate income tax expense/(benefit)	51,183	(37,128)
Corporate income tax expense	51,183	151,420
	2025	2024
(Loss)/profit before corporate income tax	(490,992)	807,977
Statutory tax rate	20%	20%
Estimated income tax expenses at the statutory rate	(98,198)	161,595
Non-taxable income from securities listed on KASE on the date of accrual of such income	(8,494)	(3,517)
Non-taxable income from activities in the AIFC	(25,284)	(23,011)
Changes in unrecognized deferred tax assets	96,646	(49,581)
Non-deductible expenses from activities in the AIFC	62,766	17,603
Other non-deductible expenses	23,747	48,331
Total corporate income tax expense	51,183	151,420

Kazakhstan legal entities are obliged to file corporate income tax declarations. In accordance with the tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, corporate income tax rate for 2025 and 2024 was 20%.

Deferred corporate income tax assets and liabilities as at 31 December and their movements for the respective years comprise the following:

Tax effect of deductible temporary differences	31 December 2023	Origination and reversal of temporary differences in the statement of profit or loss	31 December 2024	Origination and reversal of temporary differences in the statement of profit or loss	31 December 2025
Tax loss carried forward	49,581	(49,581)	–	96,646	96,646
Impairment of available-for-sale securities	–	15,431	15,431	(15,431)	–
Accrued unused vacations expenses	4,001	4,151	8,152	(1,130)	7,022
Expected credit losses	28,699	15,896	44,595	(35,336)	9,259
Lease liabilities	25,340	32	25,372	(25,372)	–
Other taxes	470	(470)	–	1,110	1,110
Property and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets	(23,112)	(9,146)	(32,258)	28,731	(3,527)
Other	(97)	11,234	11,137	(3,755)	7,382
Unrecognized tax asset	(49,581)	49,581	–	(96,646)	(96,646)
Net deferred corporate income tax assets	35,301	37,128	72,429	(51,183)	21,246



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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (CONTINUED)

18. COMMISSION INCOME FROM FIDUCIARY ASSETS

The Group's revenue under contracts with customers is mainly represented by commission income from trust and asset management activities.

In thousands of tenge	2025	2024
Commission income from third-party asset management	87,635	97,043
Fee and commission income from related party asset management	65,811	41,980
	153,446	139,023

In accordance with the contracts for asset management, the Company receives success fees from the actual income received / client remuneration on financial instruments, depending on the type of income received or on the size of assets under the asset management.

19. INCOME FROM CONSULTING AND UNDERWRITING SERVICES

In thousands of tenge	2025	2024
Income from consulting services	292,678	376,454
Income from underwriting services	2,500	59,175
	295,178	435,629

20. INCOME FROM BROKERAGE AND NOMINAL HOLDER SERVICES

	2025	2024
Income from nominal holder services	511,308	2,821,132
Income from brokerage activities	687,881	165,729
	1,199,189	2,986,861

21. INTEREST INCOME

In thousands of tenge	2025	2024
Reverse repo transactions	24,820	31,126
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	19,441	27,640
Interest income from broker accounts	760	1,256
Amortization of discount on loans to related parties	5,052	3,516
	50,073	63,538

22. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

In thousands of tenge	2025	2024
Salaries and other benefits	965,789	1,367,949
Taxes and payroll deductions	131,094	144,271
	1,096,883	1,512,220

23. AGENT EXPENSES

The Group entered into a number of agreements for lead generation services, aimed at identifying potential clients intending to enter into brokerage and nominee services agreements with the Group. The total agency expenses for the year ended 31 December 2025 amounted to 55,880 thousand tenge (2024: 455,219 thousand tenge).

24. EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES

In thousands of tenge	2025	2024
Commission receivables	176,679	(79,475)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	77,099	229
Loans issued	62,394	(58,052)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,162	(4,614)
	321,334	(141,912)



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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (CONTINUED)

25. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

In thousands of tenge	2025	2024
Receivables write-off	168,354	–
Informational services	137,144	86,789
Professional services	80,658	78,111
Taxes other than corporate income tax	78,835	65,020
Rent expenses	59,293	23,526
Amortization of right-of-use assets	38,663	48,548
Advertisement	37,207	71,735
Travel expenses	22,198	19,057
Bank services	15,442	10,259
Office maintenance	13,290	13,014
Communication services	13,151	14,481
Maintenance of vehicles	11,739	12,142
Membership fee	6,178	5,377
Sponsorship and charitable assistance	418	500
Other	41,753	37,887
	724,323	486,446

26. OTHER (EXPENSES)/INCOME, NET

In thousands of tenge	2025 год	2024 год
Income from write-off of liabilities	22,546	–
Rent income	9,861	587
Dividend income	9,440	13,908
Loss/(gain) on disposal of assets	(3,044)	85
Loss on disposal of investments	(179,273)	–
Other income/(expenses), net	1,672	(7,917)
	(138,798)	6,663

27. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The environment in which the financial and economic activities of the Group are carried out

The economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan continues to show the features inherent in developing countries. Among others, such characteristics include the absence of a freely convertible national currency outside the country and a low level of liquidity of bonds and shares in the markets.

Prospects for the economic stability of the Republic of Kazakhstan substantially depend on the effectiveness of economic measures taken by the Government, as well as the development of the legal, regulatory and political systems that are outside the scope of control of the Group.

The financial condition and future activities of the Group may deteriorate due to continuing economic problems inherent in a developing country.

The environment in which the financial and economic activities of the Group are carried out(continued)

Management cannot predict either the degree or duration of economic difficulties or assess their impact, if any, on these consolidated financial statements. The Group's management believes that it is taking all the necessary measures to maintain the economic sustainability of the Group in these conditions. However, further deterioration of the situation in the areas described above may adversely affect the results and financial position of the Group. At the present time it is impossible to determine exactly what this influence might be.

Legal actions and Claims

In the ordinary course of business, the Group is subject to legal actions and complaints. The Group believes that the ultimate liability, if any, arising from such actions or complaints will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position or results of operations of the Group. The Group assesses the likelihood of material liabilities arising from individual circumstances and makes provision in its consolidated financial statements only where it is probable that events giving rise to the liability will occur and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated.



28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Group manages risks through an ongoing process of identification, assessment and monitoring, as well as through the establishment of risk limits and other internal control measures. This process of risk management is critical to the Group's continuing profitability and each individual within the Group is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities. The Group is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, the latter being subdivided into currency and interest rate risks and equity price risk. It also subject to operating risks.

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

Risk management structure

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

Board of Directors

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

Management Board

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

Risk management

The Risk Management Unit has the overall responsibility for the development of the risk strategy, implementing and maintaining risk related procedures to ensure an independent control process. This unit is also responsible for monitoring risks associated with the Group's compliance with risk principles, frameworks, policies and limits.

Risk measurement and reporting systems

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

Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily performed based on limits established by the Group. These limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Group as well as the level of risk that the Group is willing to accept. In addition, the Group monitors and measures the overall risk bearing capacity in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risk types and activities.

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

Excessive risk concentration

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

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



28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY (CONTINUED)

Credit risk

Financial assets, which potentially subject the Group to credit risk, consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, amount due from credit institutions and commission receivable, financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. While the Group may be subject to losses in the event of non-performance by its counterparties, the management of the Group does not expect such losses to occur in the selection of counterparties.

In the opinion of management, the maximum amount of credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents, funds in credit institutions concluded with local banks is equal to the book value of these assets.

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

Impairment assessment

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

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

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

The Group has developed a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.



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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (CONTINUED)

28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY (CONTINUED)

Credit quality by classes of financial assets

The table below presents an analysis of the credit quality in terms of asset classes for the credit-related items of the statement of financial position based on the Group's credit rating system.

31 December 2025	Note		Standard grade	Sub-standard grade	Impaired	Total
Cash and cash equivalents, except for cash on hand	6	Stage 1	361,601	–	–	361,601
	7	Stage 1	220,890	–	–	220,890
Commission receivable	7	Stage 2	–	–	–	–
	7	Stage 3	–	–	46,293	46,293
Financial assets at FVTOCI	8	Stage 1	92,237	–	–	92,237
Total			674,728	–	46,293	721,021

31 December 2024	Note		Standard grade	Sub-standard grade	Impaired	Total
Cash and cash equivalents, except for cash on hand	6	Stage 1	336,301	–	–	336,301
	7	Stage 1	118,107	–	–	118,107
Commission receivable	7	Stage 2	–	4,007	–	4,007
	7	Stage 3	–	–	13,933	13,933
Financial assets at FVTOCI	8	Stage 1	703,236	–	–	703,236
Total			1,157,644	4,007	13,933	1,175,584

Geographical concentration

Investment Committee of the Group exercises control over the risk in the legislation and regulatory arena and assesses its influence on the Group's activity. The Investment Committee is an advisory body of the Group created and approved by the Management Board, which makes investment decisions in respect of own assets and assets under trust management. This approach allows the Group to minimize potential losses from the investment climate fluctuations in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group are concentrated in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Liquidity risk and funding management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal and stressful circumstances. To limit this risk, management has arranged diversified funding sources in addition to its core deposit base, manages assets with liquidity in mind, and monitors future cash flows and liquidity daily. Also, it manages assets with liquidity in mind, and monitors future cash flows and liquidity daily.

The Group maintains a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets that can be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchanges, and equity prices.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY (CONTINUED)

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The tables below indicate the currencies to which the Group had significant exposure at 31 December 2025 and 2024 years on its monetary assets and liabilities and its forecast cash flows. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the currency rate against the tenge, with all other variables held constant on the statement of comprehensive income. The negative amount in the table reflects a potential net reduction in the income, while a positive amount reflects a net potential increase.

Currency	Change in exchange rates in % 2025	Effect on profit before tax 2025	Change in exchange rates in % 2024	Effect on profit before tax 2024
US Dollar	+10.00%	17,339	+10.00%	34,265
	-10.00%	(17,339)	-10.00%	(34,265)
Euro	+10.00%	1	+10.00%	537
	-10.00%	(1)	-10.00%	(537)

Equity price risk

An analysis of the sensitivity of net profit or loss and equity to changes in securities prices (based on positions in effect as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 and a simplified scenario of a 10% decrease or increase in prices of all securities) can be presented as follows:

In thousands of tenge	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Profit or loss	Equity	Profit or loss	Equity
10% increase in securities price	23,481	9,224	24,546	70,324
10% decrease in securities price	(23,481)	(9,224)	(24,546)	(70,324)

Operational risk

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

29. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Procedures of fair value measurement

The Group determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as unquoted financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets through other comprehensive income, unquoted derivatives, investment property and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for sale.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties, financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other comprehensive income. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually after discussion with and approval by the Group's audit committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The Group decides, after discussions with the Group's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

On each reporting date, the Group analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, the investment committee verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. Together with the external appraisers, the Group also compares each change in fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether this change is reasonable. The Group and its external appraisers provide the assessment results on a periodic basis to the audit committee and independent auditors of the Group. In addition, main assumptions used during the appraisal are discussed.



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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (CONTINUED)

29. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Fair value hierarchy

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

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining the fair value of financial instruments and disclosing information about it, depending on the valuation technique:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: valuation models in which input data relevant to the fair value measurement, belonging to the lowest level of the hierarchy, are directly or indirectly observable in the market.
- Level 3: valuation models in which the inputs relevant to the fair value measurement, belonging to the lowest level of the hierarchy, are not observable in the market.

In thousands of tenge		Fair value measurement using			Total
As at 31 December 2025	Date of valuation	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
Assets at fair value					
Financial assets at FVTPL	31 December 2025	234,807	–	30,199	265,006
Financial assets at FVTOCI	31 December 2025	92,237	–	–	92,237
Assets and liabilities for which fair value is disclosed					
Cash and cash equivalents	31 December 2025	361,601	–	–	361,601
Commission receivable	31 December 2025	–	–	220,890	220,890
Loans payable	31 December 2025	–	–	(22,163)	(22,163)
Other liabilities	31 December 2025	–	–	(23,545)	(23,545)

In thousands of tenge		Fair value measurement using			Total
As at 31 December 2024	Date of valuation	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
Assets at fair value					
Financial assets at FVTPL	31 December 2024	245,457	–	13,364	258,821
Financial assets at FVTOCI	31 December 2024	703,236	–	–	703,236
Assets and liabilities for which fair value is disclosed					
Cash and cash equivalents	31 December 2024	336,588	–	–	336,588
Commission receivable	31 December 2024	–	–	310,670	310,670
Other liabilities	31 December 2024	–	–	(9,255)	(9,255)

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value approximates their carrying amount.

Valuation methods and assumptions

The following describes the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values for those financial instruments which are not already recorded at fair value in the consolidated financial statements.

Assets for which fair value approximates carrying value

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



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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (CONTINUED)

30. MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled:

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Within one year	More than one year	Total	Within one year	More than one year	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	361,601	–	361,601	336,588	–	336,588
Commission receivable	220,890	–	220,890	310,670	–	310,670
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	265,006	–	265,006	258,821	–	258,821
Financial assets at FVTOCI	–	92,237	92,237	–	703,236	703,236
Other assets	23,458	–	23,458	17,025	–	17,025
Total	870,955	92,237	963,192	923,104	703,236	1,626,340
Liabilities						
Lease liabilities	–	–	–	–	126,859	126,859
Loans payable	22,163	–	22,163	–	–	–
Other liabilities	23,545	–	23,545	9,255	–	9,255
Total	45,708	–	45,708	9,255	126,859	136,114
Net position	825,247	92,237	917,484	913,849	576,377	1,490,226

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

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

The nature of the relationship with related parties with which the Group entered into significant transactions or had significant balances as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is described in detail below.

Commission receivables

In thousands of tenge	Relationship	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Open-Ended Investment Company SBI Adamant Fund	Affiliated company	51,192	31,917
Individual	Shareholder of parent company	2	26
Individuals	Key management personnel	63	11
Individuals	Affiliates	3	3
Total commission receivables:		51,260	31,957



SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (CONTINUED)

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

Other assets

In thousands of tenge	Relationship	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
SB Solution LLP	Parent company	46,500	–
Total other assets		46,500	–

Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

In thousands of tenge	Relationship	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Open-Ended Investment Company SBI Adamant Fund	Subsidiary company	8,034	4,201
Open-Ended Investment Company Altaira Invest Fund	Subsidiary company	5,176	–
Open-Ended Investment Company SKYBRIDGE GROWTH AND PRE-IPO FUND	Subsidiary company	6,985	4,335
Open-Ended Investment Company SBI Active Fund	Subsidiary company	10,003	4,829
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		30,198	13,365

Income from transactions with related parties

In thousands of tenge	Relationship	2025	2024
Open-Ended Investment Company SBI Adamant Fund	Subsidiary company	65,811	41,980
Individuals	Members of the parent company	607	905
Individuals	Key management personnel	12	14
Individuals	Affiliate	–	366
Private company IndIT Limited	Affiliated company	–	180
Total income from transactions with related parties		66,430	43,445

Related party transaction costs:

In thousands of tenge	Relationship	2025	2024
IE DK – consulting services	Affiliated company	31,261	25,985
SB Solutions LLP	Parent company	6,967	–
Total expenses from related party transactions:		38,228	25,985

Compensation to key management personnel

In 2025 the key management personnel consisted of thirteen members (2024: seven members). Below is information on the amount of remuneration to key management personnel:

In thousands of tenge	2025	2024
Salaries and other payments	269,797	269,165
Taxes and payroll deductions	33,357	26,856
Total compensation to key management personnel	303,154	296,021



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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (CONTINUED)

32. CAPITAL ADEQUACY

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

During 2025, the Group had complied in full of all its capital requirements established by the NBRK.

The main goal of capital management for the Group is to ensure compliance with external capital requirements and maintain a high credit rating and capital adequacy ratios necessary to carry out activities and maximize shareholder value.

The NBRK requires from companies managing the investment portfolio to maintain a capital adequacy ratio of not less than 1. Liquid assets and liabilities calculated in accordance with the NBRK requirements.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group's capital adequacy ratio exceeded the regulatory minimum and amounted to:

Minimum capital established by the NBRK	196,600	184,600
Capital adequacy ratio	1.65	1.91

33. ASSET MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

The Company provides asset management services for investment funds and other companies, which implies that the Company makes decisions on the placement of received assets. Assets held in trust are not included in the Company's statement of financial position.

The Company receives mostly a fixed fee for its fiduciary services. This remuneration does not depend on changes in the fair value of assets under management.

Assets held in trust of private legal entities, as at 31 December 2025 amount to 272 278 thousand tenge (31 December 2024: 4,290 thousand tenge).

As at 31 December 2025 the Company carries out investment portfolio management activities for the following funds:

- Risk Investments Closed-End Mutual Fund «Joint Equity Fund»;
- Open-Ended Investment Company «SBI Adamant Fund» (Note 1);
- Risk Investments Closed-End Mutual Fund «SKYBRIDGE KUMBEL»;
- Open-Ended Investment Company Kompetenz Invest Open-Ended Investment Company Ltd;
- Risk Investments Closed-End Mutual Fund «SKYBRIDGE SHYMBULAK».



SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (CONTINUED)

33. ASSET MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

ASSETS STATEMENT OF RICEMF JOINT EQUITY FUND UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

In thousands of tenge	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	430,494	467,420
Total assets available to the fund	430,494	467,420
Obligations		
Other obligations	182	716
Total liabilities	182	716
Net assets available to the fund	430,312	466,704

PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT ON THE ASSETS OF RICEMF JOINT EQUITY FUND UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

In thousands of tenge	2025	2024
Income from reverse repo transactions	39,237	52,716
Interest income on securities	85,526	-
Net (expenses)/income from revaluation	(96,825)	11,504
Management company commission expenses	(6,000)	(6,000)
Dividend payment expenses	(55,344)	(116,654)
Other expenses	(2,986)	(2,876)
Net loss for the year	(36,392)	(61,310)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS OF RICEMF JOINT EQUITY FUND UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

In thousands of tenge	2025	2024
Net assets of the fund committed to management as of 1 January	466,704	528,014
Net income for the year	(36,392)	(61,310)
Total changes in the fund's net assets during the year	(36,392)	(61,310)
Fund's net assets under management as at 31 December	430,312	466,704



SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (CONTINUED)

33. ASSET MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

ASSETS STATEMENT OF THE SBI ADAMANT FUND UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

In thousands of tenge	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	24,685	1,320,323
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,268,832	350,776
Total assets available to the fund	2,293,517	1,671,099
Obligations		
Accounts payable	51,192	31,969
Other liabilities	286,218	–
Total liabilities	337,410	31,969
Net assets available to the fund	1,956,107	1,639,130

PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT ON THE ASSETS OF THE SBI ADAMANT FUND, UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

In thousands of tenge	2025	2024
Income in the form of dividends on shares	31,475	17,522
(Expenses)/income from purchase and sale of securities	(5,117)	7,078
Commission expenses	(65,811)	(41,980)
Revenue from revaluation	234,593	372,436
Other income	31,224	42,581
Net income for the year	226,364	397,637

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN THE NET ASSETS OF SBI ADAMANT FUND UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

In thousands of tenge	2025	2024
Net assets of the fund transferred to management as of 1 January	1,639,130	1,567,458
Receipt of assets under management	90,613	–
Withdrawal of assets by clients to pay off shares	–	(325,965)
Net income for the year	226,364	397,637
Total changes in net assets for the year	316,977	71,672
Fund's net assets under management as of 31 December	1,956,107	1,639,130



SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (CONTINUED)

33. ASSET MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

ASSETS STATEMENT OF RICEMF SKYBRIDGE KUMBEL UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

In thousands of tenge	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	54,270	539,661
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	34,456,532	26,734,461
Total assets available to the fund	34,510,802	27,274,122
Obligations		
Accounts payable	668	1,527
Total liabilities	668	1,527
Net assets available to the fund	34,510,134	27,272,595

PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT FOR ASSETS OF RICEMF SKYBRIDGE KUMBEL UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

In thousands of tenge	2025	2024
Net foreign exchange revaluation (expenses)/income	(1,045,051)	3,585,983
Net gain/(loss) from revaluation	8,300,681	(2,430,711)
Income from repo transactions	1,933	3,919
Management company commission expenses	(12,000)	(12,000)
Other expenses	(8,024)	(6,013)
Net income for the year	7,237,539	1,141,178

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS OF RICEMF SKYBRIDGE KUMBEL UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

In thousands of tenge	2025	2024
Net assets of the fund committed to management as of 1 January	27,272,595	26,131,417
Net income for the year	7,237,539	1,141,178
Total changes in net assets for the year	7,237,539	1,141,178
Fund's net assets under management as of 31 December	34,510,134	27,272,595



SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (CONTINUED)

33. ASSET MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

ASSETS STATEMENT OF THE OEIC KOMPETENZ INVEST OPEN-ENDED INVESTMENT COMPANY LTD. UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

In thousands of tenge	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	123,366	79,304
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	467,871	506,796
Financial assets at amortized costs	1,034	–
Total assets available to the fund	592,271	586,100
Obligations		
Other obligations	669	821
Total liabilities	669	821
Net assets available to the fund	591,602	585,279

PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT ON THE ASSETS OF THE OEIC KOMPETENZ INVEST OPEN-ENDED INVESTMENT COMPANY LTD. UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

In thousands of tenge	2025	2024
Income in the form of dividends on shares	3,463	5,446
Income/(expenses) from purchase and sale of securities	10,456	(321)
Commission expenses	(6,134)	(5,341)
Revenue from revaluation	22,126	1,524
Other income	10,110	8,305
Net income for the year	40,021	9,613

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN THE NET ASSETS OF OEIC KOMPETENZ INVEST OPEN-ENDED INVESTMENT COMPANY LTD. UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

In thousands of tenge	2025	2024
Net assets of the fund transferred to management as of 1 January	585,278	499,910
(Withdrawal)/receipt of assets for management	(33,697)	75,756
Net income for the year	40,021	9,613
Total changes in net assets for the year	6,324	85,369
Fund's net assets under management as of 31 December	591,602	585,279



SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (CONTINUED)

33. ASSET MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

ASSETS STATEMENT OF RICEMF SKYBRIDGE SHYMBULAK UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

In thousands of tenge	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	–	21,945
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	–	179,753,830
Total assets available to the fund	–	179,775,775
Obligations		
Accounts payable	–	5,767
Total liabilities	–	5,767
Net assets available to the fund	–	179,770,008

PROFIT OR LOSS STATEMENT FOR ASSETS OF RICEMF SKYBRIDGE SHYMBULAK UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

In thousands of tenge	2025	2024
Income from securities interest	2,893,429	6,673,965
Income from purchase and sale of securities	–	116,309
Net revaluation (expenses)/income	(4,834,517)	24,628,853
Management company commission expenses	(10,000)	(24,000)
Expenses paid on investment fund shares	(3,484,962)	–
Other commission expenses	–	(39,244)
Other income	961,956	333,481
Net income for the year	(4,474,094)	31,689,364

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS OF RICEMF SKYBRIDGE SHYMBULAK UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF SKYBRIDGE INVEST JSC

In thousands of tenge	2025	2024
Fund's net assets under management as of January 1	179,770,008	169,056,243
Redeemed units of an investment fund	(175,295,914)	(20,975,599)
Net income for the period	(4,474,094)	31,689,364
Total changes in net assets for the period	(179,770,008)	10,713,765
Fund's net assets under management as of December 31	–	179,770,008

The Company acted as the asset manager of the RICEMF SKYBRIDGE SHYMBULAK until 16 June 2025.

Pursuant to Resolution No. 5 of the Sole Unitholder of the Fund dated 26 May 2025, on 16 June 2025 the assets of the RICEMF SKYBRIDGE SHYMBULAK were transferred to a new management company, Sentras Securities JSC

34. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On 28 January 2026, the assets of the closed-end mutual investment fund for high-risk investments “SKYBRIDGE KUMBEL” were transferred to a new management company, Halyk Finance JSC.

