



Eurasian
Development Bank

Annual Report of the Management Board of the Eurasian Development Bank for 2024





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Chairman's Foreword

Dear Shareholders and Partners of the Eurasian Development Bank,

Today, the Eurasian Development Bank is one step away from its twentieth anniversary, and over the years, despite geopolitical challenges and a rapidly changing global environment, the Bank has managed to remain resilient and continue to grow steadily.

By 2025, the Bank's cumulative investments reached US \$16.5 billion, and the number of its projects exceeded 300, contributing to the creation of almost 40,000 jobs in the region, a US \$12 billion annual increase in gross output, a US \$1 billion rise in tax revenues and a US \$5 billion annual increase in mutual trade between the Bank's member states.

In 2024, the EDB passed the equator of its 2022–2026 Strategy, and undoubtedly the last three years have been a period of transformation, growth and unlocking the Bank's potential.

The Bank's cumulative investment over three years reached US \$6.6 billion, exceeding the strategic targets set for the period. Moreover, the EDB has become a leader among multilateral development banks in terms of support for private sector investment projects in Eurasia.

In the reporting year, the EDB Council made strategic decisions to scale up the Bank's activities, including Uzbekistan's admission to the EDB as a member state and the approval of the Bank's 2024–2026 Additional Capitalisation Programme for a total of US \$925 million.

In 2024, the Bank:

- achieved an annual investment of US \$2.4 billion;
- received US \$229.3 million in net profit and increased its capital to US \$2.3 billion;
- strengthened development support to the smaller member economies, with the combined project portfolio in Armenia, the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan reaching US \$435 million, a 50% increase from 2023 and a new historical high;
- continued to actively work in the member states' capital markets to mobilise long-term finance and short-term borrowings. The Bank's total borrowings (including existing loans and outstanding bonds) totalled US \$3,283 million;
- qualitatively improved and expanded its activities.

As of year-end, the share of projects contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals exceeded 30%, which is twice as high as the target outlined in the Strategy. The green current investment portfolio amounted to almost US \$0.9 billion, its share in the Bank's total current portfolio increasing by 45% year-on-year compared to 2023, while the cumulative green portfolio reached almost US \$1.7 billion. Recognising the global trend of sustainable development, the EDB paid considerable attention to supporting solar, wind and hydropower projects in Central Asia.

The Bank continued to comprehensively develop its three key investment megaprojects (KIMPs), through project activities, research and project preparation. By year-end, the Bank's commitments under the Central Asia Water and Energy Complex KIMP exceeded US \$0.6 billion, and under the Eurasian Transport Network KIMP US \$0.5 billion. All of the Bank's KIMPs include projects that are important for the development of our economies, with a total value of over US \$30 billion.

I would like to separately note the Bank's Technical Assistance Fund, which supported additional investment projects, development initiatives in the pipeline, regional integration programmes, along with research and other initiatives. In 2024, historical highs were achieved in terms of the number of new technical assistance projects — 37, almost double the previous year's figure — and approved financing — over US \$12 million. The Fund for Digital Initiatives has also doubled the number of projects in its portfolio over the past year, including international initiatives such as the joint GovStack project with the United Nations International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

The Bank continued to actively work on implementing new financing instruments, leveraging Islamic finance and developing its network of international partnerships. The EDB became a member of the Accounting and Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) and the Islamic Financial Services Board (IFSB), joined the Board of Directors of the Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia and the Pacific (ADFIAP), became part of the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), participated in the United Nations Climate Conference as an observer to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and worked on the water and irrigation agenda in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

In 2024, the Bank conducted several studies in collaboration with the Islamic Development Bank, the Latin American development bank FONPLATA under the T20 (G20) working group, and the Export-Import Bank of India. The EDB co-hosted the CAREC Think Tank Development Forum and held several events of various sizes with international partners. The largest of these was the Bank's first Annual Meeting. In partnership with the World Food Programme and the Bank's client in Armenia, a social Milk to Schools project was implemented.

Finally, I should also mention several landmark infrastructure and energy projects. First of all, there was the opening of the new terminal at Almaty Airport last June, a project implemented by the EDB in partnership with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Deutsche Investitions- und

Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH (DEG). The reporting year also saw the launch of new large-scale projects to reconstruct national highways in Kazakhstan, as well as combined heat and power plants, and to develop energy facilities in Central Asian countries, including renewable energy sources, among other projects.

Observing the 2024 results, I can confidently say that the EDB will ensure the achievement of the goals and objectives outlined in its 2022–2026 Strategy, continue to strengthen the network of international partnerships and promote economic development and integration in the Bank's member states.



Chairman of the EDB Management Board
Nikolai Podguzov



Eurasian Development Bank's Headquarters,
Almaty, Kazakhstan

About the Eurasian Development Bank

The Eurasian Development Bank (EDB, the Bank) was established by a bilateral agreement between Russia and Kazakhstan on 12 January 2006. Tajikistan, Armenia, Belarus and the Kyrgyz Republic joined the Bank in subsequent years. The Bank's membership is open to interested nations and international organisations that share its objectives.

The EDB, as an international financial institution, invests in Eurasia to help build stronger and broader economic ties and to promote far-reaching development in its member states.

The Bank's management structure comprises the Bank's Council, the Management Board and the Chairman of the Management Board.

The supreme management body of the EDB is its Council. As of 31 December 2024, the Chairman of the EDB Council has been Olzhas Bektenov, Prime Minister of Kazakhstan, and the Chairman of the EDB Management Board has been Nikolai Podguzov.

The Bank is headquartered in Almaty and has a branch in St. Petersburg and representative offices in Astana, Bishkek, Dushanbe, Yerevan, Minsk and Moscow.

The Bank's charter capital totals US \$8.5 billion, including US \$1.5 billion of paid-in capital, US \$0.9 billion of additionally issued paid-in capital and US \$6.1 billion of capital on call.

The Bank's cumulative investment portfolio reached US \$16.5 billion, comprising 305 projects in transport infrastructure, digital systems, green energy, agriculture, industry and machinery and engineering. Projects with an integration effect account for the largest share of the Bank's portfolio.

Key Operational Results

Overview of EDB Operations in 2024

In 2024, the EDB strengthened its role and market position in Eurasia, significantly increasing its investment in sustainable development projects. The Bank achieved all targets identified in its strategy and operational objectives for 2024.

The annual value of operations/investment in 2024 was US \$2.4 billion, while the cumulative value of operations/investment over 2022–2024 reached US \$6.6 billion.

The EDB's current investment portfolio totalled US \$4.6 billion, including US \$2.6 billion in the balance-sheet portfolio (financed projects). By the end of 2024, the Bank's cumulative investment portfolio since its establishment had reached US \$16.5 billion, comprising 305 projects to improve living standards in EAEU countries and Tajikistan.

In 2024, the Bank's equity reached US \$2.3 billion, and its net profit for the year amounted to US \$229.3 million.

External experts commended the EDB's performance in 2024. In September, the Bank obtained a rating of "A–" on the international scale and the highest rating of "AAA" on the national scale, with a stable outlook, from CCXI, China's largest rating agency. In 2024, the ACRA rating agency affirmed the Bank's ratings at "A–" on the international scale and "AAA(RU)" on the national scale, with a stable outlook.

The EDB received several prestigious international awards in the reporting year:

- Technology Development — for the Comprehensive Programme for PPP Potential Development in Central Asia (ADFIAP Sustainable Development Awards);
- Trade Development — for the Bee-online.ru platform development (ADFIAP Sustainable Development Awards);
- First Payor — for the Bank's performance (ADFIAP Sustainable Development Awards);
- ESG Research of the Year: Asia — for the report on *Efficient Irrigation and Water Conservation in Central Asia* (Environmental Finance Awards).

Performance of the EDB 2022–2026 Strategy

By 31 December 2024, the Bank had achieved all the benchmarks identified in its current strategy:

Indicator	Actual	2022–2026 Strategy
Annual operation/investment value (US \$ billions)	2.4	2.3
Return on average equity (ROAE) (%)	10.9%	2.4%
Implementing key investment mega-projects (KIMPs)	US \$0.6 billion in commitments under KIMP-1 Approved KIMP-2 Approved concept for KIMP-3	US \$0.4 billion in commitments under KIMP-1 Approved KIMP-2 Approved concept for KIMP-3
Projects in Armenia, the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan as a proportion of the current investment portfolio (%)	9.4%	3.1%
Projects with an integration effect as a proportion of the current investment portfolio (%)	65.6%	Not less than 60%
Projects contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a proportion of the current investment portfolio (%)	30.9%	Not less than 15%

In 2024, the EDB signed 24 new projects totalling US \$2,233 million and increased its credit facilities for six previously signed projects by US \$151 million.

The return on average equity (ROAE) of 10.9% per annum exceeded the Bank's strategic target by a factor of 4.5.

Under the KIMP-1 list of water and energy projects in Central Asia, the Bank committed US \$0.6 billion to four projects in Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic. The EDB Management Board approved the list of KIMP-2 (Eurasian Transport Network) projects, including the Europe–Western China transport corridor. Agreements were signed on four projects worth US \$0.5 billion. Additionally, the Bank's Management Board approved the concept for KIMP-2, which involves the EDB's participation in the development of the Eurasian Agricultural Goods Distribution System covering EAEU countries, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

In 2024, the value of projects in Armenia, the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan totalled US \$435 million, with these countries' share in the current investment portfolio reaching 9.4%, exceeding the minimum requirement of 3.1% established in the Bank's strategy.

Projects with an integration effect accounted for 65.6% of the portfolio, surpassing the target by 5.6 percentage points.

Projects contributing to the SDGs comprised 30.9% of the portfolio, double the strategic benchmark.

Investing in Development and Integration





Suspension Bridge in Semey
Source: shutterstock.com

Economic Developments in the EDB Operating Region in 2024

In 2024, the EDB estimated that the aggregate GDP of its member states increased by 4.3%, sustaining the ten-year record set in the previous year (excluding the post-pandemic recovery period). Growth was driven by internal factors such as consumer and investment demand, as well as the effective adaptation of production and logistics chains to rapidly changing external conditions.

In 2024, weighted average annual inflation in the Bank's operating region accelerated to 8.7%, up from 7.4% in 2023. Higher-than-targeted price growth was recorded in Russia and Kazakhstan. In contrast, inflation rates in Tajikistan and Armenia were below the target range. In Belarus, consumer price growth remained below the inflation ceiling set by the National Bank. In the Kyrgyz Republic, the inflation rate returned to the target range by year-end.

Interest rate dynamics across the Bank's operating region in 2024 were mixed, reflecting differing inflation trends in the countries. Rising inflationary pressures in Russia led to a 500 bp increase in the key rate during the second half of the year, reaching 21%. The National Bank of Kazakhstan maintained a moderately tight monetary policy, reducing the base rate by 50 bps to 15.25% by year-end. The National Bank of Belarus kept its refinancing rate unchanged at 9.5%, amid pro-inflationary risks. In the rest of the region, lower inflation and diminished pro-inflationary pressures enabled central and national banks to continue their rate-cutting cycles.

Exchange rates of national currencies against the US dollar were highly volatile in 2024. By the end of the year, the Russian rouble had depreciated by 9.2% against the US dollar (on an annual average basis) amid heightened sanctions pressure. Kazakhstan's national currency weakened by an average of 2.8% against the US dollar in 2024.

Republic of Armenia

Armenia's economy grew by 5.9% in 2024, supported by domestic demand through increased consumption and investment. Higher outputs were recorded in services (+10.6% YoY), trade (+17.0% YoY) and construction (+14.5% YoY). Momentum in industry weakened towards the end of the year, following the exhaustion of the positive effects of foreign trade and precious metals processing that began in November 2023. Investment in fixed assets rose by 11.1% in 2024, underpinned by steady growth in construction. By year-end, inflation stood at 1.5% YoY (December 2024), compared with -0.6% YoY in the previous year. Inflation recovered in May 2024 due to rising food prices but remained below the target range (3±1%). The Central Bank of Armenia continued cutting its refinancing rate in 2024, reducing it to 7.0% by the end of the year, a total decrease of 2.25 percentage points. In 2024, the Armenian dram weakened by 0.1% against the US dollar on an annual average basis, by 0.1% against the euro (due to stable export revenues), and by 8.8% against the Russian rouble (due to depreciation of the Russian currency).



Steppe in Kazakhstan. Almaty, Central Asia
Source: shutterstock.com

Republic of Belarus

Belarus's economy expanded by 4.0% in 2024. Growth in production and services was primarily driven by stronger domestic demand and increased exports to the Russian market. Industrial output rose by 5.4% YoY in 2024, becoming a key driver of GDP growth. Steady real wage growth (+13% YoY) led to an 11.8% YoY increase in retail trade. Construction continued to expand, with the value of construction and installation works increasing by 8.4% YoY. After two years of decline, information and communications regained positive momentum.

Government incentives stimulated investment, with fixed asset investment rising by 8% YoY in 2024.

Inflation slowed to 5.2% YoY by the end of 2024, down from 5.8% YoY the previous year. The National Bank's refinancing rate remained unchanged throughout the year at 9.5%. However, monetary conditions tightened to some extent, as reflected in higher interest rates on new loans. Strong domestic demand contributed to a 25.3% YoY increase in lending in the national currency to the economy over 2024, resulting in a foreign trade deficit. Due to this deficit, the Belarusian rouble weakened by 8.1% against the US dollar in 2024 on an annual average basis.

Republic of Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan's economy recovered strongly from the negative impact of spring floods. GDP growth accelerated to 4.8% for 2024, up from 3.2% YoY in the first half of the year. Wholesale trade (+9.1% YoY), construction (+13.1% YoY) and agriculture (+13.7% YoY) delivered robust performance. Capital investment in non-resource fixed assets increased by 12.4% by year-end. Total investment growth (7.5% by year-end) was constrained by reduced capital investment in the oil sector following completion of the Tengiz field modernisation. By end-2024, the manufacturing sector had implemented 180 investment projects totalling KZT 1.3 trillion. As a result, the sector grew by nearly 6.0% — the highest rate in ten years. Inflation slowed to 8.6% YoY at end-2024 from 9.8% YoY in December 2023, largely owing to the moderately tight monetary policy maintained by the National Bank over the past two years. The base rate was reduced by 0.5 p.p. in 2024 to 15.25%. The tenge depreciated by an average of 2.8% against the US dollar in 2024.

Kyrgyz Republic

The Kyrgyz Republic's GDP grew by 9.0% in 2024, driven by stronger domestic demand. Domestic trade and construction output surged by 18.5% and 18.0% YoY, respectively. The rise in consumer activity was supported by growth in real wages and an increase in loans to the trade sector and for consumption purposes. Agriculture recorded stronger growth in the second half of 2024, following a poor harvest the previous year. Inflation declined to 6.3% YoY in December 2024, down from 7.3% YoY in the previous year, due to easing pressures from global commodity markets and appreciation of the Kyrgyz som against the US dollar by an annual average of 1.1%. As inflation stabilised within the target range of 5.0–7.0%, the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic cut its key rate from 13.0% at end-2023 to 9.0% in 2024.

Russian Federation

Russia's economy expanded by approximately 4.1% by the end of 2024, maintaining the growth rate recorded in 2023. A 4.6% YoY increase in manufacturing output was a key driver of GDP growth. The economy also benefited from a rise in household consumption, supported by increases in household income and consumer lending. Investment activity increased significantly due to budgetary stimulus and expanded lending.

Inflation in Russia rose from 7.4% YoY in 2023 to 9.5% in 2024, driven by domestic demand outpacing the growth of consumer goods production and by depreciation of the Russian rouble. The Bank of Russia tightened its monetary policy during 2024, raising the key rate from 16.0% to 21.0% per annum. Over the year, the Russian rouble depreciated by 9.2% against the US dollar (on an annual average basis) amid intensified sanctions pressure, which made international settlements significantly more difficult.

Republic of Tajikistan

Tajikistan's GDP grew by 8.4% in 2024. Domestic trade expanded by 13.6% by year-end, driven by increases in real wages, partly owing to salary hikes in the public sector. Industrial and agricultural output rose by 20% YoY and 10.6% YoY, respectively, while the transport sector recorded a 16.0% YoY increase in freight turnover. Industries expanded production capacity through investment. Mining (primarily of precious and non-ferrous metals) remained the principal driver of GDP growth, rising by 43% YoY in 2024. Expansion of production capacity was the main factor behind the 8.4% YoY increase in fixed capital investment. Inflation declined to 3.6% YoY by year-end, down from 3.8% YoY at the end of 2023. The slowdown in consumer price growth was due to falling global food and energy prices. The National Bank of Tajikistan cut its refinancing rate from 10% at the beginning of 2024 to 9% by year-end, in response to easing inflation.

Key Strategic Initiatives

In 2024, the EDB Council made strategically important decisions to admit Uzbekistan as a member state and to approve the Bank's 2024–2026 Additional Capitalisation Programme totalling US \$925 million. The additional capitalisation is intended to ensure the achievement of objectives in line with the EDB's strategic benchmarks for scaling up operations during the current strategic period.

Despite the geopolitical and financial challenges posed by the external environment, in 2024 the EDB continued to actively pursue its objectives under the 2022–2026 Strategy, with the current strategic period focused on strengthening the Bank's role as a key development partner in its operating region.

Financing for investment initiatives during the first three years of the EDB's Strategy reached US \$6.6 billion, allowing the Bank to retain its position as a leading provider of non-sovereign financing to its member states. The Bank's share among other multilateral development banks exceeded 40%.¹ In addition to achieving its strategic investment objectives and delivering record-high indicators, the Bank exceeded its targets related to promoting integration and contributing to the SDGs, in line with the priorities of its member economies.

To achieve the expected outcomes, the EDB took steps to strengthen its investment potential and maintain the required liquidity, significantly enhancing its efforts to build a network of international partnerships (see *International Activity in 2024*), increase the Bank's visibility and consolidate its position (see *Communications Agenda*).

The Bank's research activities in 2024 reaffirmed its role as a leading think tank on macroeconomic, trade, investment and sector-specific expertise in Eurasia, as well as a "knowledge bank" promoting the interests of its member states. The EDB's expertise now shapes the strategic development agenda across the region, fostering expert dialogue with government agencies, international partners and key industry players.

In 2024, the EDB continued to pursue its strategic objective of building a robust network of international partnerships and consolidating its image as a leading development bank in Eurasia by participating in events hosted by international institutions, organising its own events and maintaining active communication with the international community. The Bank continues to strengthen its partnerships with United Nations organisations and remains actively engaged in dialogue with potential member countries regarding cooperation and accession to the EDB.

Guided by the objectives set by its shareholders, the Bank is progressively increasing the contribution of its special-purpose funds (the Technical

¹ According to open-source data as of January 2025, including IFI operations in Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Russia and Tajikistan.



Vladivostok in Winter. Tokarevsky Lighthouse at Sunrise
Source: shutterstock.com

Assistance Fund and the Fund for Digital Initiatives) as key mechanisms for implementing its strategy, with consideration for its role as a systemically important partner institution for its smaller member economies. In 2024, the EDB secured a record amount in new financing for TAF activities, with more than half of the fund's projects supporting initiatives in the smaller economies. The Bank also intensified its support for digital transformation initiatives through the Fund for Digital Initiatives.

Integration

In line with its strategy, the EDB focuses on strengthening its role as a development bank in the countries in which it operates and implementing investment projects with a strong integration effect. These projects create long-term inter-country production cooperation chains, generate multiplicative inter-country and cross-border effects, and support cross-border and inter-country infrastructure.

The Bank's priority of promoting integration processes, as set out in its five-year strategy, is reflected in its performance targets, with momentum expected to build towards 2026. The share of projects with an integration effect in the Bank's current investment portfolio is planned to reach at least 70%, compared with 50% at the beginning of the current strategic period.

The Bank continues to play a major role in Eurasian integration processes. In 2024, it steadily increased the number of projects with an integration effect in its current investment portfolio, bringing the share of such initiatives to 65.6% by year-end.

Throughout 2024, the Bank continued funding projects under the Eurasian Transport Network KIMP (including the Europe–Western China transport corridor). This initiative is aimed at unlocking Eurasia's integration potential, improving regional transport connectivity and enhancing the sustainability and safety of the transport system. To support this international transport route, the Bank financed new projects by QazAvtojol (Kazakhstan) and Eastcomtrans (Kazakhstan), which are intended to upgrade road infrastructure and improve the efficiency of railway transport across member states.

New integration initiatives launched in 2024 to promote mutual trade included a project by Eastcomtrans (Kazakhstan) for the purchase of rolling stock. The project involves the delivery of new gondola and tank cars from the Bank's member countries to support Kazakhstan's transport and logistics potential.

By the end of 2024, several integration projects were in the development phase:

- Expanding and reconstructing the Ekibastuz GRES-2 power plant, including the installation of Unit 3
- Financing the first stage of Qarmet's investment programme (capital expenditure);

- Constructing a 300 MW solar power plant in the village of Toru-Aigyr, Issyk-Kul Region, Kyrgyz Republic, by Bishkek Solar; and Financing the capacity increase of the Belagroterminal production and logistics complex.

Sustainable Development

In pursuing its mission as a development bank, the EDB sees its role primarily in facilitating investment aimed at improving living standards and fostering economic growth in its operating region.

A key strategic focus for the Bank is to enhance its contribution to development in the priority areas outlined in its Country Strategies. The Bank aims to align its priorities in the member countries with their national objectives in key areas of sustainable development such as infrastructure, the green economy, renewable energy, sustainable agribusiness, digitalisation, increased diversification and economic competitiveness.

The EDB's strategy reflects its priority to contribute to the SDGs in the performance targets for the five-year strategic period. By 2026, at least 25% of the projects in the Bank's current investment portfolio should contribute to the SDGs, more than doubling the 10% share recorded in the strategy's first year, 2022.

In 2024, the EDB continued to strengthen its contribution to promoting development priorities in its member countries in the context of the SDGs. The Bank is ahead of the curve in building its portfolio of projects contributing to the SDGs, with these projects accounting for 30.9% of the current investment portfolio as of end-2024.

The majority of the EDB's investments in 2024 were in sustainable infrastructure projects, primarily in transport and energy, and the Bank plans to maintain this focus going forward. In addition, the EDB supported projects to develop competitive and innovative industrial production and the financial sector in its member countries, including through financing for targeted programmes and projects implemented by local commercial banks.

One of the EDB's new infrastructure projects in 2024 was the reconstruction of national highways in Kazakhstan, aimed at developing sustainable transport infrastructure. The project is set to build Kazakhstan's transport and logistics capacity and enhance its regional connectivity by reconstructing over 300 km of highways.

The Bank's other major infrastructure project in 2024 aimed to develop a sustainable energy system and achieve full self-sufficiency in electricity in Kazakhstan. The project to reconstruct Almaty CHPP-3 will increase its capacity and flexibility through the installation of a 500 MW combined-cycle unit and is expected to minimise environmental impact and reduce pollutant emissions.

In 2024, the EDB continued to expand its green finance portfolio by increasing investment in renewable energy facilities, primarily in Central Asia. The Bank's new project to construct the Hyperborea wind farm

in the Karaganda Region, Kazakhstan, and ensure its connection to the national grid will commission 150 MW of green energy. At the end of 2024, the renewable energy projects in the Bank's pipeline had a total capacity of about 1 GW of green energy. The EDB plays an active role in financing sustainable projects and promoting the green agenda (see *Sustainability Principles and Green Finance*).

The Bank remains focused on supporting the agendas of its member states to accelerate their digital development, including through scalable digital solutions. The Bank's Fund for Digital Initiatives plays a key role in promoting digital transformation (see *Fund for Digital Initiatives: Digital Transformation*).

The developmental impact of EDB-funded digital projects has been recognised by the international independent expert community. In particular, the Bank's project to establish BEE-ONLINE.ru, an international digital platform to develop and scale up light industry businesses, was recognised by the ADFIAP Sustainable Awards 2024 in the Trade Development category.

The EDB's initiatives to strengthen its role as a key multilateral partner bank in helping to address priority challenges also included support for institutional development through the Bank's Technical Assistance Fund (TAF) (see *Technical Assistance Fund*).

The Bank's initiatives to develop and promote PPPs in Central Asia as a key mechanism for infrastructure development received the ADFIAP Sustainable Awards 2024 in the Technology Development category. The Bank supported PPP institutional environment projects in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan and the digitalisation of procurement for PPP initiatives in Kazakhstan.

Sustainability Principles and Green Finance

The EDB actively promotes the sustainable development agenda regionally and internationally, implementing best practices and sharing them with partners and disseminating its own experience with green projects. The EDB has established contacts with international development banks and financial institutions on sustainable development matters. A landmark event for the Bank in the area of international cooperation in 2024 was the signing of a framework document, the UN Principles for Responsible Banking, developed by UNEP FI in collaboration with banks around the world to build a sustainable banking industry.

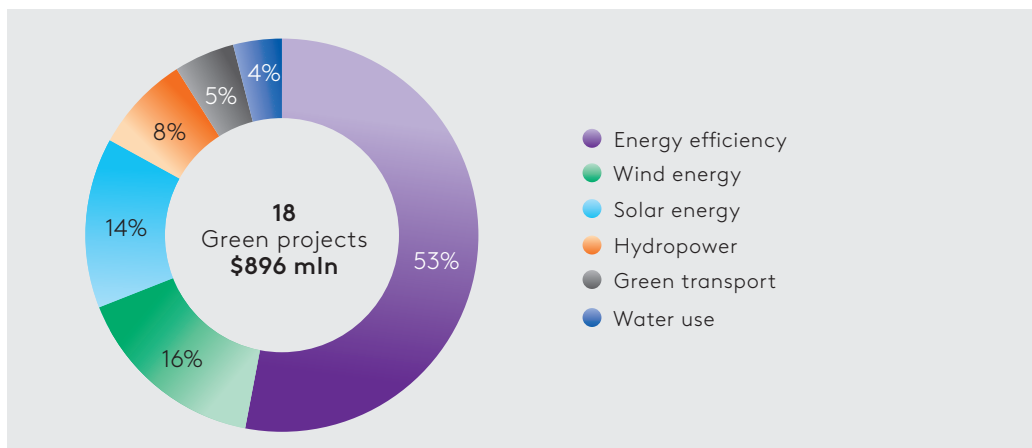
The Bank was the first institution in Central Asia to commit to the UN Principles for Responsible Banking. Banks that are signatories to the principles identify and assess the environmental and social impacts of their activities, set and implement targets in areas where they have the most significant impact and regularly publish progress reports. The principles provide a framework for banks to systematically understand risks and leverage opportunities arising from the transition to a more sustainable economy.

The EDB endeavours to embed ESG considerations in its investments. As part of its ongoing efforts to improve and develop internal processes, the EDB approved two sustainability documents in 2024: the Environmental and Social Framework (“Framework”) and the Sustainability Principles.

The Framework draws on the Bank’s experience in assessing project-related environmental and social risks, the best practices of international development banks, and the Bank’s objectives to more accurately monitor and disclose the impact of the projects it finances. It details the processes for environmental and social risk assessment for projects and ESG profile development for borrowers and includes the Environmental and Social Exclusion List — a list of projects ineligible for financing due to potential negative environmental and social impacts. In the past year, 56 projects were assessed using the new procedure.

The **Sustainability Principles** are a top-level document setting out how the Bank sees its role in advancing the sustainability agenda in its member countries and the approach it takes in all its operations.

One of the EDB’s sustainability principles is to finance projects with significant sustainable development impacts in line with the priorities of its member countries, including the clean energy transition, energy efficiency and reducing environmental and climate impacts. The Bank is committed to building up its green portfolio. For instance, its current investment portfolio comprises 18 green projects worth over US \$896 million:



The majority (96%) of initiatives in the current green portfolio are climate finance projects aimed at unlocking the renewable energy potential in EDB member countries and contributing to climate goals. For example, the construction of a 150 MW wind farm in Kazakhstan is expected to have a favourable environmental and climate impact by replacing electricity generation from a thermal power plant.

In addition to climate challenges, the EDB’s green projects help address the region’s key water challenges. The project to reconstruct and expand a water pipeline in Kazakhstan aims to provide drinking water to households, agriculture and industries. It is part of the EDB’s mega-project to develop the Central Asian water and energy complex under its 2022–2026 Strategy.

An important milestone for the Bank was the release of its first Sustainability Report, prepared in accordance with the GRI (Global Reporting Initiative) Standards — international standards for non-financial reporting. The report discloses the EDB's ESG performance, including data on corporate governance, sustainability management, sustainable approaches to financing and related outcomes, human resources management, ethics and compliance activities for the reporting period from 1 January to 31 December 2023. The 2023 Sustainability Report was reviewed by the EDB's Sustainability Committee and published on the Bank's website.² The EDB plans to publish such information annually.

The EDB's sustainability performance is assessed by international ESG rating agencies. On 26 September 2024, MSCI³ affirmed the Bank's ESG rating at "B" (low). In August 2024, the Bank received a new ESG rating from RepRisk AG at "BB" (medium).⁴ The world's leading banks use RepRisk AG to manage their reputational risk and comply with know-your-customer (KYC) requirements, including international standards.

To improve its ESG ratings, the Bank is developing a roadmap to implement the best international practices and standards in its operations. In 2024, the EDB launched an updated *Sustainability* section on its website, containing full information on the Bank's activities, results and public documents in this area.

Key Investment Mega-Projects (KIMPs)

In alignment with its 2022–2026 Strategy, the EDB's priorities include KIMPs in the following areas:

- the Central Asian Water and Energy Complex (KIMP-1);
- the Eurasian Transport Network (KIMP-2); and
- the Eurasian Agricultural Goods Distribution System (KIMP-3).

The Bank's strategy envisions at least US \$1.2 billion in commitments between 2024 and 2026 (with a target of US \$400 million for each KIMP starting in 2024).

Central Asian Water and Energy Complex

Energy and water are among the key challenges for Central Asian countries in the coming decade. The region is already facing a surge in electricity consumption and water shortages in low-water years. By 2035, the demand for electricity is projected to grow by 46% compared to 2020, while the water deficit is expected to reach 5 to 12 km³ as of 2028–2029. To develop energy infrastructure and improve water efficiency, Central Asia needs to enhance regional cooperation and mobilise significant investment.

² https://eabr.org/upload/iblock/56b/EDB_Sustainability_Report_2023_ENG.pdf

³ <https://www.msci.com/>

⁴ <https://www.reprisk.com/>

In 2022, the Bank's Management Board approved a concept of the Bank's involvement in KIMP-1 — Central Asian Water and Energy Complex. Following project reviews financed by the Technical Assistance Fund, the Management Board approved US \$1,539 million in financing for five investment projects. In 2024, the Bank concluded financial agreements totalling US \$602 million in relation to four KIMP-1 investment projects.

Eurasian Transport Network

Developing the Eurasian Transport Network is one of the most important strategic objectives to enhance economic connectivity and integration potential among EDB countries. Unlocking transit potential and supporting future increases in trade across Eurasia require infrastructure expansion and modernisation, particularly in transport and logistics. The Bank estimates that developing the international North–South transport corridor alone and realising its potential will require infrastructure investments exceeding US \$38.2 billion.

The concept for the EDB's involvement in the Eurasian Transport Network (KIMP-2, including the Europe–Western China transport corridor) was approved by the Bank's Management Board in 2023, outlining potential investment areas until 2026, while taking into account the transport infrastructure priorities of the Bank's member states.

In 2024, the Management Board approved 12 investment projects under KIMP-2, with US \$28,334 million in financing. Financial agreements were signed for four projects totalling US \$510 million.

Eurasian Agricultural Goods Distribution System

Developing the Eurasian Agricultural Goods Distribution System (KIMP-3) aims to unlock the region's potential to meet its food demand with local products and to increase food exports. The lack of storage and processing facilities is a major barrier to development and requires substantial investment.

In 2024, the Bank's Management Board approved the concept for KIMP-3, covering EAEU countries, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. The EDB is reviewing projects worth more than US \$600 million.

International Activity in 2024

In 2024, in line with its objectives under the 2022–2026 Strategy, the Bank worked to expand the geography of its operations and build a strong network of international partnerships.

Expansion of EDB Membership

Uzbekistan

In 2024, the Republic of Uzbekistan decided to join the Eurasian Development Bank.

On 13 May 2024, Uzbekistan submitted a formal request to Olzhas Bektenov, Prime Minister of Kazakhstan and Chairman of the EDB Council, to join the EDB. On 16 July 2024, the Bank's Council approved Uzbekistan's admission as a new member.

Earlier, in May 2024, the EDB and Uzbekistan's Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade signed a memorandum of cooperation to support Uzbekistan's accession to the Bank and review potential investment projects in the country. The parties actively worked on the implementation of the memorandum.

In December 2024, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev announced at the extended meeting of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council that Uzbekistan planned to complete the necessary procedures and join the EDB in early 2025.

The Bank is assisting Uzbekistan in completing the internal processes required for accession and in preparing for the launch of EDB operations in the country.

Mongolia

In 2024, the EDB actively engaged with Mongolia regarding its potential accession. On 17 July 2024, the Bank congratulated Luvsannyam Gantumur, Mongolia's new First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economy and Development, on his appointment and reaffirmed its readiness to continue consultations with the country on potential investment projects in the context of accession.

The Bank also invited Mr Gantumur to the Conference on Promoting Sustainable Development in Central Asia, held on 6 December 2024 in Almaty. Mongolia was represented at the event by Erdenebat Tseveendorj, Director General of the Integrated Development Policy and Planning Department at the Ministry of Economy and Development (MED), who met with the Chairman of the EDB Management Board to discuss cooperation prospects and Mongolia's possible accession.

Following the meeting, the EDB shared with the Mongolian side a draft memorandum of cooperation, a presentation on the Bank's operations and the procedure for new members' accession.

On 20 December 2024, during a meeting of the Russia-Mongolia Intergovernmental Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation in Moscow, a Vice Chairman of the EDB Management Board met with Zandan Bayarkhuu, Director of the MED's Policy and Development Project Coordination Department. The Bank presented a list of potential projects for cooperation, and the Mongolian side is expected to present its project proposals to further the dialogue on cooperation and accession.

As a follow-up, the EDB proposed a visit by its delegation to Mongolia in 2025 to present its operations and continue the dialogue. The Bank is currently awaiting a response from the Mongolian side.

Partnerships

To develop a well-established network of international partnerships, the EDB participated in major international events and forums, while also hosting its own events.

Bank delegations attended the Annual Meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), where they held talks with representatives of these and other international financial institutions to explore opportunities for cooperation.

During the IMF and WB Spring Meetings, the EDB Chairman held meetings with representatives of the WBG, ADB, IFC, JPMorgan, the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), the Minister of Finance of Azerbaijan, and the Deputy Chairman of the Central Bank of Turkmenistan.

At the AIIB Annual Meeting in Samarkand, the Chairman of the EDB spoke at the panel session *New Uzbekistan — Big Country with Big Opportunities*, attended by the AIIB President and Laziz Kudratov, Uzbekistan's Minister of Investment, Industry and Trade.

The Chairman also met with the President of the New Development Bank (NDB) at the NDB's headquarters.

Additionally, working consultations were held with the ADB, AIIB and IFC to prepare for project co-financing.

The partnership with the ADB and its institutions was further strengthened, including through deeper engagement with the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Institute. For the first time, the Bank co-hosted a forum with the CAREC Institute in Almaty, focusing on the development of CAREC think tanks.

To access new markets, the Bank's delegations participated in significant forums and conferences in China and the Middle East. In China, the delegation led by the Chairman of the Management Board attended the Boao Forum for Asia, where the Chairman participated in a session of international corporate CEOs and met with leading Chinese banks and financial institutions to discuss potential cooperation. During the Forum, the President of Kazakhstan commended the EDB's contributions

to economic development in member states and expressed support for expanding cooperation with Chinese partners.

In the Middle East, the Bank visited the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. The Bank's delegation, led by the Chairman of the Management Board, took part in the 8th Future Investment Initiative Conference in Riyadh and in Abu Dhabi Finance Week (ADFW), where the Chairman spoke on the panel *Bridging the Capital Road: CIS & GCC*. At this event, the EDB announced the launch of a joint study on Islamic finance with the IsDB Institute.

The Chairman of the Management Board also participated in the Plenary Meeting of the Foreign Investors' Council chaired by the President of Kazakhstan. In the Chairman's presentation titled *The Efficient Use of Water Resources for Security and Economic Growth*, he called on MDBs and foreign investors to work with the EDB on implementing systemically important projects in this area.

The EDB also engaged with the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC) to maximise its potential as a development and integration institution. The Chairman took part in meetings of the Eurasian Intergovernmental Council (EIC) and, in March, met with Bakytzhan Sagintayev, Chairman of the EEC Board, to discuss cooperation. In June, the Chairman gave a presentation on the Bank's operations at an EIC meeting.

To consolidate its standing as an international development institution focused on Eurasia, the EDB hosted its Annual Meeting Business Forum and the Conference on Promoting Sustainable Development in Central Asia, bringing together international organisations and multilateral development banks (MDBs).

The EDB Business Forum attracted around 400 participants from Austria, China, Cuba, France, Germany, India, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland and the UAE. The forum featured five thematic sessions and presentations on the Bank's operational priorities. Ten agreements and memoranda of cooperation were signed on the sidelines of the event.

The EDB's Annual Conference has become an effective platform for discussing collaboration between MDBs and international organisations for sustainable development in the region. Li Junhua, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, and Bakytzhan Sagintayev, Chairman of the EEC Board, delivered welcoming addresses.

The conference brought together over 170 participants, including representatives from 14 international organisations and four MDBs, media representatives and more than 960 online attendees. At the session *Partnerships in Central Asia: Addressing Global Challenges Through Local Lenses*, the EDB presented its database on MDB non-sovereign financing operations across 11 Eurasian countries, including all Central Asian nations.

Joint Initiatives

In 2024, the EDB and ESCAP completed the preparatory phase of a joint project to train energy professionals in Central Asia. The initiative will be co-financed by the Bank and ESCAP on a parity basis. The project aims to support sustainable energy development in Central Asia by enhancing subregional and cross-country cooperation through the exchange of competencies and knowledge. It is expected to be launched and implemented in 2025.

The EDB's cooperation with the UNDP in Kazakhstan in the area of water and irrigation was further strengthened by the signing of a trilateral agreement between the EDB, UNDP and Kazakhstan's Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation. In 2024, the parties undertook preparations for the launch in 2025 of two technical assistance projects — feasibility studies for the construction of a water reservoir on the Kenderlyk River and for the development of the business ecosystem for sustainable irrigation in Kazakhstan from 2025 to 2029. Further details on the project objectives are provided in the TAF section of this report.

In addition, the EDB prepared a working paper on *The Irrigation Equipment Manufacturing and Service Cluster in Central Asia* in collaboration with UNIDO.

In 2024, the Bank launched practical cooperation with the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP). On the sidelines of the EDB Annual Meeting and Business Forum, the Bank and the WFP signed a memorandum of cooperation and, together with Yeremyan Farm, a letter of intent to expand the Milk in Schools programme in Armenia. The joint project, *Promoting Milk Consumption in Armenia's Schools: Scaling up the United Nations World Food Programme's Milk in Schools Project*, will contribute to food security in Armenia by providing milk to schools and promoting healthy eating habits among students in grades 5 to 9. The project will also help improve the EDB's visibility in the country and raise public awareness of its activities and development contribution.

Participation in International Associations and Initiatives

To broaden its cooperation with leading United Nations bodies such as ESCAP, UNDP and UNIDO — and in line with its strategic priorities — the Bank pursued a policy of consolidating the resources and expertise of international organisations and MDBs to address pressing economic development challenges identified by its shareholders, particularly in the water and energy sectors.

The Bank's management took part in the 80th session of ESCAP in Bangkok and the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Digital Inclusion and Transformation in Astana, hosted by ESCAP. During the conference, the EDB Chairman held talks with the United Nations Deputy Secretary-General and the Executive Secretary of ESCAP and signed a memorandum of understanding between the two institutions.

The EDB also advanced its cooperation with the Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia and the Pacific (ADFIAP).

At the ADFIAP Annual Meeting, the Bank received awards in three categories: Technology Development, for the Comprehensive Programme for PPP Potential Development in Central Asia; Trade Development, for the creation of the BEE-online.ru international digital platform; and First Payor. In recognition of the EDB's important role in ADFIAP activities, the association's Board of Directors invited the Chairman of the EDB Management Board to join the Board.

The Bank also joined UNEP FI and formally signed the UN Principles for Responsible Banking — a global framework for sustainable banking developed by UNEP FI in partnership with banks around the world. The Bank's decision to join UNEP FI reflects the alignment of its mission and priorities with sustainable development.

During the year, the Bank became a member of the AAOIFI, which is internationally recognised in the field of Islamic finance, and of the IFSB.

In 2024, the Bank participated in the United Nations Climate Conference with a new status — as an observer to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. EDB representatives contributed to panel sessions and side events alongside other MDBs and international organisations. In their presentations, they highlighted the Bank's key role as a leading MDB in Eurasia and its active support for projects aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enabling the transition to clean energy. The Bank advocated for joint, harmonised efforts between MDBs, international organisations (including UN agencies) and the private sector, to align country development goals with climate objectives and scale up financing for sustainable projects in the region.

The Bank also participated for the first time as an observer organisation in the 24th Advisory Board Meeting of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN). The participants engaged in rich and open discussions on how to scale up support for the deployment of climate technologies in developing countries. The EDB noted that regions such as Central Asia have significant potential to contribute to global decarbonisation goals. Continued engagement with the CTCN will enable the Bank to incorporate the organisation's experience and expertise into its projects in Central Asia.

Research

Analysis and research are key components of the Bank's operations, as defined by its Charter and operating model. The Bank conducts analysis and forecasting of economic developments in its member states, exploring investment opportunities, economic sectors and various aspects of economic cooperation across Eurasia.

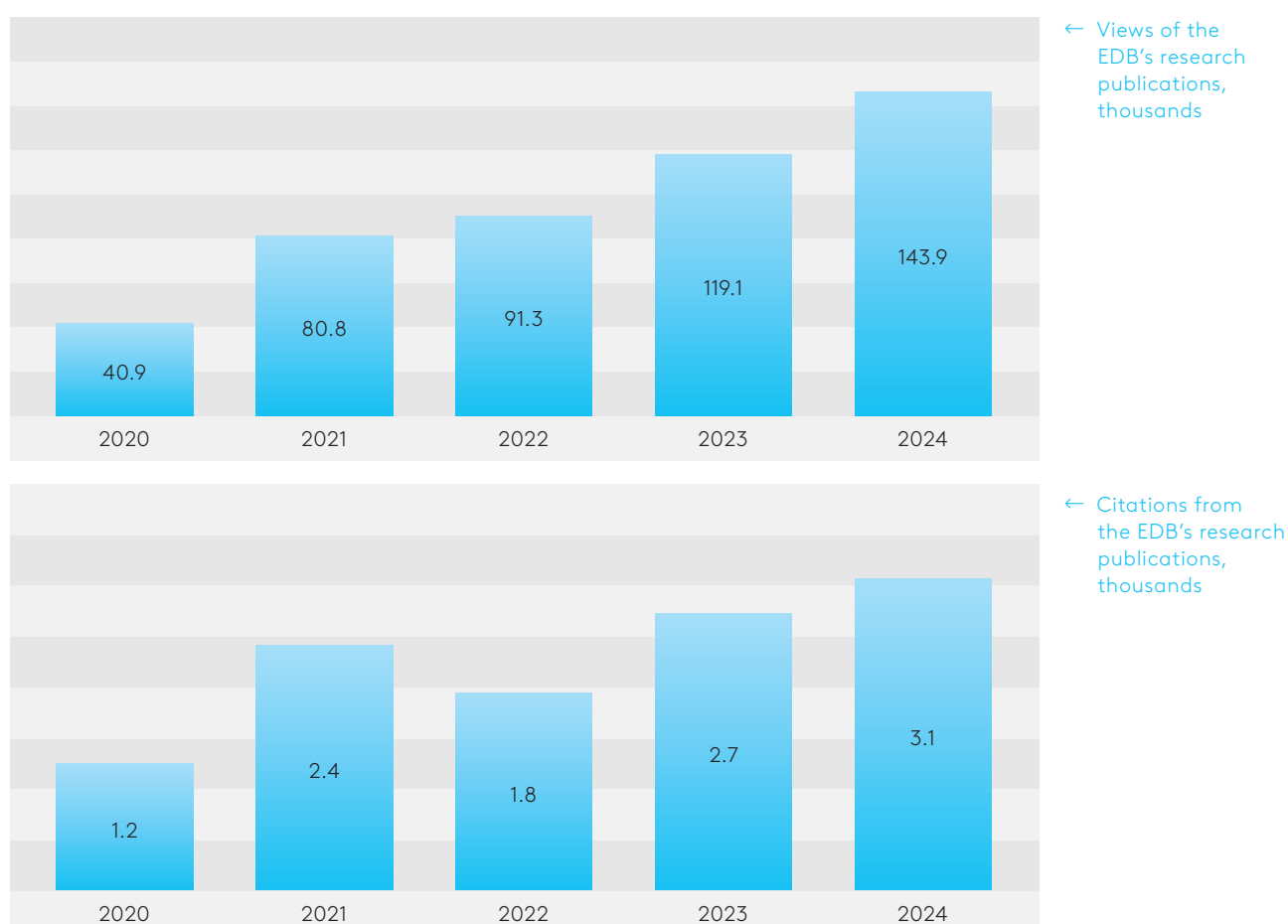
In 2024, the Bank enhanced its analytical capabilities across several areas. It refined its country-specific macroeconomic analysis and forecasting models for Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Russia and Tajikistan. These improvements took into account structural changes in the economies, the growing complexity of cross-border capital flows in Belarus and Russia, shifts in foreign trade, and current approaches to fiscal, monetary and exchange rate policies in EDB member states.

Furthermore, the EDB significantly expanded the sectoral scope of its research and its practical relevance for the Bank's investment activities.

In 2024, the Bank established the Centre for Analysis of International Finance, with its analytical work focused on the activities of international financial institutions and the global financial system. Over the year, the centre produced 16 analytical papers and developed a unique Non-sovereign Financing Database for Eurasian countries. The database allows for the tracking of investments by international financial institutions and includes over 1,700 projects in 11 countries across the region, financed over the past 16 years and categorised by more than 50 parameters.

The EDB offers a wide range of analytical publications, including weekly reviews of key macroeconomic, trade, investment and infrastructure developments in the member states. It also regularly provides macroeconomic analyses and medium-term economic outlooks for its member countries, alongside annual reports on various integration and industry-specific regional developments.

The Bank's publications are available on its website⁵. In 2024, the number of views increased by 17.6% compared to 2023 and by a factor of 1.5 over the past two years, exceeding a total of 140,000.



⁵ <https://eabr.org/en/analytics/>

In 2024, the Bank continued to present its reports online,⁶ further expanding its audience and visibility. The number of webinar views exceeded 43,000. The EDB also broadened its communication channels and formats. Throughout the year, its Telegram posts covered macroeconomic trends, mutual trade, investment and infrastructure in Eurasia. The Bank began producing videos, releasing 11 over the course of the year, which together approached one million views. Owing to the exclusive nature of its content, the Bank's materials were frequently referenced in the media. Citations of its analysts' opinions and materials across various platforms exceeded 3,100, a 116% increase compared to 2023.

The Bank's information and research activities during the reporting period reaffirmed its position as a leading think-tank in Eurasia, specialising in macroeconomic, trade, investment and sector-specific expertise in support of its member states. Today, the EDB's sectoral expertise helps shape the strategic development agenda of the EAEU and Central Asia and promotes expert dialogue with government agencies, international partners and key industry stakeholders.

In 2024, the Bank published the following macroeconomic materials:

- Four macroeconomic reviews of the EDB member states;
- Two extended publications analysing domestic and external macroeconomic trends and the outlook for member states.

Over the year, the Bank also released research on topics of importance for the Eurasian region. This industry-focused research supports the Bank's cross-country integration mega-projects and aims to identify investment opportunities and to nurture projects:

- *Academic Mobility Promotion Programme* provides a comprehensive analysis of the challenges and proposes practical solutions to ensure sustainable growth in inter-university relations and educational exchanges across Eurasia and the Greater Eurasian partnership.
- *Economic Cooperation in Eurasia: Practical Solutions* presents a "menu" of 12 practical solutions that can be implemented relatively quickly and flexibly among participating countries to promote mutually beneficial cooperation.
- *Infrastructure in Eurasia: Short- and Medium-Term Trends* identifies ten key short- and medium-term trends in the region's energy, transport, logistics, water supply and telecommunications sectors, with a particular focus on Central Asia, which is attracting growing interest from major political and economic actors.
- *Petrochemical industry in Eurasia: Opportunities for Deeper Processing* offers a comprehensive overview of the petrochemical sector, one of the Bank's key investment domains in Eurasia's manufacturing industry. It assesses the petrochemical industry's production and export potential through to 2035.

⁶ The video presentations are available on the EDB's online platform: <https://www.youtube.com/@infoEABR/streams>

- *The Eurasian Transport Network* analyses current developments and trends in key transport corridors in Eurasia and outlines future priorities, including the creation of new longitudinal routes to complement the traditional East–West corridors, the development of a Central Asian transport hub, enhanced intra-regional connectivity, realisation of the region’s agro-industrial potential and the advancement of soft infrastructure.
- *Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation in Central Asia* assesses existing infrastructure in the region, estimates investment needs to achieve the SDGs by 2030 and presents a comprehensive approach to ensuring safe drinking water and access to sanitation.
- *EDB Monitoring of Mutual Investments 2024. Eurasian Region* presents detailed data on the size, dynamics and sectoral/geographical structure of mutual direct investment in Eurasia from 2016 to the first half of 2024, with a focus on intra-regional investment by Central Asian countries, including their specific features as capital exporters and importers. The study’s geographic scope was expanded to include Mongolia.
- *Capital in Multilateral Development Banks* analyses seven scenarios for capital increases. It draws on case studies to show how various capital strategies employed by MDBs can support additional positive effects such as improvements in credit ratings, corporate governance, financial position and international standing.
- *The Database of Non-Sovereign Financing by International Financial Institutions* is a new analytical project developed by the EDB. It provides governments and researchers with data and long-term estimates of non-sovereign financing in the region, and contains detailed project information since 2008, allowing users to analyse projects by instrument, sector, currency and other parameters. EDB analysts have developed and published on its website a quarterly-updated dashboard to visualise the data.
- *Non-Sovereign Financing by International Financial Institutions in the Kyrgyz Republic: The Role of the Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund* is a joint report with the RKDF. It provides a comprehensive analysis of non-sovereign IFI financing in the Kyrgyz Republic over the past decade, using the EDB’s database, and closely examines the RKDF’s operations since its establishment. The report was presented at the RKDF’s 10th Anniversary Strategy Session.
- The EDB also drafted working papers on *The Irtysh River Basin: Transboundary Challenges and Practical Solutions* and *Slowing Economic Growth and the Middle-Income Trap*.

In addition, to mitigate industry- and country-specific risks, the Bank’s experts provide independent sectoral expertise at the investment assessment stage, improving the objectivity of the Bank’s decisions on financing projects in the member states.

Research Partnerships

As a recognised leader in applied economic analysis, the EDB's research team actively participates in surveys conducted by international and national agencies to gather expert insights on macroeconomic forecasting. The Bank regularly contributed its estimates to consensus forecasts developed at the request of the National Bank of Kazakhstan, Reuters, PwC Kazakhstan and HSE University, and took part in the Economic Experts Survey by the ifo Institute and the Institute for Swiss Economic Policy. Statista, a leading business platform among market data providers, also uses EDB research. The Bank's projections are widely used by public authorities in its member countries as an authoritative and unbiased source of information on the region's economies and their development prospects.

The EDB's analytical reports foster dialogue with member governments and the expert community. In 2024, the report on *Efficient Irrigation and Water Conservation in Central Asia* was presented at the EDB Expert Club on *Promoting Sustainable Economic Development in the Kyrgyz Republic: Potential Projects*. The Bank also hosted client events where it presented its macroeconomic forecasts for the member states and the global economy for 2025–2027, as well as the report on *Infrastructure in Eurasia: Short- and Medium-Term Trends*. In addition, the Bank's experts participated in a roundtable discussion with Baiterek National Management Holding, where they presented key macroeconomic projections for Kazakhstan and the underlying forecasting methodology.

At the EDB's Conference on *Promoting Sustainable Development in Central Asia*, which brought together international organisations and MDBs, the Bank presented its *Non-Sovereign Financing Database* and the report on the *Eurasian Transport Network*, analysing connectivity in Central Asia.

Bank experts also took part in the first meeting of the Coordination Council of Partners for the Development of the Water Sector, hosted by Kazakhstan's Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation with support from the UNDP.

The EDB further intensified its international research efforts. The Bank's experts became members of the G20's International Financial Architecture Working Group (IFAWG/IFAMDB). During the year, the Bank participated in the development of proposals to reform the MDB system with the aim of making it better, bigger and more efficient. As part of the T20 (G20) working group's efforts, which brings together think tanks from around the world, the EDB, in collaboration with the South American development bank FONPLATA, prepared a paper titled *One Size Does Not Fit All – Analysing the Applicability of Options for Expanding Lending Capacity Across MDBs*.

The EDB actively developed analytical cooperation with MDBs and international organisations, including the IsDB, the NDB, the Export-Import Bank of India (India Exim Bank), FONPLATA, the Africa Finance Corporation, the CAREC Institute, UNIDO, FAO and UNEP, among others. Arrangements were made with the IsDB, the Export-Import Bank of India and FONPLATA to conduct joint research, including:

- a report on the *Development of Islamic Finance in Central Asia*, in collaboration with the IsDB Institute;

- a draft report on *Realising the Trade and Investment Potential of India's Cooperation with Central Asian Countries*, in collaboration with India Exim Bank;
- a report on *Unlocking the Potential of Logistics Corridors in Landlocked Developing Countries: A Comparative Analysis of Latin America and Central Asia*, in collaboration with FONPLATA; and a working paper on *Irrigation Equipment Production in Central Asia*, in collaboration with UNIDO.

The EDB participated in the Seventh CAREC Think-Tank Development Forum and negotiated partnerships in research and capacity-building initiatives to strengthen regional cooperation and integration. The Bank's representatives spoke at several landmark international events on integration and sectoral themes, including the Fourth Water Virtual Policy Dialogue Water Sector Financial Governance Gap Analysis in Central Asia: From Planning to Practice, hosted by the CAREC Institute.

In 2024, EDB experts delivered presentations at the Conference on Food Security and Sustainable Agricultural Development, held in the lead-up to the BRICS Agriculture Ministers' Meeting; the Asia Grains and Oils Conference; The Economic Miracle 2030: The Leap of the Kyrgyz Leopard research-into-practice conference, dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the Kyrgyz Republic's Ministry of Economy; the Social Development and Sustainability in the Global South from a New Developmentalist Perspective research-into-practice conference; a panel on Islamic finance development in Central Asia at Abu-Dhabi Finance Week; and the Annual Meeting of the Directorate of International Transport Corridors. At the VII Conference Capital Markets Kazakhstan in Almaty, the Bank presented an overview of current macroeconomic developments and forecasts for Central Asian countries to a wide audience of professional securities market participants.

The EDB Annual Meeting and Business Forum included presentations of the reports on the *Eurasian Transport Network* and *Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation in Central Asia*.

Fund for Digital Initiatives: Digital Transformation

The EDB's Fund for Digital Initiatives is a key driver of digital transformation across the EAEU+. Throughout 2024, the Fund steadily expanded its network of partnerships with international organisations engaged in digital transformation. As a result, it signed a memorandum with the UN International Telecommunication Union, and the ECE became a member of the Fund's Committee.

In 2024, the Bank allocated US \$3.3 million to support and develop the Fund's projects.

The Fund for Digital Initiatives completed the following projects in 2024:

- **COVID-19-Free Travel.** Over the course of the project, nine countries and 8,282 laboratories joined the initiative. The COVID-19-Free Travel app processed over 5.3 million PCR test results and more than 123,000 vaccination certificates.

- **International Platform of Skills and Professions.** A total of 2,000 users from EDB member states joined the platform, and 116 anchor events were organised and delivered through its services.

The Fund's ongoing projects include:

- **"Work in the EAEU" mobile app.** The national segments for Belarus, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan were added to the app. In response to growing interest in labour migration to the EAEU from nationals of third countries, the app introduced an English version and the ability to register passports for citizens of the Philippines, India, Ethiopia, Vietnam, Sri Lanka and Egypt. By the end of 2024, the app featured around 700,000 vacancies across seven national segments and had been installed over 58,000 times.
- **BEE-ONLINE Digital Platform** to develop and scale light industry businesses. By the end of 2024, the platform had connected more than 3,100 businesses in Russia, 700 in the Kyrgyz Republic, 130 in Belarus, 70 in Kazakhstan and approximately 70 in Armenia. The number of other users exceeded 12,000. The BEE-online.ru international digital platform, supported by the EDB Fund for Digital Initiatives, won the ADFIAP Sustainable Award 2024 in the Trade Development category.
- **National Digital Investment Platform in Kazakhstan.** This project supports the government's objective of attracting investment into the national economy. The applicant and product owner is the Investment Committee of Kazakhstan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 2024, the Fund provided KZT 234 million in financing.
- **ForumVR.** In 2024, the number of users of this platform exceeded 80,000.
- **ATTILAN international digital tele-rehabilitation platform.** This project aims to strengthen cross-border cooperation in the rehabilitation of people with disabilities. It focuses on developing tools to build a digital ecosystem and improve the quality of life for individuals with musculoskeletal disorders and various diseases. In 2024, the Fund allocated RUB 7.5 million in financing.
- **Electronic Vehicle Passport System** for Armenia and the Kyrgyz Republic. This project will digitise vehicle passport issuance procedures to ensure alignment with unified EAEU standards.
- **Implementation of a risk management system (software and hardware)** for television and radio broadcasting in Kazakhstan and EDB member countries. Initiated by the Government of Kazakhstan, this project aims to improve the quality of television broadcasting by introducing a system that will prevent technical failures and reduce risks in broadcasting.
- **GovStack Project.** This initiative promotes digitalisation and e-government in Central Asian and Caucasus countries. GovStack is a global multi-stakeholder initiative launched in 2020 by the UN ITU, Estonia, Germany and the Digital Impact Alliance to facilitate regional cooperation.
- **Fine-tuning of the Impulse Educational System.** This project aims to promote digital integration in education and was one of the winners of the EDB Fund for Digital Initiatives' Digital Project Competition in 2024.

- **Jewellery Marketplace for the EAEU+.** In 2024, the EDB Fund for Digital Initiatives, in partnership with the developer of the relevant technical solution, presented a fully functional version of the jewellery marketplace to Russia's Ministry of Finance and jewellery manufacturers.

Additional projects in the Fund's pipeline in 2024 included:

- Developing and implementing transport modelling software for Kazakhstan through technology transfer;
- Establishing the QazSu National Information System on Kazakhstan's water resources;
- Developing the state Electronic Labour Exchange in Armenia;
- The Clean Games international digital platform;
- The E-map of Dushanbe;
- Implementation and developing e-government in Tajikistan;
- A joint project by the EDB, UNIDO and Armenia's Ministry of Economy to support the digital transformation of SMEs in Armenia.

The Fund for Digital Initiatives also contributed to the Bank's KIMPs:

- Eurasian Agricultural Goods Distribution System: in 2024, the Fund reviewed and assessed proposals and models for sector-specific platform solutions and digital infrastructure to support project development;
- Eurasian Transport Network: the Fund developed a roadmap for implementing electronic consignment notes (e-CMRs) for freight transport, based on business requisition specifications to ensure interoperability with international e-CMR models in Eurasia;
- Central Asian Water and Energy Complex: in 2024, the Fund assessed proposals and existing solutions to support project development.

In April 2024, the EDB Fund for Digital Initiatives announced the results of its Digital Project Competition, which had accepted submissions from October 2023 to January 2024 and received 74 entries. The winners were Clean Games, an interregional civil society organisation promoting environmental awareness and patriotism, and Impulse. In November 2024, the Fund launched the next Digital Project Competition, to be concluded in the second quarter of 2025.

The Fund continuously analyses digital initiatives with an integration effect in the Bank's member states, as well as promising digital development projects, to assess their eligibility for Bank support and their potential for scaling and acceleration. Based on this analysis, projects that align with the Fund's mandate are included in the registers of projects in progress or potential projects.

Technical Assistance Fund

In line with best practices among MDBs, the EDB provides support to improve the quality of new projects and unlock investment potential in its operating region. The Bank's Technical Assistance Fund (TAF) is an instrumental resource in delivering this support.

In 2024, the TAF achieved record figures both in launching new technical assistance projects and in the amount of funding approved. The Fund focused on deepening engagement with international organisations and planning initiatives in the Bank's smaller economies to strengthen institutional frameworks and improve the quality of future development projects.

The scaling up of TAF engagement in 2024 included the launch of its fourth programme — Technical Assistance for Humanitarian Needs. This programme aims to provide non-repayable, crisis-response grants for projects in the Bank's member states to address natural disasters, support conflict-affected areas, respond to public health emergencies such as pandemics or infectious disease outbreaks, and assist member countries facing food security crises.

In the reporting year, the TAF approved 37 projects — a rise of nearly 80% compared to 2023 and the highest number since its inception. The TAF approved US \$12.4 million in total financing over the year, representing a 60% increase over the previous year and another record high. In total, the TAF worked on 70 projects, with 18 successfully completed in 2024, one closed ahead of schedule and four cancelled. By the end of 2024, the TAF's cumulative financing since its establishment reached US \$18.3 million, covering 118 projects. In 2024, the TAF financed 23 projects worth US \$3.9 million.

Technical Assistance in Preparing Investment Projects

In 2024, the TAF approved US \$3.1 million in financing for 16 new technical assistance projects focused on preparing and implementing investment initiatives in member states, including Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic. Some of these projects are to be implemented as part of the Bank's KIMPs, particularly in the areas of renewable energy and infrastructure development.

Technical assistance projects carried out in 2024 were aimed at preparing future investment projects for EDB financing, with potential contributions to the following SDGs:

- zero hunger;
- clean water and sanitation;
- affordable and clean energy;
- decent work and economic growth;
- industries, innovation and infrastructure;

- responsible consumption and production;
- climate action;
- partnerships for sustainable development.

Subsidising Interest Rates on Investment Projects

In 2024, the TAF's Subsidy Programme approved one project, with funding of US \$0.2 million, in the Kyrgyz Republic. The subsidy is intended to support Bank borrowers involved in the development of road infrastructure in Central Asia.

Technical Assistance to Expand the Bank's Investment Activity

Under its Technical Assistance Programme to Expand Investment Activity, the TAF allocated US \$7.8 million in 2024 for 17 new projects. These encompassed initiatives proposed by government agencies and ministries in member states, as well as the development of new financial instruments for the Bank.

In 2022, the Bank identified significant outcomes from projects supported under this programme, including:

- Promoting milk consumption in Armenian schools: scaling up of the United Nations World Food Programme's Milk in Schools Project;
- Developing the PPP institutional environment in the Kyrgyz Republic: collaboration with universities and the PPP Centre to build PPP-related competencies and expertise;
- Procuring equipment to restore capacity in the Bishkek energy system;
- Introducing an electronic document management system and laying the groundwork for interdepartmental electronic exchange at Tajikistan's Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (Phase 2: Implementation).

Cooperation in Technical Assistance

In 2024, the EDB continued to collaborate with international organisations and government agencies in member states through joint projects. The TAF launched two irrigation projects in Kazakhstan in partnership with UNDP. In another initiative, the TAF partnered with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) to support sustainable energy development in Central Asia by fostering subregional and cross-country cooperation through expertise- and knowledge-sharing.

In Armenia, the Bank partnered with the WFP on the Milk in Schools Project to enhance food security and promote healthy eating habits among students in grades 5 to 9.

To enhance research and build expertise on Eurasia's development and economic agenda, the Bank also partnered with the CAREC Institute to co-finance the organisation of the Eighth CAREC Think Tank Development Forum.

In 2024, under the investment expansion programme, the EDB launched several technical assistance projects in cooperation with government agencies in member countries. The following institutions were among the beneficiaries:

- Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Tajikistan;
- Ministry of Finance of Armenia;
- Public-Private Partnership Centre at the National Investment Agency under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Financial and Credit Fund at the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Public Relations and Information Centre at the Office of the Prime Minister of Armenia;
- Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation of Kazakhstan.

Member States' Development and Integration

In 2024, the EDB's strategy aimed to increase the proportion of projects with integration effects in its current investment portfolio from 55% to 60%. By year-end, the share of these projects in the current investment portfolio reached 65.6%, surpassing the target by 5.6 percentage points.

As of 31 December 2024, the EDB's investment portfolio was estimated to generate mutual trade flows worth approximately US \$5.6 billion per year. Mutual investments secured by Bank-funded projects exceeded US \$2 billion by the end of 2024.

Integration effects, US \$ millions	2021	2022	2023	2024
Mutual trade per year	4,562	4,811	5,258	5,629
Mutual investment	1,992	2,009	2,028	2,202

In 2024, the Bank signed 11 new projects with integration effects, including eight in the real sector and three in the financial sector.

Year	Integration projects		Year-end value, US \$ millions	
	Total	Real sector	Total	Real sector
2022	20	14	1,364	675
2023	15	15	1,101	1,101
2024	11	8	1,014	866

By the end of 2024, the Bank exceeded its benchmarks for contribution to development as outlined in its Strategy. Projects contributing to the SDGs comprised 30.9% of the Bank's current investment portfolio as of 31 December 2024, which is 15.9 percentage points above target.

These projects are intended to measurably facilitate the achievement of SDG target effects in line with the Bank's country strategies.

In developing its operations in all member states, the Bank prioritises, among other things, the base effects of its contribution to economic growth in line with SDG 8, "Decent Work and Economic Growth." The Bank estimates that, as of 31 December 2024, its investment projects ensured an annual aggregate increase in the gross output of its member economies totalling US \$12.6 billion, secured almost US \$1.4 billion in annual tax revenues and created approximately 40,000 jobs (see the table below):

Project effects (US \$ millions)	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gross output per year	8,126	9,445	11,926	12,689
Taxes and other compulsory payments per year	1,215	1,293	1,353	1,377
New jobs (thousands)	31.9	32.1	37.0	40.4

A key outcome of the EDB's project activities in 2024 was the continued above-target growth in its investments in Kazakhstan. By year-end, the newly signed projects in Kazakhstan accounted for the majority (60% or US \$1.4 billion) of the Bank's total operations. In 2024, the EDB primarily focused on energy infrastructure development projects in Kazakhstan, providing financing for major initiatives of Almaty Electric Power Plants and Karaganda Energotsentr.

Aligned with its strategic goals and objectives, the EDB continued to strengthen its contribution to development in the smaller economies: Armenia, the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan. In this domain, the Bank also demonstrated achievements above its strategic benchmarks, increasing its investment in these countries. The EDB's strategic investment target for Armenia, the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan was set at a total of US \$500 million, but its actual investments in these smaller economies from 2022 to 2024 amounted to US \$514 million, meaning that the Bank has implemented its strategic five-year plan in three years. In 2024, newly signed projects in Armenia, the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan totalled US \$211 million and comprised 9.4% of the Bank's current investment portfolio as of 31 December 2024, more than three times the 3.1% target outlined in the Strategy. In 2024, the EDB continued to actively utilise technical assistance in project preparation and investment development in Armenia, the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan as a key mechanism for achieving its strategic objectives.

In Belarus and Russia, the EDB continues to focus on private-sector operations aligned with the SDGs. In 2024, the Bank worked to rebalance its loan portfolio and maintain its high quality in response to ongoing changes in the global regulatory environment, adhering to the best compliance practices of international financial institutions.

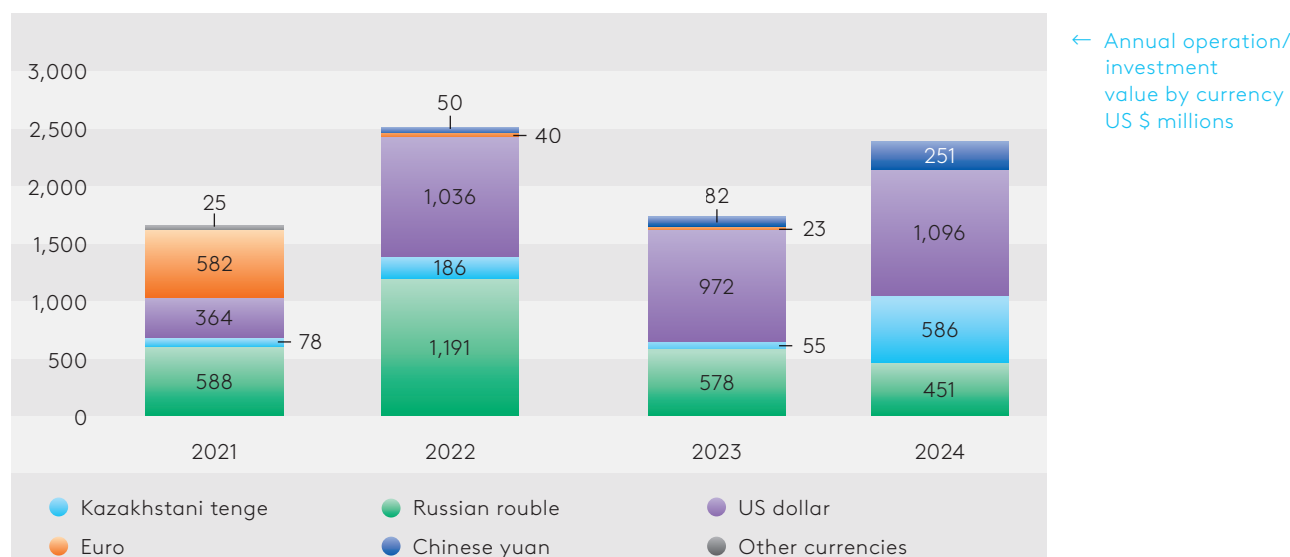
In 2024, the annual value of operations/investments totalled US \$2,384 million, with projects in Kazakhstan accounting for 60.0% and those in the smaller economies 8.9% of the total. Since the launch of the Bank's 2022–2026 Strategy, the annual value of its operations/investments has reached US \$6,596 million.

A total of 43.5% of new projects signed in 2024 were denominated in the national currencies of EDB member states.

As of 31 December 2024, the Bank was considering 17 project applications (preliminarily reviewed with project concepts approved), with its share in these projects amounting to US \$1,354 million.



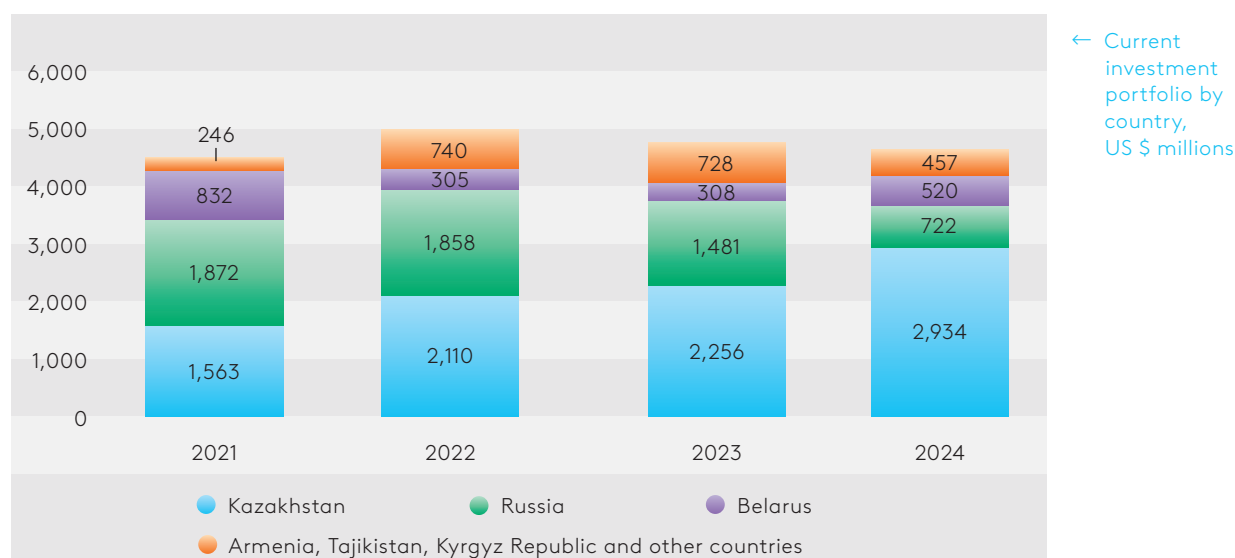
Source: EDB



As of the end of 2024, the Bank's current investment portfolio⁷ totalled US \$4,633 million.

The cumulative investment portfolio⁸ reached US \$16,528 million by year-end.

Indicator, US \$ millions	2021	2022	2023	2024
Current investment portfolio	4,513	5,013	4,773	4,633
Cumulative investment portfolio	11,346	13,414	14,743	16,528

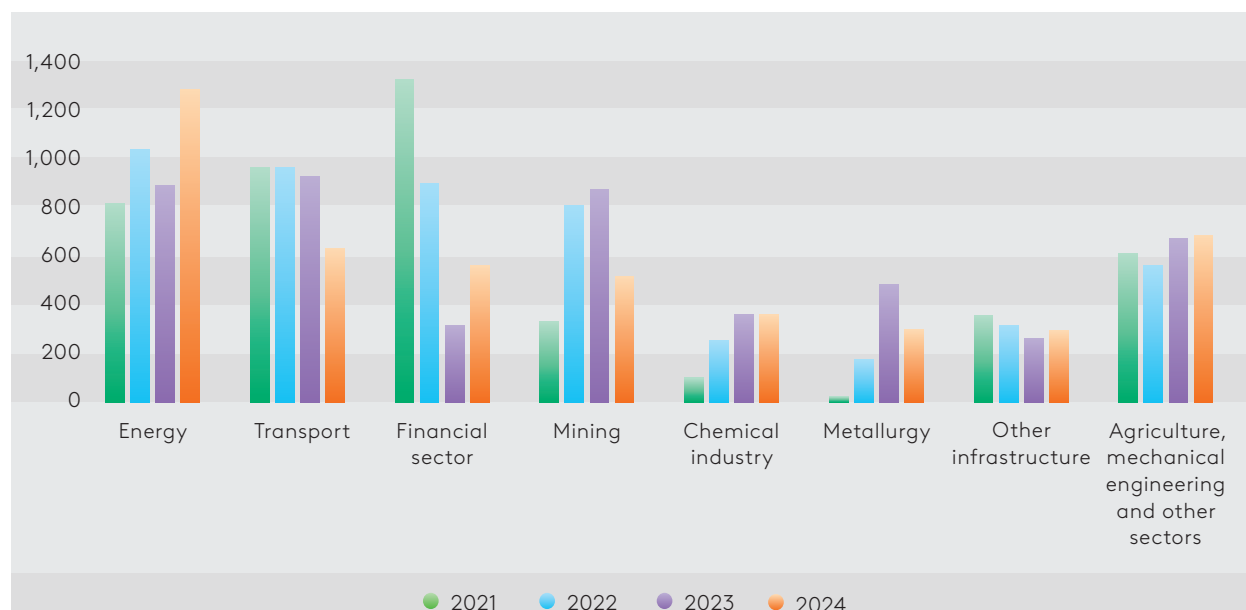


⁷ The "current investment portfolio" refers to the amount of the balance-sheet portfolio and off-balance-sheet liabilities (loan facilities and guarantees issued) relating to ongoing projects that are included in the Bank's investment portfolio.

⁸ The "(cumulative) investment portfolio" refers collectively to all financial instruments under the Bank's approved projects since the Bank started operating, with respect to which financial agreements have been signed and not repealed before the start of financing.

In terms of geographical distribution, projects in Kazakhstan accounted for the largest share of the Bank's current investment portfolio at the end of 2024.

↓ Current investment portfolio by sector



In the composition of the current investment portfolio by sector, energy projects surged from 18.6% to 27.8%, initiatives in the financial sector went up from 6.6% to 12.0% and those in metallurgy increased from 1.7% to 6.5%, while mining projects declined from 26.8% to 11.1% and transport initiatives decreased from 19.5% to 13.6%. Changes in other sectors were insignificant.

At the end of 2024, projects financed in the national currencies of EDB member states accounted for 36.6% of the current investment portfolio.

Republic of Armenia

According to the 2022–2026 Country Strategy, the EDB's five-year investment target for Armenia was set at a minimum of US \$287 million. The Bank's cumulative investments in Armenia over 2022–2024 totalled US \$329 million, with the five-year target under the Country Strategy achieved in just three years.

In 2024, Armenia led among the smaller economies in terms of allocated investments, as the Bank approved US \$145 million in financing to support real sector projects in the country. The EDB continued to provide technical assistance to promote investment in Armenia.

As of 31 December 2024, the Bank's current investment portfolio in Armenia amounted to US \$297 million, comprising seven projects in five sectors. By the end of 2024, the entire current investment portfolio consisted of projects signed during the ongoing strategic period — from 2022 to 2024. Projects in Armenia accounted for 6.4% of the Bank's overall current investment portfolio. The EDB's investment and project activities in Armenia primarily focused on the development of sustainable and safe industrial infrastructure.

In 2024, the most notable progress was made in facilitating the development of sustainable infrastructure. The EDB's current investment portfolio was expanded to include a new US \$100 million project to finance the Zanzegur Copper and Molybdenum Combine, Armenia's largest mining company — a record amount for the entire period of the Bank's operations in the country.

Significant progress was made in the area of food security. The EDB continued its cooperation with the Yeremyan Projects Group of Companies, raising its financing limit for investment projects in Armenia's agriculture and food industry by US \$6.5 million. Additionally, as part of its support for food security initiatives, the EDB approved a US \$0.2 million grant from its TAF to scale a WFP project aimed at supplying milk to schools and promoting healthy eating habits among students.

In 2024, the EDB continued to work on promoting digital transformations in the economy and public administration. The Bank approved a TAF grant to support the implementation of an electronic vehicle passport system in Armenia. In addition, it worked on developing the state Electronic Labour Exchange platform.

In 2024, the EDB approved US \$0.7 million in TAF financing for four projects. For the first time, the Bank financed a project aimed at advancing public administration in Armenia. The grant was intended to support the implementation of best practices to develop the expertise of staff at the Ministry of Finance. To respond to natural disasters and floods in Armenia, the Bank approved the allocation of humanitarian assistance from the TAF. As a result, Armenia became the first Bank member state to implement projects under all four technical assistance programmes provided by the TAF.

The EDB's cumulative investment portfolio in Armenia contributes to an annual increase in the country's output and tax revenues totalling approximately US \$148 million and nearly US \$1.5 million, respectively.

Republic of Belarus

The EDB's priority in Belarus was to maintain the good quality of the current investment portfolio, focusing on private sector operations aligned with the SDGs. The Bank concentrated on initiatives and projects promoting the sustainable development of industry and infrastructure. It also made use of technical assistance to support the development of the institutional environment.

As of 31 December 2024, the Bank's current investment portfolio in Belarus totalled US \$519 million and included ten projects in six sectors.

Belarus's share of the total current investment portfolio was 11.2%.

The EDB's cumulative investment portfolio generates a total increase in Belarus's output of US \$2 billion per year, an annual increase in tax revenues of almost US \$418 million, and creates more than 3,500 jobs.

Republic of Kazakhstan

In 2024, the EDB continued to expand its investment in Kazakhstan to promote sustainable development and economic integration. The Bank further strengthened its role as a leading MDB in terms of both the value of its operations and the number of projects in Kazakhstan. By year-end, the country was the leading recipient of the EDB's investment, with US \$1.4 billion in financing approved for investment projects in the real and financial sectors. In 2024, the EDB also provided technical assistance in project preparation and investment development in Kazakhstan and worked on digital initiatives.

Over the past three years, the Bank's investments in Kazakhstan have exceeded those of other MDBs⁹. According to its 2022–2026 Country Strategy, the EDB's five-year investment target for Kazakhstan was set at a minimum of US \$3.8 billion. The Bank's cumulative investments over 2022–2024 totalled US \$3.6 million, comprising 96% of the five-year target under that strategy.

As of 31 December 2024, the Bank's current investment portfolio in Kazakhstan totalled US \$2,934 million and included 43 projects in nine sectors. Projects in Kazakhstan accounted for 63% of the Bank's current investment portfolio.

In 2024, the Bank focused on developing all types of physical infrastructure, supporting projects in the transport, energy and pipeline infrastructure sectors.

The EDB approved financing for major investment projects that contribute to the development of sustainable energy infrastructure in Kazakhstan, aimed at achieving full self-sufficiency in electricity supply. The Bank signed agreements on new major projects to reconstruct the Almaty CHPP-3, increasing its capacity of up to 500 MW, and to modernise, expand and/or renovate Karaganda CHPP-3, with total investment amounting to US \$651 million. It also provided a US \$0.6 million grant from the TAF to finance the preparation of these projects.

In 2024, the EDB continued to expand its portfolio of renewable energy projects, with a new US \$100 million renewable energy project in the Karaganda Region adding 150 MW to the total green energy generation capacity. An important project component was the EDB's promotion of best practices, as the Bank approved a TAF grant for the development and verification of the borrower's green finance policy and the issuance of green bonds.

The EDB achieved significant progress in supporting transport development projects that facilitate the transition to a new level of infrastructural development in Kazakhstan. The Bank approved US \$200 million in financing for the reconstruction of highways of national significance by QazAvtoJol. It also continued to develop its cooperation with Eastcomtrans by signing a US \$59 million agreement for new rolling stock

⁹ According to preliminary open-source data as of January 2025, including MDB operations in Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Russia and Tajikistan, subject to possible updates.

acquisition. In addition, the Bank signed an agreement on a new logistics infrastructure development project, involving the construction of an industrial and logistics park in the Almaty Region, with the Bank's stake totalling US \$33 million. It signed a US \$47 million agreement to finance the reconstruction and expansion of the Astrakhan–Mangyshlak water pipeline (Phase 1), for which it had earlier supported a transboundary impact assessment.

In the reporting year, the Bank paid particular attention to the development of competitive and innovative industries. The EDB approved US \$95 million in financing to support the operations of Kazatomprom, Kazakhstan's national nuclear company. It also supported the construction of a gas processing plant in Zhanaozen and provided a US \$95 million bank guarantee for a prepayment to a consortium of contractors under a contract with the Kazakh Gas Processing Plant.

In 2024, the EDB continued to work on digital transformation projects in Kazakhstan, including the National Digital Investment Platform, the National Information System on Kazakhstan's Water Resources, a risk management system for broadcasting and other initiatives.

An important achievement of the year was the active use of technical assistance for the development of the EDB's key investment initiatives in the country. The amount of TAF grants allocated to Kazakhstan totalled US \$4.1 million. The EDB focused on irrigation infrastructure development, including as part of UNDP initiatives, with grants allocated in this area reaching US \$3 million. The Bank's other significant technical assistance initiatives included preparations for the major projects to reconstruct and expand Ekibastuz GRES-2 and to construct 545 MW of solar power plants.

The EDB's cumulative investment portfolio generates a total increase in Kazakhstan's output of more than US \$4.6 billion per year, an annual increase of US \$464 million in tax revenues and the creation of over 14,400 jobs.

Kyrgyz Republic

In the Kyrgyz Republic, the EDB focused its investment and project activities on sustainable infrastructure development. Aligned with its objective to actively leverage TAF resources in achieving strategic goals, the Bank significantly increased its grant-based technical assistance to prepare projects and expand its investment activity in the country. The EDB also actively promoted the advancement of PPP mechanisms.

According to the 2022–2026 Country Strategy, the EDB's five-year investment target for the Kyrgyz Republic was set at a minimum of US \$163 million. The Bank's cumulative investments over 2022–2024 totalled US \$166 million, with the five-year target under the Country Strategy achieved in just three years.

As of 31 December 2024, the Bank's current investment portfolio in the Kyrgyz Republic totalled US \$122 million and included four projects in two sectors. By year-end, the entire current investment portfolio

consisted of projects signed during the ongoing strategic period — from 2022 to 2024. The Kyrgyz Republic accounted for 2.6% of the Bank's overall current investment portfolio.

In 2024, the EDB focused on the development of basic infrastructure for regional integration and sustainable development. It approved US \$44 million in financing for the Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund to develop an energy efficiency programme for the Bank's member states. Using TAF resources, the EDB provided substantial support for sustainable energy infrastructure initiatives. It approved a US \$0.7 million grant for the preparation of promising projects, including the construction of solar and wind power plants with a combined capacity of 400 MW in the Issyk-Kul Region. In addition, the Bank supported the rehabilitation of the Bishkek power system by providing a US \$0.5 million grant to purchase equipment for the Bishkek CHPP.

The EDB also made significant progress in supporting the development of transport infrastructure. The Bank approved US \$5 million in financing for Demir Kyrgyz International Bank to support the construction and maintenance of a bypass road around the town of Uzgen, which is expected to help redistribute traffic and improve the environmental situation. The project will build 14.1 kilometres of new roads, three bridges and an intelligent traffic management system. The EDB also provided additional support for this project from the TAF by approving a grant to develop design and estimate documentation and subsidise the interest rate.

In promoting the establishment and development of industrial enterprises in the country and boosting their export potential, the EDB continued its collaboration with the Kant Cement Plant, allocating US \$5 million in financing to support the company's operations.

In 2024, the Bank continued to actively work on technical assistance projects, approving US \$2.7 million in grants for 15 new technical assistance projects. Among its priorities was support for the Kyrgyz Republic's institutional development initiatives. The Bank provided grants to the Kyrgyz Stock Exchange to modernise its infrastructure, the Ministry of Finance to evaluate state treasury sustainability bonds and maintain their value, and the Financial and Credit Fund at the Ministry of Finance to build institutional capacity in budget lending and financial and non-financial asset management. In addition, the Bank helped to develop the PPP institutional environment in the Kyrgyz Republic by building PPP-related competencies and expertise at the local level.

In the reporting year, the EDB continued to work on its digital transformation initiatives, including the project to launch the electronic vehicle passport system in the country.

The EDB's cumulative investment projects contribute to an annual increase of US \$162 million in the Kyrgyz Republic's output, US \$18.1 million in tax revenues and the creation of nearly 2,700 jobs.

Russian Federation

In Russia, the EDB continued to focus on private sector operations aligned with the SDGs and to maintain a high-quality current investment portfolio in response to changes in the global regulatory environment, in line with the best compliance practices of international financial institutions.

In 2024 and 2023, subject to international norms and the Bank's commitments to investors and counterparties, the share of Russian projects in its balance-sheet portfolio decreased from 41% at the end of 2021 to 11% at the end of 2024.

The proportion of Russian projects in the portfolio as of the end of 2024 was at a level necessary for the Bank to achieve its objectives, both in developing its operations and in maintaining its financial and operational stability in the medium term.

As of 31 December 2024, the Bank's current investment portfolio in Russia totalled US \$722 million and included 13 projects in six sectors.

The EDB's cumulative investment portfolio in Russia creates more than 19,300 jobs.

Republic of Tajikistan

In Tajikistan, the EDB's priority during 2024 was to develop a pipeline of infrastructure and industrial projects contributing to sustainable development and regional economic integration. The Bank reviewed three large infrastructure projects worth approximately US \$170 million. It also continued to actively work on digital transformation and institutional development initiatives through the Fund for Digital Initiatives and the TAF.

According to the 2022–2026 Country Strategy, the EDB's five-year investment target for Tajikistan was set at a minimum of US \$45 million. The Bank's cumulative investments over 2022–2024 totalled US \$18 million, comprising 41% of the five-year target under that strategy.

As of 31 December 2024, the EDB's current investment portfolio in Tajikistan totalled US \$16 million and included one project, accounting for 0.4% of the current investment portfolio.

To promote energy security, the EDB continued to consider its potential involvement, together with other MDBs, in financing construction of the 3,600 MW Rogun HPP — the largest hydroelectricity plant in Central Asia. The Bank also actively explored its potential participation in financing a project to modernise the Dushanbe energy system.

In 2024, the EDB held negotiations with Tajikistan's Ministry of Economic Development and Trade on the development of a commodity distribution network and the establishment of wholesale logistics centres. The EDB explored the possibility of financing a project to establish a logistics centre for the processing and storage of agricultural products. The Bank also discussed with the WFP the possibility of a project to supply milk to schools.

In diversifying industry and developing the private sector and entrepreneurship, the Bank focused on initiatives implemented by Tajikistan's private companies, including a project to modernise and expand a food processing enterprise.

To expand its project pipeline, the Bank explored projects in the transport sector, including a strategically important initiative to reconstruct the 135-km-long Labidjar–Kalai Khumb road, connecting the central part of Tajikistan with surrounding regions, the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region and Dushanbe.

The EDB's cumulative investment projects generate a total increase in Tajikistan's output of US \$53 million per year, an annual increase in tax revenues of US \$0.3 million and the creation of more than 200 jobs.

Non-member Countries

As of 31 December 2024, the EDB's current investment portfolio in non-member countries totalled US \$22 million and included projects supporting the supply of goods and services for its investment initiatives in the member states.

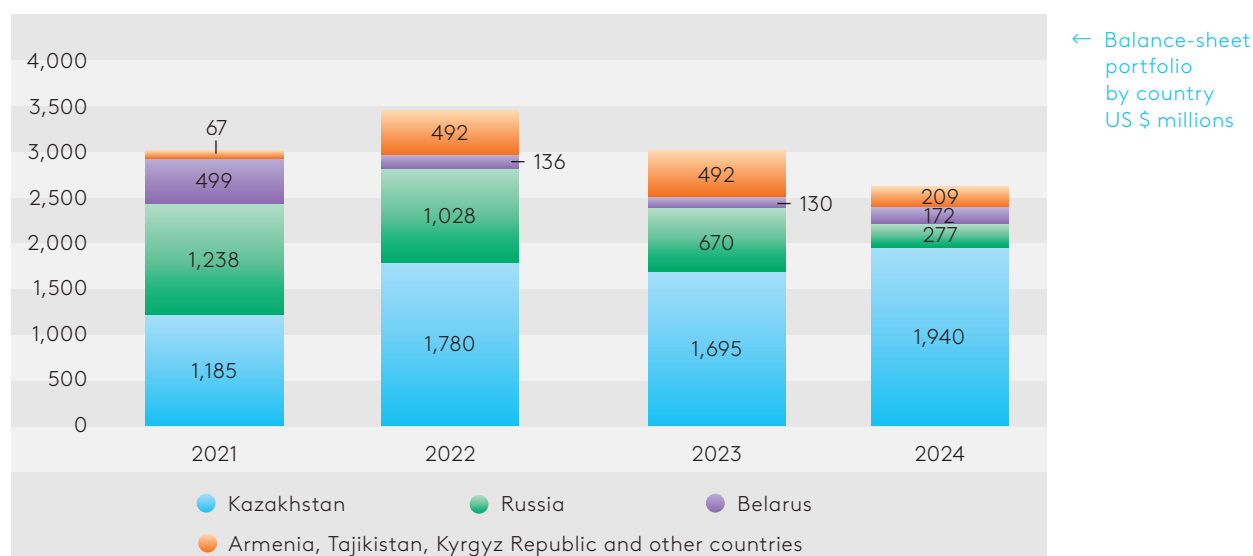
Balance-Sheet Management



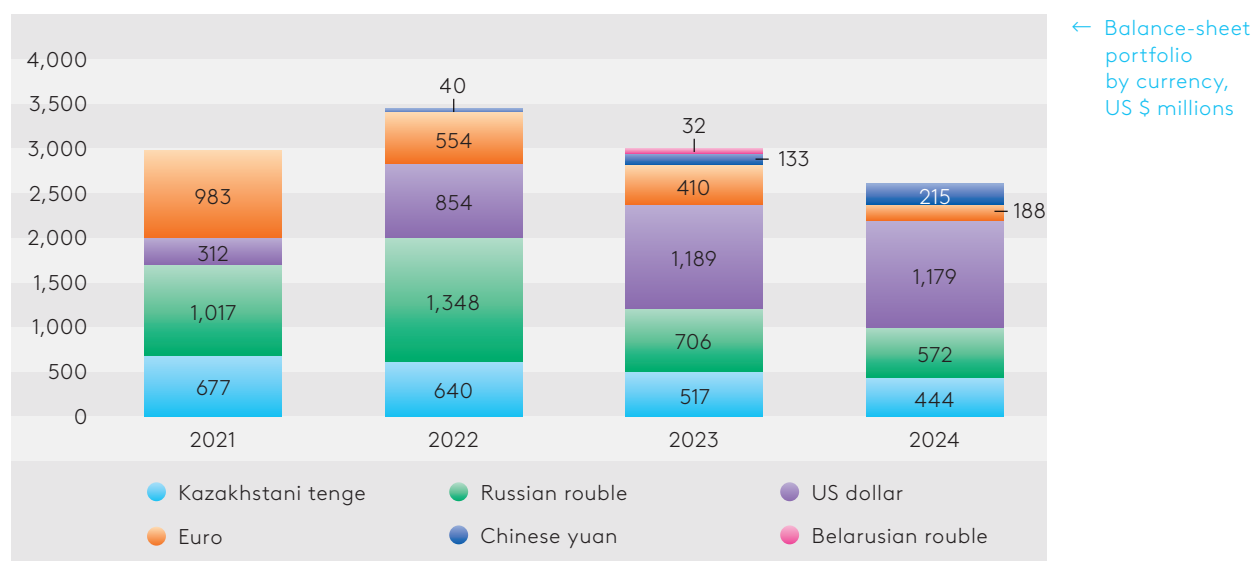


Project Portfolio

The balance-sheet portfolio¹⁰ at the end of 2024 amounted to US \$2,598 million.



In terms of geographical distribution, projects in Kazakhstan accounted for the largest share of the Bank's balance-sheet portfolio by the end of 2024.



By the end of 2024, projects financed in the national currencies of EDB member states comprised 39.1% of the Bank's balance-sheet portfolio, compared to 42.0% at the end of the previous year.

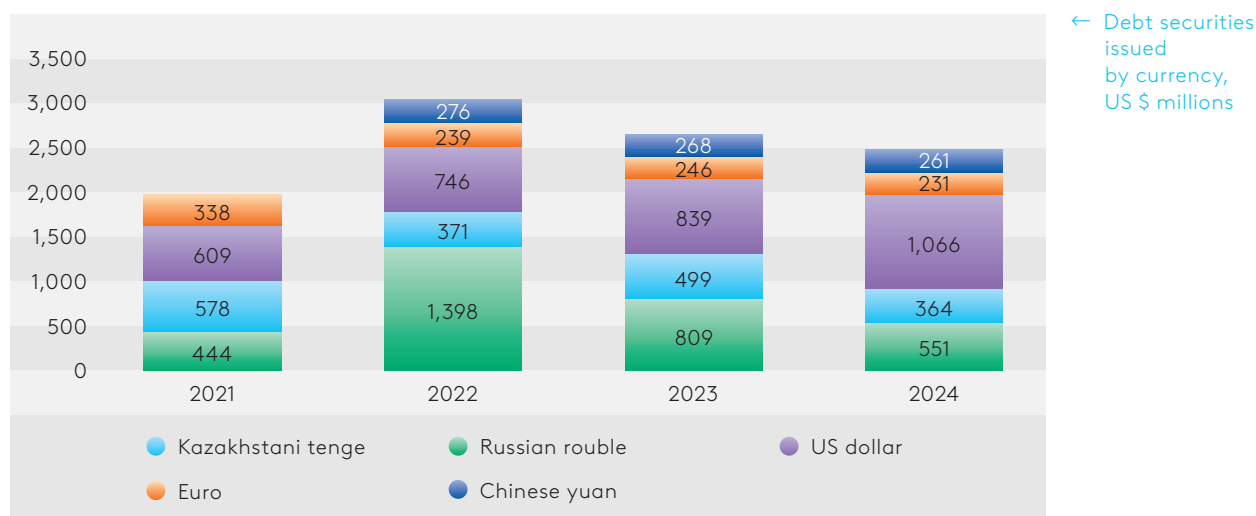
¹⁰ The "balance sheet portfolio" refers to the amount of outstanding funds extended to the Bank's customers and other banks, as well as investments in debt and equity instruments, and participation in direct investment funds relating to projects that form the Bank's investment portfolio.

Funding

In 2024, the EDB continued to actively mobilise long-term funding and short-term borrowings in the capital markets of its member states to manage liquidity risk.

By the end of 2024, the Bank's total borrowings stood at US \$3,283 million, comprising US \$2,473 million from debt securities and US \$810 million from loans obtained from financial institutions.

Debt Securities Issued

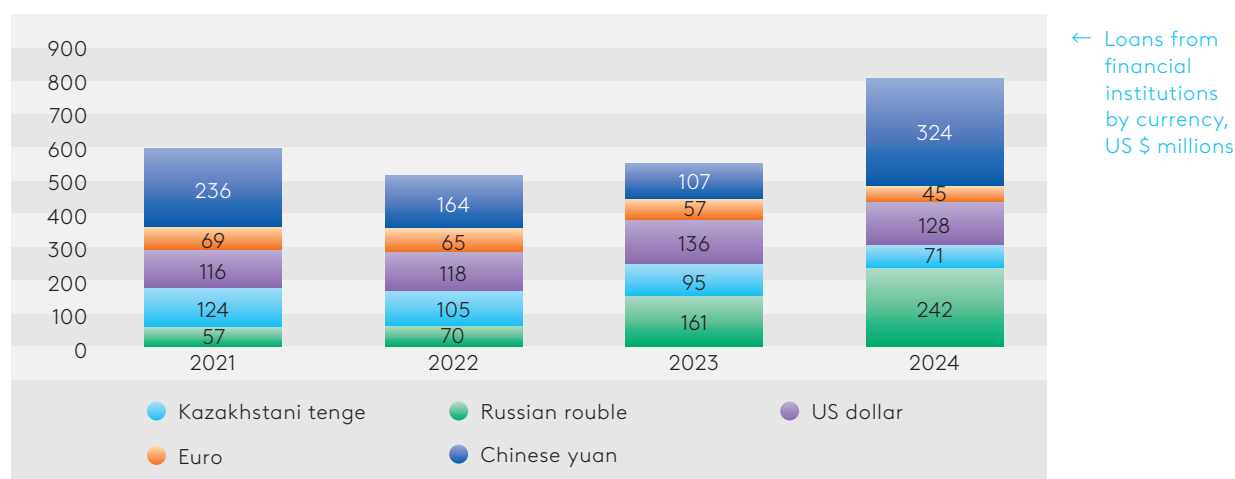


During 2024, the Bank issued US \$442 billion in debt securities, including one issue for a total of US \$250 million and two issues for a total of KZT 89 billion.

As of the end of 2024, the EDB held the following credit ratings: "A-" on the international scale and "AAA" on the national scale, with a stable outlook, from CCXI, China's leading rating agency, and "A-" on the international scale and "AAA(RU)" on the national scale, also with a stable outlook, from ACRA.

Loans from Financial Institutions

To finance its project activities, the Bank leverages tied financing from international and national financial institutions. At year-end, the aggregate debt under such loan agreements amounted to US \$810 million.



In 2024, the Bank mobilised US \$410 million from financial institutions, including an amount in Russian roubles equivalent to US \$136 million, from national financial institutions, and an amount in Chinese yuan equivalent to US \$274 million, from a Chinese bank. The funds were used to finance projects in industry, transport, infrastructure and energy.

Under the relevant agreements, the Bank complied in 2024 with covenants including maintaining financial stability, meeting payment obligations and avoiding cross-defaults.

The Bank seeks to expand cooperation and establish new loan facilities with financial institutions in its member countries, as well as with foreign banks and international financial institutions, including export credit agencies and export-import banks.

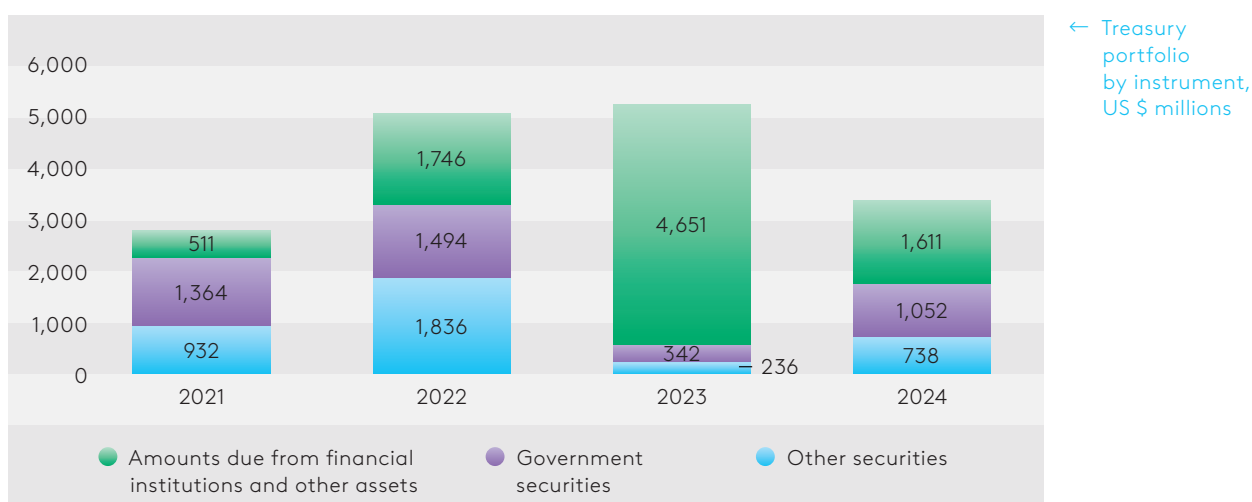
Treasury

As of 31 December 2024, the Bank's Treasury-managed assets (treasury portfolio) amounted to US \$3.4 billion.

The key objectives of the Bank's treasury portfolio management include:

- preserving the value of the Bank's equity;
- maintaining the Bank's liquidity at acceptable levels;
- ensuring high credit quality of the treasury portfolio; and
- achieving a well-diversified treasury portfolio.

In 2024, the treasury portfolio decreased by US \$1,829 million (35%) compared to 2023.



Risk Management

The primary objectives of the EDB's risk management framework are to provide reasonable assurance that the Bank will achieve its strategic objectives without compromising the continuity of its operations and financial stability along with stakeholders' high trust in its operations.

Risk management is the responsibility of the Bank's Council and Management Board, and of collegial bodies and divisions in charge of certain risk management functions. Together they develop and implement risk management policies, including those relating to credit, market, operational and liquidity risk. The Bank's divisions regularly produce management reports required for the collegial bodies to manage each type of risk.

Investment Portfolio Risks

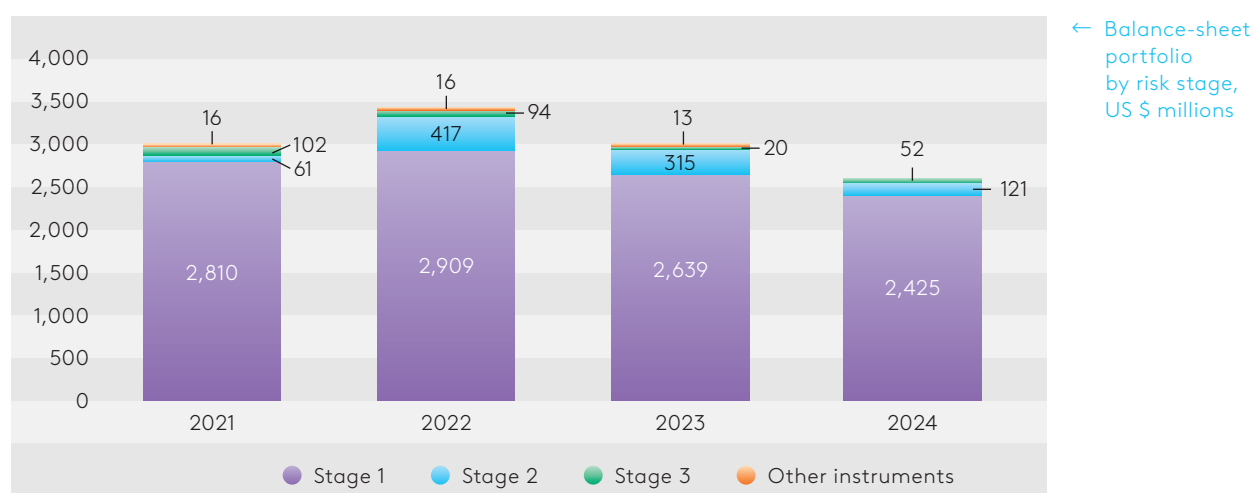
The Bank uses its own and S&P Global Market Intelligence's methodology/ models ("Internal Models") to assess the risks identified and establish reserves/provisions for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial instruments. This enables the Bank to establish an equivalent credit rating based on S&P Global Ratings' international rating scale. Using the Internal Models, the Bank analyses various quantitative and qualitative indicators, such as counterparty performance and macroeconomic factors.

The following table illustrates the composition of the balance-sheet portfolio by credit rating identified with the Internal Models, including stages of credit risk according to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, as of 31 December 2024 (US \$ millions):

S&P Global Ratings' international rating scale	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Share
BBB-, BBB, BBB+	308	-	-	308	11.9%
BB-, BB, BB+	312	-	-	312	12.0%
B-, B, B+	1,636	63	-	1,699	65.4%
CCC-, CCC, CCC+	169	58	-	227	8.7%
CC, C, D	-	-	52	52	2.0%
Total	2,425	121	52	2,598	100%

As of 31 December 2023, the balance-sheet portfolio's weighted average credit rating for financial instruments was "B+."

The stages of credit risk are determined according to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. The changes in the composition of the Bank's balance-sheet portfolio categorised by credit risk stage from 2021 to 2024 are presented below:



In 2024, Stage 1 financial instruments accounted for 93.3% of the balance-sheet portfolio, compared to 88.3% in 2023.

The value of Stage 2 financial instruments in the balance-sheet portfolio decreased by US \$194 million (62%) to US \$121 million by the end of 2024, compared to the previous year. The share of Stage 2 financial instruments was 4.7% in 2024, down from 10.5% in 2023.

The value of Stage 3 financial instruments in 2024 amounted to US \$52 million, an increase of US \$32 million (160%) compared to 2023. These instruments constituted 2.0% of the balance-sheet portfolio in 2024, down from 0.7% in 2023.

The table below presents the breakdown of the Bank's ECL provisions in relation to its balance-sheet portfolio and their dynamics in 2024 (US \$ millions):

	Balance-sheet portfolio		Provisions		Share of provisions	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Stage 1	2,425	2,639	56	55	2.3%	2.1%
Stage 2	121	315	23	59	19.0%	18.7%
Stage 3	52	20	31	10	59.6%	50.0%
Other instruments	-	13	-	-	-	-
Total	2,598	2,987	110	124	4.2%	4.2%

The following table provides information on ECL provisions in respect of the Bank's guarantees and letters of credit issued, with changes for 2024 (US \$ millions):

	Guarantees and letters of credit issued		Provisions		Share of provisions	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Stage 1	178	336	25	11	14.0%	3.3%
Stage 2	13	90	3	6	23.1%	6.7%
Total	191	426	28	17	14.7%	4.0%

As of 31 December 2024, the weighted average credit rating of the guarantees and letters of credit issued by the Bank and included in its current investment portfolio was "B-."

Liquidity Risk Management

The Bank conducts ongoing liquidity risk analysis. The Asset and Liability Committee manages this risk by assessing the term structure of assets and liabilities. The Bank's relevant divisions monitor liquidity indicators and perform gap analysis, taking into account possible changes in the composition of the Bank's assets and liabilities. These analyses are carried out at least twice a month and reviewed monthly by the Asset and Liability Committee. Based on the findings, the Asset and Liability Committee makes appropriate decisions regarding liquidity risk management, including borrowing.

The Bank maintains an appropriate level of liquidity for its assets to ensure that cash is available to quickly meet all its commitments, even in adverse conditions.

Net liquidity is managed through debt security issuance and other borrowings. In addition, assets from the securities portfolio may be sold if necessary for liquidity purposes. Most contingent liabilities require that certain conditions be met before a disbursement. In some cases, the Bank may withdraw or postpone a disbursement.

Interest Risk Management

The EDB regularly reviews interest rate risk to maintain this risk at an appropriate level and continuously control its potential impact on the Bank's performance. To analyse interest rate risk, the Bank conducts gap analysis and uses the Economic Value of Equity (EVE) methodology, which analyses the sensitivity of its assets and liabilities to interest rate changes. To manage interest rate risk, the Bank sets limits on possible adverse events resulting from changes in market interest rates. The analysis is conducted by the responsible divisions, while the Asset and Liability Committee oversees overall management and sets limits.

The Asset and Liability Committee manages interest rate risk by managing the Bank's asset and liability positions. It controls the risk of changes in market interest rates by setting limits on the interest rate risk taken by the Bank. The Bank's responsible divisions monitor interest rate risk and assess the Bank's vulnerability to interest rate changes and the impact of those changes on its net profit.

Currency Risk Management

Currency risk analysis involves regular examinations of the composition of the Bank's assets and liabilities by currency pair and considering possible balance-sheet changes. The Bank sets limits on the maximum open currency position for individual currency pairs and for all currency pairs. Currency risk is managed by monitoring the open currency position and mitigating potential losses from significant fluctuations in currency exchange rates. The EDB monitors compliance with the limits set by the Bank's Management Board or Asset and Liability Committee daily.

Managing the Risk of Breaching Sanctions

As geopolitical tensions persisted in the region in which the Bank operates, and the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom and other countries expanded their financial, trade and other economic restrictions imposed on Russian and Belarusian entities, banks and government agencies, the Bank paid special attention to compliance with applicable laws about sanctions in 2024.

As part of its obligations to investors and counterparties, the EDB did not engage in operations or transactions that violated, or were intended to circumvent, sanctions imposed by the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom and other countries.

Guided by its internal regulatory documents, the Bank implemented compliance procedures in relation to all its clients and counterparties. This included using the Bank's automated system to check the ownership structure and founders of clients and counterparties, as well as their beneficial owners and management, against regularly updated sanctions lists.

Managing Information Security Risks

To continuously enhance awareness of information protection and maintain compliance with ISO/IEC 27001:2013, an international standard for information security controls, the Bank implemented a dedicated staff awareness system in 2024.

In 2024, an external auditor conducted a scheduled recertification audit of the EDB's information security management system to assess its compliance with ISO/IEC 27001. The audit confirmed that the Bank's system is fully operational and aligned with the requirements of the standard. The implemented processes were found to be effective, and no non-conformities with ISO/IEC 27001 were identified.

In accordance with the SWIFT Customer Security Controls Framework (CSCF), the Bank successfully had its security policy certified in 2024, with the certification results signed and published on the official SWIFT website.

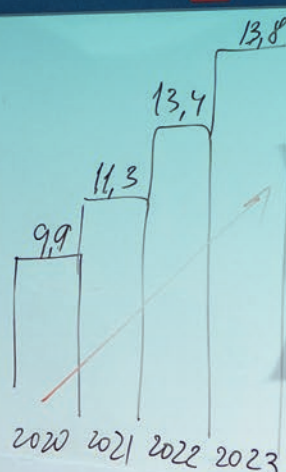
Compliance with Financial Ratios

In 2024, the Bank complied with the financial ratios established by its Council and the capital adequacy ratio.

Financial ratio	2021	2022	2023	2024
Minimum amount of liquid assets (financial ratio 1) (US \$ millions):				
minimum required	980	1,511	972	826
actual	1,465	2,101	1,647	2,351
Financial leverage ratio (financial ratio 2):				
maximum allowed	300.0%	300.0%	300.0%	300.0%
actual	136.6%	192.7%	161.1%	145.3%
Capital adequacy				
minimum required	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%
actual	44.2%	29.9%	28.9%	41.1%

Corporate Governance





Source: EDB

Organisational Developments

In accordance with the Bank's Charter, its corporate governance system ensures that the Council is accountable to the member states and enables the effective management of the Bank's operations by its executive bodies, while also providing for supervision of their activities by the member states through the efficient distribution of functions among the Bank's Council, executive bodies and supervisory bodies.

In the reporting year, the committees under the Bank's Council — the Strategy Committee, the Human Resources Committee and the Budget Committee, authorised to conduct preliminary reviews and prepare recommendations for the Council — continued to operate effectively.

The Bank maintains a system of continuous monitoring of meetings initiated by the Council and its committees to ensure compliance with established deadlines and voting procedures, with weekly reports submitted to the Bank's Management Board and representatives of the member states.

In 2024, the Bank continued to enhance its corporate governance. The Council updated and approved the following high-level documents, which provide overarching guidance for the Bank's risk management activities:

- The Compliance Control Framework of the Eurasian Development Bank; and The Risk Management Framework of the Eurasian Development Bank.

The EDB's Management Board, Council and the committees under the Council continue to function on an ongoing basis, engaging with the Bank's shareholders and ensuring that their interests are upheld.

Main Corporate Events

During the reporting period, the Council held 29 meetings, the Council Committees held 22 meetings, and the Management Board held 91 meetings.

On 16 July 2024, the Council adopted resolutions to:

- admit the Republic of Uzbekistan as a member of the Bank;
- approve the Bank's additional capitalisation programme for 2024–2026; and increase the Bank's charter capital.

In considering these resolutions, the Council instructed the Bank to step up efforts to attract new members, with the subsequent purchase by them of 200,000 additional shares with a face value of US \$1,000 to be issued by the Bank in 2024–2026, in line with the Regulations for the Admission of New Members to the Eurasian Development Bank, and to take all necessary steps to finalise Uzbekistan's accession.

To implement these instructions, the Bank supported Uzbekistan in completing the internal processes required for accession and preparing for the launch of EDB operations in the country. In May 2024, the EDB and the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade of Uzbekistan signed a memorandum of cooperation to support Uzbekistan's accession and to explore potential investment projects in the country. The parties actively progressed the implementation of this memorandum.

In December 2024, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev announced at the extended meeting of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council that Uzbekistan planned to complete the necessary procedures and join the EDB in early 2025.

In 2024, the EDB Council considered a total of 40 matters, adopting resolutions to approve five investment projects, appoint committee chairs, extend the term of the Chairman of the Management Board for four years, and address other issues within its mandate, including approval of the Annual Report of the Bank's Management Board and financial statements for 2023.

Communications Agenda

Throughout 2024, the EDB actively developed its information and communications work to foster partnerships and strengthen client and market relations both within member states and internationally. During the reporting period, the Bank organised more than 18 events of various formats and scales. Over 12,000 media reports mentioned the Bank and its projects, reaching an audience of more than 200 million people.

Key media events in 2024 included meetings with the leadership of Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic, participation in major international forums such as the World Bank Spring sessions, the AIIB Annual Meeting in Samarkand, and Abu Dhabi Finance Week, along with the Bank's own events — the Annual Meeting and Business Forum, the EDB delegation's visit to Bishkek, the Conference on Promoting Sustainable Development in Central Asia and the final press conference.

The central event of the year was the EDB Annual Meeting and Business Forum, which attracted more than 65 media outlets, including 24 media partners from Türkiye, Europe, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan, among others, as well as representatives from international media and leading outlets from EDB member states. Approximately 700 unique media stories were published about the forum.

The second EDB Conference on Promoting Sustainable Development in Central Asia and the final press conference, which brought together 43 journalists and television representatives, received equally wide coverage. The event generated more than 600 unique publications, including over 100 in foreign media.

Significant events in 2024 also included the Bank's receiving a rating from CCXI and international awards from ADFIAP and Environmental Finance; the launch of the important social initiative "Milk in Schools" in Armenia in partnership with the United Nations and Yeremyan Projects; co-hosting the annual CAREC Forum; joining the ADFIAP Board of Directors; signing new projects, memoranda and agreements; advancing international partnerships; and promoting sustainable development and digitalisation initiatives.

The Bank's new reports continued to play a central role in its communications agenda. These included the *Macroeconomic Outlook for 2025–2027*, *EDB Monitoring of Mutual Investments*, *Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation in Central Asia* and *Eurasian Transport Network*, along with other analytical publications and a joint policy note prepared with FONPLATA for a G20 platform.

The EDB participated in more than 50 international forums and conferences hosted by MDBs (ADB, IsDB, NDB, World Bank Group, AIIB), United Nations agencies (UNDP, UNEP, FAO, ESCAP, UNECE), the Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia and the Pacific (ADFIAP) and the CAREC Programme. The Bank's contributions focused

on sustainable development, water efficiency, connectivity, digitalisation, energy, the development of Islamic finance in Eurasia, regional integration and cooperation with international organisations.

The EDB continued to position itself as a trusted partner for multilateral development institutions operating in Central Asia and Eurasia. In this context, the Bank delivered presentations, including at events involving media representatives from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) region and Turkic states. The EDB delegation's participation in events in China also drew media attention.

During the year, EDB representatives gave interviews to leading global media including Anadolu (Türkiye), CGTN (China), Sky News Arabia, CNBC Arabia (UAE), Fintech, Daryo (Uzbekistan), Bloomberg Terminal, Trend (Azerbaijan), The Astana Times (Kazakhstan) and others.

The active development of the EDB's official social media channels increased their audience by 30%. In 2024, more than 200,000 unique users visited the Bank's website.

The Bank continued to strengthen its role as a centre of PPP expertise in Eurasia and to develop its cross-country dialogue platform, the Expert Club of the Eurasian Development Bank, dedicated to key projects in the member states. In May 2024, the Club convened to discuss projects in the Kyrgyz Republic, including cross-border and integration initiatives.

The Bank held its tenth annual international media competition to honour journalists promoting the themes of cooperation and integration in Eurasia. The *Eurasia in the World* award recognised the achievements of journalists from non-EDB member states.

In 2024, the EDB successfully expanded its media coverage and strengthened its cooperation with international media and partners, ensuring a high level of media visibility and information engagement.

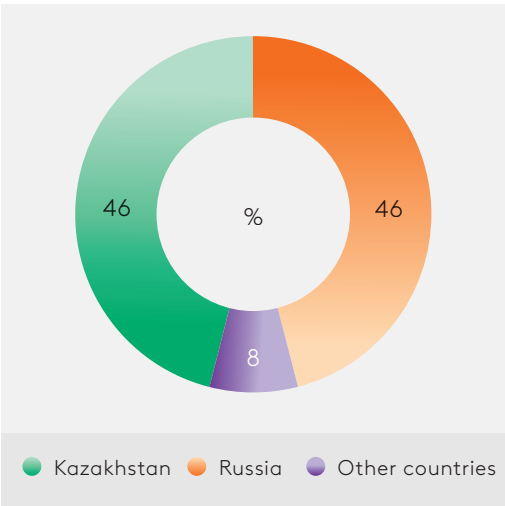
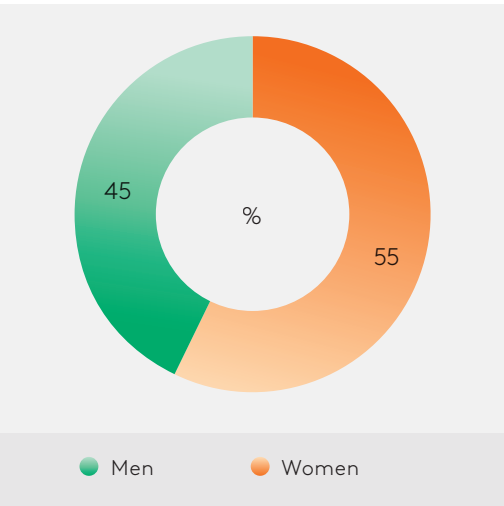
Personnel Management

In 2023, the Bank’s Management Board approved the EDB 2023–2026 Personnel Management Strategy to facilitate achievement of the key human resources management targets outlined in the Bank’s overarching Strategy for the same period: building a highly qualified team and enhancing human resource capacity.

In line with the 2023–2026 Personnel Management Strategy, the Bank continued to improve its human resources and personnel management by incorporating best practices from local labour markets and peer international financial development institutions.

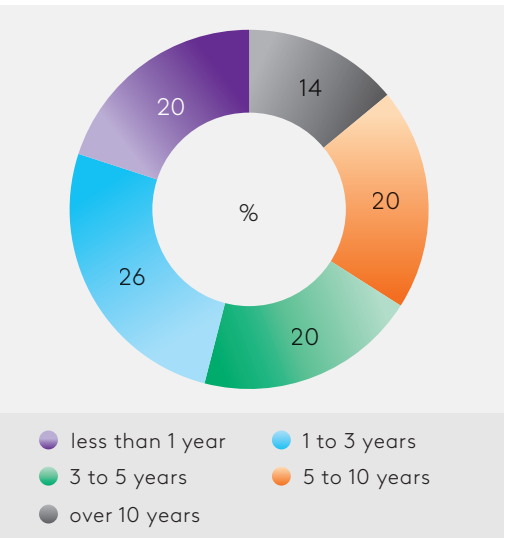
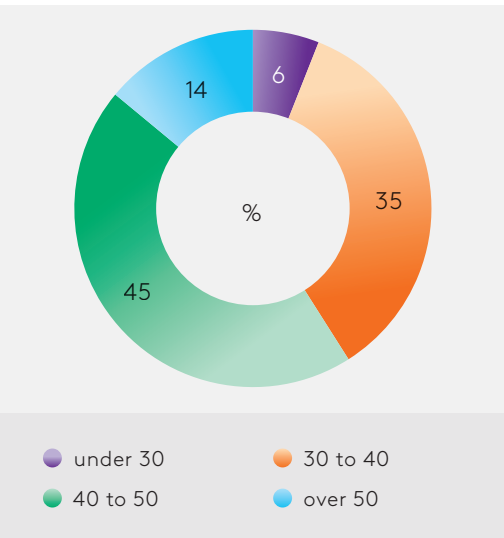
Key Aspects of Personnel Structure

As of 31 December 2024, the Bank had 353 staff members. During 2024, it hired 68 people and released 59 employees. The unwanted staff turnover rate for the year was 3.79%.



← Personnel by gender

← Personnel by country of residence



← Personnel by age

← Personnel by length of service

Recruitment

In 2024, the Bank hired 68 new employees. The average vacancy losing time as of year-end was 34 business days — 10 days fewer than the target. The job offer acceptance rate reached 100% as of the end of the fourth quarter.

The main factors that attract candidates to the Bank are its status as an international financial institution, its stability and sustainability, opportunities for professional development, and competitive salaries and benefits.

Recruitment is conducted mainly through the internet — the EDB's website, specialised recruitment portals such as HeadHunter, professional communities on social media and recruitment agencies.

The Bank is also actively building partnerships with leading educational institutions, enabling it to attract young professionals through internship programmes. These give students a unique opportunity to gain insight into the Bank's operations and develop necessary professional skills under the mentorship of experienced staff.

To build a positive employer brand, the Bank regularly takes part in career forums, HR Brand awards and similar events.

Special attention is given to the referral programme, which actively involves current employees in the recruitment process, helping to make candidate selection more personal and trustworthy.

Professional Training and Development

The EDB promotes the efficiency of work processes by developing the skills and competencies of its staff through various training programmes.

In 2024, the Bank held 70 training sessions on topics including project financing, syndicated lending, AML, the transition from MT to MX, foreign exchange regulation and control, Interpersonal Communication: Strategies for Executives, foreclosures, design thinking, and leadership and influence in an organisation. To improve the effectiveness of training, the Bank updated its dedicated webpage, offering a catalogue of courses and online registration. A total of 187 employees (55% of staff) completed professional and corporate training.

Nine employees earned international professional certificates, including CP3P Level I, II and III, the EFFAS Certified ESG Analyst, Independent Qualification Assessment for Compliance with the Professional Construction Standard (National Register of Specialists), and Global Reporting Initiative (GRI Standards). A further 32 staff members completed training to improve their foreign language skills.

To promote and enhance the compliance culture among all employees, the EDB delivered presentations on compliance and the practical use of compliance controls. To consolidate and assess knowledge and skills in compliance control, employees completed an electronic test with a 93%

pass rate. All staff joining the Bank in 2024 received individual orientation training on the Bank's corporate values and anti-corruption procedures.

Thirty-two division managers completed in-person training on delivering effective feedback.

Employee Performance Evaluation, Engagement and Motivation

The Bank conducts annual performance evaluations of its employees. By the end of 2024, 96% of staff had met or exceeded their key performance objectives. A mandatory part of the evaluation is face-to-face feedback sessions between the Bank's managers and employees.

To recognise success and motivate employees, the Bank distributed corporate awards for 2024. Employees received 15 awards in various nominations, including Best Division Manager, Manager of the Year, Employee of the Year and the team category for effective cross-functional collaboration.

In 2024, 32 employees were recognised with commendations from the Chairman of the Management Board for their professionalism and commitment. Seven received a certificate of honour and commendation from the Chairman of the Management Board for more than 10 years of service, and five were awarded a certificate of honour for their high professionalism, dedication and contribution to the Bank's development.

The Bank conducts surveys to evaluate the work of its supporting divisions in order to improve internal services. This helps the divisions to improve their business processes and to increase customer focus for internal clients.

The Bank conducts an annual anonymous survey, *Dialogue with Employees*, to gauge staff engagement. This indicator remains stable at 74%, which indicates high levels of employee motivation, loyalty and participation in business processes, and which positively influences staff retention. The Bank continuously implements measures to attract, retain, motivate and develop human resources, including maintaining and improving the remuneration system.

The Bank has a well-balanced compensation and benefit system in place, providing social benefits to all employees. Benefits include voluntary health insurance for employees and their family members, a pension plan and other forms of social support.

Collegial Bodies in Charge of Personnel Management

The Bank has three standing collegiate bodies dealing with human resources and labour relations depending on the issue, authority, and decision-making level:

- The Human Resources Committee of the Bank's Council deals with certain personnel management matters and makes recommendations and proposals to the Bank's Council;
- The Committee for Human Resources Matters deals with performance management and employee recognition through corporate awards; and The EDB Ethics Committee. In 2024, the Committee did not receive any requests to deal with ethical conflicts or violations of business ethics.

Improving Personnel Management

Bank personnel management policies and procedures are governed by 32 internal regulatory documents, four of which were approved by the Bank's Council. These include Human Resources Policy, Business Ethics Rules, Regulations on the Human Resources Committee at the Eurasian Development Bank's Council, and Regulations on Bonus Payments to the Chairman of the Management Board.

The EDB continuously monitors and analyses best practices of peer international financial organisations and works to improve its current approaches to human resources management and to implement new business processes in line with international best practices.

Information and Technology Management and Security

In 2024, the EDB continued to implement its 2024–2025 Information Technology and Information Security Strategic Development Programme ("IT Strategy"). The adoption of new information systems has significantly advanced digitalisation within the Bank. The IT Strategy enabled the deployment and piloting of key information systems to automate processes within business units, as well as to automate and standardise general processes across the Bank, and initiated the development of a unified IT landscape through the seamless integration of these newly deployed systems.

To strengthen the Bank's information and technology processes in line with international standards, the EDB adopted the ISO 20022 standard for electronic data interchange between financial institutions.

To improve system performance, mail, terminal and file servers were migrated to high-performance data storage systems. The Bank also implemented a new approach to backing up its information systems, enhancing their fault tolerance.



Financial Statements





Source: shutterstock.com

The Bank's financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The EDB shareholding structure as of 31 December 2024 was as follows (US \$ thousands):

Member state	Share capital	Subscribed capital	Capital on call	Paid-in	Share (%)
Russian Federation	4,296,749	-	(3,617,900)	678,849	44.79
Republic of Kazakhstan	2,374,451	-	(1,809,300)	565,151	37.29
Republic of Belarus	133,300	-	(54,300)	79,000	5.21
Republic of Tajikistan	66,100	-	(1,600)	64,500	4.25
Republic of Armenia	64,700	-	(600)	64,100	4.23
Kyrgyz Republic	64,700	-	(600)	64,100	4.23
Additionally issued capital	1,534,366	(925,000)	(609,366)	-	-
Total	8,534,366	(925,000)	6,093,666	1,515,700	100.00

This annual report presents the following statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as of 31 December 2024, 2023 and 2022 and for the years ending on those dates:

- statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income;
- statements of financial position;
- statements of changes in equity; and statements of cash flows.

The full version of the Bank's financial statements for 2024 with an independent external auditor's report is available on the Bank's website at www.eabr.org.

↓ Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 december 2024 (US \$ thousands)

	Year ended 31 December 2024	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Interest income, calculated using the effective interest method:			
<i>in Investment portfolio</i>	290,717	280,402	239,297
<i>in Treasury portfolio</i>	222,953	168,105	95,306
Other interest income on Treasury portfolio	14,892	12,507	24,408
Interest expense	(330,931)	(271,454)	(259,443)
Net interest income	197,631	189,560	99,568
Net (loss)/gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(67,697)	85,266	(190,653)
Net gain/(loss) on transactions in foreign currencies	125,303	(45,109)	261,317
Net realised loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,739)	(28,559)	(2,664)
Net (loss)/gain on modification, recognition and derecognition of financial instruments	(27,111)	(11,592)	40,252
Fee and commission income	20,975	21,240	25,359
Fee and commission expense	(3,927)	(4,919)	(2,578)
Net (loss)/gain on trading with debt securities issued	(22)	297	54,440
Loss on investments in associates	-	-	(395)
Net loss on disposal of assets held for sale	-	-	(4,272)
Net other income	69	24	7
Net non-interest income	45,851	16,648	180,813
Operating income before provision for expected credit losses	243,482	206,208	280,381
Recover of provision/(provision) for expected credit losses on interest-bearing assets	62,372	(16,999)	(184,945)
Provision for expected credit losses on guarantees and letters of credit issued	(10,485)	(5,466)	(8,125)
Net operating income	295,369	183,743	87,311
Operating expenses	(66,068)	(58,551)	(56,655)
NET PROFIT	229,301	125,192	30,656
Earnings per share	0.1513	0.0826	0.0202

↓ Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 december 2024 (Continued)
(US \$ thousands)

	Year ended 31 December 2024	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS):			
Treasury portfolio:			
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>			
Net unrealised (loss)/gain on revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(4,153)	8,555	(48,639)
Net realised loss on revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income transferred to profit or loss	1,739	28,559	2,665
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:	(2,414)	37,114	(45,974)
<i>Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>			
Net realised loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	6,241	-
Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-	6,241	-
Other comprehensive gain/(loss)	(2,414)	43,355	(45,974)
Investment portfolio:			
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>			
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	12,608	(5,749)	(9,383)
Net realised gain on revaluation of financial assets at	-	-	(1)
fair value through other comprehensive income transferred to profit or loss	12,608	(5,749)	(9,384)
Total items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	10,194	31,365	(55,358)
Total items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-	6,241	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)	10,194	37,606	(55,358)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)	239,495	162,798	(24,702)

↓ Statement of financial position as at 31 december 2024 (US \$ thousands)

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,074,446	3,994,289	1,279,281
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	92,111	285,546	156,471
<i>in Treasury portfolio</i>	92,111	272,391	140,132
<i>in Investment portfolio</i>	-	13,155	16,339
Loans and amounts due from financial institutions:	594,982	534,659	862,270
<i>in Treasury portfolio</i>	535,183	492,314	427,145
<i>in Investment portfolio</i>	59,799	42,345	435,125
Loans to customers	2,050,993	2,360,456	2,160,885
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:	1,919,274	672,042	3,539,896
<i>in Treasury portfolio</i>	1,496,928	201,714	2,844,390
<i>in Investment portfolio</i>	422,346	470,328	695,506
Debt securities at amortised cost	202,212	268,736	384,919
<i>in Treasury portfolio</i>	202,212	268,736	384,919
Investments in associates	23	24	24
Property and equipment	12,114	12,610	10,583
Intangible assets	8,255	4,275	2,222
Other assets	40,386	34,705	32,040
TOTAL ASSETS	5,994,796	8,167,342	8,428,591
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES:			
Loans and deposits from financial institutions	857,432	3,090,997	3,165,338
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	473	199,091	2,956
Deposits from customers	291,920	140,195	307,507
Debt securities issued	2,473,393	2,661,484	3,030,076
Other liabilities	104,384	87,569	86,363
Total liabilities	3,727,602	6,179,336	6,592,240
EQUITY:			
Share capital:			
Authorised share capital	8,534,366	7,000,000	7,000,000
Additionally issued subscribed capital	(925,000)	-	-
Callable share capital	(6,093,666)	(5,484,300)	(5,484,300)
Paid-in share capital	1,515,700	1,515,700	1,515,700
Reserve fund	146,220	146,220	146,220
Technical Assistance Fund reserves	37,936	23,731	21,137
Fund for Digital Initiatives reserves	872	872	5,568
Revaluation deficit for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income in Treasury portfolio	(21,018)	(18,604)	(61,959)
Revaluation reserve/(deficit) for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income in Investment portfolio	3,339	(9,269)	(3,520)
Retained earnings	584,145	329,356	213,205
Total equity	2,267,194	1,988,006	1,836,351
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	5,994,796	8,167,342	8,428,591

↓ Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 december 2024 (US \$ thousands)

	Share capital				Reserve fund
	Authorised capital	Additionally issued subscribed capital	Callable	Paid-in	
31 December 2021	7,000,000	-	(5,484,300)	1,515,700	146,220
Net profit	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/ income	-	-	-	-	-
Recognition of the Fund for Digital Initiatives' assets	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to the Fund for Digital Initiatives reserves	-	-	-	-	-
Allocation of the Fund for Digital Initiatives reserves	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to the Technical Assistance Fund reserves	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2022	7,000,000	-	(5,484,300)	1,515,700	146,220
Net profit	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	-	-	-
Recognition of the Fund for Digital Initiatives' assets	-	-	-	-	-
Allocation of the Fund for Digital Initiatives reserves	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to the Technical Assistance Fund reserves	-	-	-	-	-
Allocation of the Technical Assistance Fund reserves	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2023	7,000,000	-	(5,484,300)	1,515,700	146,220
Net profit	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive (loss)/ income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/ income	-	-	-	-	-
Additionally issued capital	1,534,366	(925,000)	(609,366)	-	-
Transfer to the Technical Assistance Fund reserves	-	-	-	-	-
Allocation of the Technical Assistance Fund reserves	-	-	-	-	-
Recognition of the Fund for Digital Initiatives' assets	-	-	-	-	-
Initial recognition of financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2024	8,534,366	(925,000)	(6,093,666)	1,515,700	146,220

Technical Assistance Fund reserves	Fund for Digital Initiatives reserves	Revaluation deficit for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income in Treasury portfolio	Revaluation reserve/ (deficit) for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income in Investment portfolio	Retained earnings	Total
15,569	4,887	(15,985)	5,864	188,976	1,861,231
-	-	-	-	30,656	30,656
-	-	(45,974)	(9,384)	-	(55,358)
-	-	(45,974)	(9,384)	30,656	(24,702)
-	-	-	-	4,709	4,709
-	5,568	-	-	(5,568)	-
-	(4,887)	-	-	-	(4,887)
5,568	-	-	-	(5,568)	-
21,137	5,568	(61,959)	(3,520)	213,205	1,836,351
-	-	-	-	125,192	125,192
-	-	43,355	(5,749)	(6,241)	31,365
-	-	43,355	(5,749)	118,951	156,557
-	-	-	-	1,798	1,798
-	(4,696)	-	-	-	(4,696)
4,598	-	-	-	(4,598)	-
(2,004)	-	-	-	-	(2,004)
23,731	872	(18,604)	(9,269)	329,356	1,988,006
-	-	-	-	229,301	229,301
-	-	(2,414)	12,608	-	10,194
-	-	(2,414)	12,608	229,301	239,495
-	-	-	-	-	-
18,779	-	-	-	(18,779)	-
(4,574)	-	-	-	-	(4,574)
-	-	-	-	532	532
-	-	-	-	43,735	43,735
37,936	872	(21,018)	3,339	584,145	2,267,194

↓ Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 december 2024 (US \$ thousands)

	Year ended 31 December 2024	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received on loans to customers	224,619	210,614	134,532
Interest received on loans and amounts due from financial institutions and cash and cash equivalents	179,979	122,373	53,502
Interest received from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12,151	9,944	20,848
Interest received from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	58,532	83,464	60,007
Interest received on debt securities at amortised cost	13,515	15,142	18,668
Interest paid on loans and deposits from financial institutions	(67,826)	(82,070)	(79,802)
Interest paid on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(6,150)	(2,506)	(25,569)
Interest paid on deposits from customers	(14,085)	(12,507)	(12,729)
Interest paid on debt securities issued	(193,380)	(164,874)	(111,928)
Fees and commissions received	17,364	14,712	20,408
Fees and commissions paid	(4,114)	(4,941)	(2,343)
Other income received	69	24	7
Operating expenses paid	(58,313)	(53,583)	(49,992)
Net cash inflow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	162,361	135,792	25,609
Changes in operating assets			
Decrease/(increase) in loans to customers	228,536	(314,100)	(599,842)
(Increase)/decrease in loans and amounts due from financial institutions	(29,277)	370,790	32,007
(Increase)/decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(37,508)	158,992	(257,730)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(2,061)	(11,226)	23,196

↓ Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 december 2024 (Continued) (US \$ thousands)

	Year ended 31 December 2024	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
Changes in operating liabilities:			
(Decrease)/increase deposits from financial institutions	(2,438,550)	267,068	2,509,391
Increase/(decrease) in deposits from customers	175,282	(151,792)	34,971
(Decrease)/increase in other liabilities	(1,731)	(4,313)	5,771
Net cash flows (used in)/from operating activities	(1,942,948)	451,211	1,773,373
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, Treasury portfolio	(5,333,310)	(6,923,631)	(18,827,954)
Proceeds from sale and redemption of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, Treasury portfolio	4,048,570	9,609,607	17,536,487
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, Investment portfolio	(48,386)	(6,290)	(118,009)
Proceeds from sale and redemption of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, Investment portfolio	41,989	72,257	21,693
Proceeds from redemption of debt securities at amortised cost, Treasury portfolio	58,150	87,031	91,416
Purchase of debt securities at amortised cost, Treasury portfolio	-	-	(159,301)
Purchase of property, equipment and intangible assets	(6,758)	(5,516)	(4,836)
Purchase of investment classified as assets held for sale	-	-	(61,556)
Disposal of assets held for sale	-	-	53,479
Net cash flows (used in)/from investing activities	(1,239,745)	2,833,458	(1,468,581)

↓ Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 december 2024 (Continued) (US \$ thousands)

	Year ended 31 December 2024	Year ended 31 December 2023	Year ended 31 December 2022
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issuance of debt securities	635,430	836,890	2,272,015
Repayments of debt securities	(652,212)	(1,062,781)	(1,082,233)
Proceeds from loans from financial institutions and loans under repurchase agreements	402,072	132,544	123,106
Repayments of loans from financial institutions and loans under repurchase agreements	(104,841)	(80,051)	(830,845)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(3,141)	(2,519)	(3,261)
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities	277,308	(175,917)	478,782
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(2,905,385)	3,108,752	783,574
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,994,289	1,279,281	430,280
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	(14,458)	(393,744)	65,427
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,074,446	3,994,289	1,279,281

Abbreviations and acronyms

AAOIFI	Accounting and Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions
ACRA	Analytical Credit Rating Agency
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADFIAP	Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia and the Pacific
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
CAREC	Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Programme
CCXI	China Chengxin International Credit Rating
CHPP	combined heat and power plant
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CSCF	Customer Security Controls Framework
CTCN	Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network
DEG	Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH
EAEU	Eurasian Economic Union
EBRD	Eurasian Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EDB, the Bank	Eurasian Development Bank
EEC	Eurasian Economic Commission
EIC	Eurasian Intergovernmental Council
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation
FONPLATA	Fondo Financiero para el Desarrollo de la Cuenca del Plata
FR	financial ratio
GDP	gross domestic product
HPP	hydropower plant
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IFSB	Islamic Financial Services Board
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
ITU	United Nations International Telecommunication Union
KIMP	key investment mega-project
MCDF	Multilateral Cooperation Centre for Development Finance
MDB	multilateral development bank
MSCI	Morgan Stanley Capital International
NDB	New Development Bank
PPP	public-private partnership
ROAE	return on average equity
S&P	Standard & Poor's
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	small and medium-sized enterprises
TAF	Technical Assistance Fund
TPP	thermal power plant
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP FI	United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
USA	United States of America
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme



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