

**Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi**  
**and Its Financial Subsidiaries**  
Publicly Announced Consolidated Financial Statements,  
Related Disclosures and Independent Auditors'  
Report Thereon  
as of and for the Year Ended  
31 December 2025  
*(Convenience Translation of Financial Statements and Related Disclosures  
and Footnotes Originally Issued in Turkish)*



## **Convenience Translation of the Auditor’s Audit Report Originally Issued in Turkish**

### **Independent Auditors’ Report on Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements**

**To the General Assembly of Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi;**

#### *Opinion*

We have audited the consolidated statement of financial position of Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş. (“the Bank”) and its subsidiaries (collectively referred as “Group”) as of December 31, 2025 and the related consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in shareholders’ equity, consolidated statement of cash flows and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2025 and consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (“BRSA”) Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation which includes “Regulation on Accounting Applications for Banks and Safeguarding of Documents” published in the Official Gazette no.26333 dated November 1, 2006, and other regulations on accounting records of Banks published by Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency and circulars and interpretations published by BRSA and Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”) for those matters not regulated by the aforementioned regulations.

#### *Basis for Opinion*

Our audit was conducted in accordance with “Regulation on independent audit of the Banks” published in the Official Gazette no.29314 dated April 2, 2015, by BRSA (BRSA Independent Audit Regulation) and Independent Auditing Standards (“ISA”) which are the part of Turkish Auditing Standards issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (“POA”). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with of Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors (Code of Ethics) published by POA and have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with the code of ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



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*Key Audit Matters*

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. Key audit matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter	How the Key Audit Matter is addressed in our audit
<p><b>Financial impact of TFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” standard and impairment on financial assets and related important disclosures</b></p>	
<p>As presented in Section III disclosure VIII, the Group recognizes expected credit losses of financial assets in accordance with TFRS 9 Financial Instruments standard. We considered impairment of financial assets as a key audit matter since:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Amount of on and off balance sheet items that are subject to expected credit loss calculation is material to the financial statements.</li> <li>- There are complex and comprehensive requirements of TFRS 9.</li> <li>- The classification of the financial assets is based on the Group’s business model and characteristics of the contractual cash flows in accordance with TFRS 9 and significant judgment is used on the assessment of the business model and identification of the complex contractual cash flow characteristics of financial instruments</li> <li>- Policies implemented by the Group management include compliance risk to the regulations and other practices.</li> <li>- Processes of TFRS 9 are advanced and complex.</li> <li>- Judgements and estimates used in expected credit loss, complex and comprehensive.</li> <li>- Disclosure requirements of TFRS 9 are comprehensive and complex.</li> </ul>	<p>Our audit procedures included among others include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies as to the requirements of TFRS 9, Group’s past experience, local and global practices.</li> <li>- Reviewing and testing of processes which are used to calculate expected credit losses by involving our Information technology and process audit specialists.</li> <li>- Evaluation of the reasonableness and appropriateness of key judgments and estimates determined by management and the methods, judgments and data sources used in calculating expected loss, taking into account standard requirements, industry and global practices</li> <li>- Reviewing the appropriateness of criteria in order to identify the financial assets having solely payments of principal and interest and checking the compliance to the Group’s Business model</li> <li>- Evaluating the alignment of the significant increase in credit risk determined during the calculation of expected credit losses, default definition, restructuring definition, probability of default, loss given default, exposure at default and macro-economic variables that are determined by the financial risk management experts with the Group’s past performance, regulations, and other processes that has forward looking estimations.</li> <li>- Assessing the completeness and the accuracy of the data used for expected credit loss calculation.</li> <li>- Testing the mathematical accuracy of expected credit loss calculation on sample basis.</li> <li>- Evaluating the judgments and estimates used for the individually assessed financial assets.</li> <li>- Evaluating the necessity and accuracy of the updates made or required updates after the modeling process</li> <li>- Auditing of TFRS 9 disclosures.</li> </ul>



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<b><i>Pension Fund Obligations</i></b>	<b>How the Key Audit Matter is addressed in our audit</b>
<p>The Parent Bank's defined benefit pension plan (the "Plan") is managed by "Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş. Memur ve Müstahdemleri Emekli ve Yardım Sandığı Vakfı" (the "Fund") established as per the provisional article 20 of the Social Security Law No. 506 and the Parent Bank's employees are the members of this Fund. As disclosed in Section III disclosure 17 to the consolidated financial statements, the Plan is composed of benefits which are subject to transfer to Social Security Foundation ("SSF") as per the Social Security Law No. 5510 provisional article 20, and other social rights and pension benefits provided by the Bank that are not transferable to SSF. The Council of Ministers has been authorized to determine the transfer date. Following the transfer, the non-transferable social rights and pension benefits provided under the Plan will be covered by the funds and the institutions that employ the funds' members.</p> <p>As of 31 December 2025, the Group's transferrable liabilities are calculated by an independent actuary using the actuarial assumptions regulated by Law, and in accordance with the Decision of the Council of Ministers announced in the Official Gazette dated 15 December 2006 and No.26377.</p> <p>As of 31 December 2025, the Group's non-transferable liabilities are also calculated by independent actuary. The valuation of the Pension Fund liabilities requires judgement in determining appropriate assumptions such as defining the transferrable social benefits, discount rates, salary increases, inflation levels, demographic assumptions, and the impact of changes in Pension Plan. Management uses independent actuaries to assist in assessing the uncertainty around these assumptions.</p> <p>Considering the subjectivity of key judgements and assumptions, plus the uncertainty around the transfer date and basis of the transfer calculation given the fact that the technical interest rate is prescribed under the law, we considered this to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>It has been addressed whether there have been any significant changes in regulations governing pension liabilities, employee benefits plans during the period, that could lead to adjust the valuation of employee benefits. Support from actuarial auditor of another entity who is in the same audit network within our firm, has been taken to assess the appropriateness of the actuarial assumptions and calculations performed by the external actuary.</p> <p>Furthermore; the accuracy and adequacy of the footnotes in the consolidated financial statements of the Group have been evaluated.</p>



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<b>Measurement of financial instruments (the fair value hierarchy of financial instruments determined as Level 3)</b>	<b>How the Key Audit Matter is addressed in our audit</b>
<p>As explained in Section 3.7 of Chapter III, the classification of financial assets is based on the Group’s business model and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows in accordance with TFRS 9.</p> <p>The Group has also financial liabilities (securitization loans) which are accounted by using the fair value option on the initial recognition in order to eliminate any accounting mismatch in accordance with Standard.</p> <p>The fair value of the securitization loans which are accounted as financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are determined as Level 3 considering the significant unobservable inputs, assumptions and estimates used.</p> <p>As mentioned above, the measurement of financial instruments (the fair value hierarchy of financial instruments determined as Level 3) is determined as key audit matter considering high degree of judgements and assumptions</p>	<p>Our procedures for testing the fair value hierarchy of the financial instruments (the fair value hierarchy of financial instruments determined as Level 3) included below:</p> <p>We evaluated the design and implementation of the controls that the Group sets for the measurement of fair value of the relevant financial instruments.</p> <p>We assessed the policy of the measurement of financial instruments (the fair value hierarchy of financial instruments determined as Level 3) based on Standard and compared with the requirements of Standard.</p> <p>We involved our own valuation specialists to evaluate the significant unobservable inputs and assumptions used by the Group for the fair value calculation of the related instruments.</p> <p>We also evaluated the adequacy of the consolidated financial statements' disclosures related to the measurement of financial instruments determined as Level financial instruments (the fair value hierarchy 3).</p>

**Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Group management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the BRSA Accounting and Reporting Legislation and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group’s financial reporting process.

**Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

In an independent audit, the responsibilities of us as independent auditors are:

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

As part of an audit in accordance with BRSA Independent Audit Regulation and ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

We also provide those charged with government with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



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From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

## **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

- 1) In accordance with Article 402 paragraph 4 of the Turkish Commercial Code ("TCC") no 6102; no significant matter has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Bank's bookkeeping activities and financial statements for the period January 1 – December 31, 2025 are not in compliance with the TCC and provisions of the Bank's articles of association in relation to financial reporting.
- 2) In accordance with Article 402 paragraph 4 of the TCC; the Board of Directors submitted to us the necessary explanations and provided required documents within the context of audit.

The engagement partner who supervised and concluded this independent auditor's report is Damla Harman.

Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik Anonim Şirketi  
A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Damla Harman, SMMM  
Partner

February 4, 2025  
Istanbul, Türkiye

*(Convenience Translation of Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes Originally Issued in Turkish)*

**TÜRKİYE GARANTİ BANKASI ANONİM ŞİRKETİ  
AND ITS FINANCIAL SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT AS OF AND  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

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The consolidated financial report for the year-end prepared in accordance with the communiqué of Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks as regulated by Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency, is comprised of the following sections:

1. General Information about Parent Bank
2. Consolidated Financial Statements of Parent Bank
3. Accounting Policies
4. Consolidated Financial Position and Results of Operations, and Risk Management Applications of Group
5. Disclosures and Footnotes on Consolidated Financial Statements
6. Other Disclosures
7. Independent Auditors' Report

The consolidated subsidiaries and structured entities in the scope of this consolidated financial report are the followings:

**Subsidiaries**

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1. Garanti Bank International NV
2. Garanti Emeklilik ve Hayat AŞ
3. Garanti Holding BV
4. Garanti Finansal Kiralama AŞ
5. Garanti Faktoring AŞ
6. Garanti Yatırım Menkul Kıymetler AŞ
7. Garanti Portföy Yönetimi AŞ
8. Garanti Ödeme Sistemleri AŞ
9. Garanti Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri AŞ

**Structured Entities**

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1. Garanti Diversified Payment Rights Finance Company
2. RPV Company

The consolidated financial statements and related disclosures and footnotes that were subject to independent audit, are prepared in accordance with the Regulation on Accounting Applications for Banks and Safeguarding of Documents, Turkish Accounting Standards, Turkish Financial Reporting Standards and the related statements and guidances and in compliance with the financial records of our Bank and, unless stated otherwise, presented in **thousands of Turkish Lira (TL)**.

**Süleyman Sözen**  
Board of Directors  
Chairman

**Mahmut Akten**  
General Manager

**Kemal Atıl Özus**  
Executive Vice President  
Finance and Treasury

**Hakan Özdemir**  
Accounting and  
Regulatory Reporting  
Director

**Ebru Oğan Knottnerus**  
Audit Committee Member

**Pablo Alfonso Pastor  
Muñoz**  
Audit Committee Member

The authorized contact person for questions on this financial report:

Name-Surname/Title: Ceyda AKINÇ/Manager of Investor Relations

Phone no: 90 212 318 23 53

Fax no: 90 212 318 60 00

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## **1 General Information**

### **1.1 History of Parent Bank including its incorporation date, initial legal status, amendments to legal status**

Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi (“the Bank”) was established by the decree of Council of Ministers numbered 3/4010 dated 11 April 1946 as a “private bank” and its “Articles of Association” was issued in the Official Gazette dated 25 April 1946.

Following the acquisition on 27 July 2015, Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA (BBVA)’s stake in the Bank reached to 39.90% and BBVA become the main shareholder. Accordingly, the Bank was moved to the “Foreign Deposit Banks” category from the “Private Deposit Bank” category by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (the BRSA).

The Bank provides banking services through 787 domestic branches, 7 foreign branches and 1 representative office (31 December 2024: 787 domestic branches, 7 foreign branches and 1 representative office). The Bank’s head office is located in Istanbul.

### **1.2 Parent Bank’s shareholder structure, management and internal audit, direct and indirect shareholders, change in shareholder structure during the period and information on its risk group**

As of 31 December 2025, group of companies under BBVA that currently owns 85.97% shares of the Bank, is defined as the BBVA Group (“the Group”) and it is the main shareholder.

On 22 March 2011, BBVA had acquired; 78,120,000,000 shares of the Bank owned by GE Capital Corporation at a total nominal value of TL 781,200 representing 18.60% ownership, and 26,418,840,000 shares of the Bank owned by Doğuş Holding AŞ at a total nominal value of TL 264,188 representing 6.29% ownership. BBVA, purchasing 2f9% shares of the Bank, had joint control on the Bank’s management together with group of companies under Doğuş Holding AŞ (“the Doğuş Group”).

On 7 April 2011, BBVA had acquired 503,160,000 shares at a nominal value of TL 5,032 and increased its ownership in the Bank’s share capital to 25.01%.

In accordance with the terms of the agreement between BBVA and the Doğuş Group which was previously disclosed on 19 November 2014, the sale of shares representing 14.89% of the share capital of the Bank with a face value of TL 625,380 and 62,538,000,000 shares by the Doğuş Group to BBVA, was completed on 27 July 2015. Following the acquisition, BBVA’s stake in the Bank reached to 39.90% and BBVA became the main shareholder. The Bank was moved to “Foreign Deposit Banks” category from “Private Deposit Bank” category by the BRSA.

On 21 February 2017, BBVA agreed with Doğuş Group to acquire 41,790,000,000 shares at a nominal value of TL 417,900 representing 9.95% ownership and on 22 March 2017 in accordance with the terms of the agreement share transfer had been finalized. After the share transfer BBVA’s interest in the share capital of the Bank is at 49.85%.

The voluntary tender offer process launched by BBVA for the entire share capital of the bank and approved by the Capital Markets Board of Türkiye in accordance with the Communiqué on Takeover Bids no. II-26.1 on 31 March 2022, in their letter numbered E-29833736-110.05.05-19391 and dated 31 March 2022 ended as of 18 May 2022. During the voluntary tender offer process, BBVA acquired shares of the bank with a total nominal value of TL 1,517,196 which corresponds to 36.12%. As a result, the total share capital of the bank owned by BBVA reached 85.97%.

#### **BBVA Group**

BBVA is operating for more than 166 years, providing variety of widespread financial and non-financial services to 81.2 million retail and commercial customers.

The Group's headquarter is in Spain, where the Group has concrete leadership in retail and commercial markets. BBVA adopting innovative, and customer and community oriented management style, besides banking, operates in insurance sector in Europe and portfolio management, private banking and investment banking in global markets.

BBVA which is the largest financial institution in Mexico and also a market leader in South America, operates in more than 25 countries with more than 127 thousand employees.

**1.3 Information on Parent Bank’s Board of Directors chairman and members, audit committee members, chief executive officer, executive vice presidents and their responsibilities and, if any, shareholdings in the bank**

**Board of Directors Chairman and Members:**

<b>Name and Surname</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Appointment Date</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Experience in Banking and Business Administration</b>
Süleyman Sözen	Chairman	29.05.1997	University	44 years
Jorge Saenz Azcunaga Carranza	Deputy Chairman and Member	24.03.2016	University	31 years
Mahmut Akten	Member and CEO	23.08.2024	Master	26 years
Sait Ergun Özen	Member	14.05.2003	University	38 years
Jaime Saenz de Tejada Pulido	Member	02.10.2014	University	33 years
Pablo Alfonso Pastor Munoz	Independent Member and Member of Audit Committee	31.03.2021	Master	36 years
Rafael Salinas Martinez de Lecea	Member	08.05.2017	Master	34 years
Halil Hüsnü Erel	Independent Member	27.03.2025	University	49 years
Avni Aydın Düren	Member	17.06.2020	Master	34 years
Mevhibe Canan Özsoy	Member	04.04.2019	Master	35 years
Ebru Oğan Knottnerus	Independent Member and Member of Audit Committee	27.03.2024	Master	34 years

**CEO and Executive Vice Presidents:**

<b>Name and Surname</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Appointment Date</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Experience in Banking and Business Administration</b>
Mahmut Akten	CEO	23.08.2024	Master	26 years
İlker Kuruöz	EVP-Engineering Services and Data	14.03.2018	Master	33 years
Sinem Edige	EVP-Corporate, Investment Banking and Global Markets	26.11.2024	University	29 years
Cemal Onaran	EVP-Commercial Banking	17.01.2017	University	35 years
Ebru Taşçı Firuzbay	EVP- Talent and Culture	26.12.2024	University	27 years
Kemal Atıl Özus (*)	EVP- Finance and Treasury	01.01.2026	University	32 years
Gökhan Koca (**)	Head of Credit Risk Management	01.01.2026	Master	25 years
Ceren Acer Kezik	EVP-Retail Banking	06.06.2022	Master	20 years
Sibel Kaya	EVP- SME Banking	02.02.2021	Master	28 years

(\*) As of 1 January 2026, Kemal Atıl Özus was appointed as Executive Vice President of Finance and Treasury in place of Aydın Güler.

(\*\*) As of 1 January 2026, Gökhan Koca was appointed as Head of Credit Risk Management in place of Murat Atay.

The top management listed above does not hold any material unquoted shares of the Bank.

#### 1.4 Information on Parent Bank’s qualified shareholders

Company	Shares	Ownership	Paid-in Capital	Unpaid Portion
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria SA	3,610,895	85.97%	3,610,895	-

#### 1.5 Summary information on Parent Bank’s activities and services

Activities of the Bank as stated at the third clause of its Articles of Association are as follows:

- All banking operations,
- Participating in, establishing, and trading the shares of enterprises at various sectors within the limits set forth by the Banking Law,
- Providing attorneyship, insurance agency, brokerage and freight services in relation with banking activities,
- Purchasing/selling debt securities, treasury bills, government bonds and other share certificates issued by Turkish government and other official and private institutions on the condition that completion of the necessary approvals and permits by Capital Markets Board of Türkiye,
- Developing economical and financial relations with foreign organizations,
- Dealing with all economic operations in compliance with the Banking Law.

The Bank’s activities are not limited to those disclosed in that third clause, but whenever the Board of Directors deems any operations other than those stated above to be of benefit to the Bank, it is recommended in the general meeting, and the launching of the related project depends on the decision taken during the General Assembly which results in a change in the Articles of Association and on the approval of this decision by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. Accordingly, the approved decision is added to the Articles of Association.

The Bank is not a specialized bank but deals with all kinds of banking activities. Deposits are the main sources of the lending to the customers. The Bank grants loans to companies operating in various sectors while aiming to maintain the required level of efficiency.

The Bank also grants non-cash loans to its customers; especially letters of guarantee, letters of credit and acceptance credits.

#### 1.6 Information on application differences between consolidation practices as per the Regulation on Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks and as per the Turkish Accounting Standards, and entities subject to full or proportional consolidation or deducted from equity or not subject to any of these three methods

As per the Regulation on Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks, the investments in financial subsidiaries are subject to consolidation whereas as per the Turkish Accounting Standards and Turkish Financial Reporting Standards, the investments in both financial and non-financial subsidiaries are subject to consolidation.

#### 1.7 Current or likely actual or legal barriers to immediate transfer of equity or repayment of debts between Parent Bank and its subsidiaries

None.

## 2 Consolidated Financial Statements

(Convenience Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Turkish)

### Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi and Its Financial Subsidiaries Consolidated Balance Sheet (Statement of Financial Position) At 31 December 2025

ASSETS		Footnotes	THOUSANDS OF TURKISH LIRA (TL)					
			CURRENT PERIOD			PRIOR PERIOD		
			31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
		TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total	
<b>I.</b>	<b>FINANCIAL ASSETS (Net)</b>		<b>504,932,837</b>	<b>755,635,572</b>	<b>1,260,568,409</b>	<b>305,526,598</b>	<b>482,219,836</b>	<b>787,746,434</b>
1.1	Cash and Cash Equivalents	5.1.1	374,618,602	630,611,243	1,005,229,845	213,417,887	409,152,850	622,570,737
1.1.1	Cash and Balances with Central Bank		357,888,303	277,978,297	635,866,600	201,171,331	162,289,288	363,460,619
1.1.2	Banks		14,568,636	337,989,254	352,557,890	12,472,961	226,893,061	239,366,022
1.1.3	Money Market Placements		2,654,007	15,017,011	17,671,018	97,970	20,243,465	20,341,435
1.1.4	Expected Credit Losses (-)		492,344	373,319	865,663	324,375	272,964	597,339
1.2	Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss (FVTPL)	5.1.2	8,683,360	7,070,393	15,753,753	5,188,266	6,938,577	12,126,843
1.2.1	Government Securities		2,775,779	6,064,531	8,840,310	4,575,298	5,767,257	10,342,555
1.2.2	Equity Securities		1,472,576	7,785	1,480,361	414,244	117,338	531,582
1.2.3	Other Financial Assets		4,435,005	998,077	5,433,082	198,724	1,053,982	1,252,706
1.3	Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	5.1.3	116,603,531	99,078,394	215,681,925	82,265,767	56,823,078	139,088,845
1.3.1	Government Securities		116,303,783	30,453,988	146,757,771	81,495,680	22,737,036	104,232,716
1.3.2	Equity Securities		226,798	4,393,816	4,620,614	327,138	2,941,270	3,268,408
1.3.3	Other Financial Assets		72,950	64,230,590	64,303,540	442,949	31,144,772	31,587,721
1.4	Derivative Financial Assets	5.1.4	5,027,344	18,875,542	23,902,886	4,654,678	9,305,331	13,960,009
1.4.1	Derivative Financial Assets Measured at FVTPL		5,015,673	18,689,463	23,705,136	4,622,729	8,940,236	13,562,965
1.4.2	Derivative Financial Assets Measured at FVOCI		11,671	186,079	197,750	31,949	365,095	397,044
<b>II.</b>	<b>FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST (Net)</b>		<b>1,908,685,911</b>	<b>1,133,479,741</b>	<b>3,042,165,652</b>	<b>1,360,600,576</b>	<b>674,210,610</b>	<b>2,034,811,186</b>
2.1	Loans	5.1.5	1,730,851,702	984,859,798	2,715,711,500	1,177,140,043	599,223,773	1,776,363,816
2.2	Lease Receivables	5.1.6	14,674,783	47,677,295	62,352,078	9,242,733	27,270,100	36,512,833
2.3	Factoring Receivables	5.1.7	29,062,313	3,563,197	32,625,510	10,816,523	2,268,560	13,085,083
2.4	Other Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	5.1.8	200,926,967	117,740,950	318,667,917	201,058,415	69,014,030	270,072,445
2.4.1	Government Securities		199,419,629	67,364,685	266,784,314	196,050,799	46,391,977	242,442,776
2.4.2	Other Financial Assets		1,507,338	50,376,265	51,883,603	5,007,616	22,622,053	27,629,669
2.5	Expected Credit Losses (-)		66,829,854	20,361,499	87,191,353	37,657,138	23,565,853	61,222,991
<b>III.</b>	<b>ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND ASSETS OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)</b>	5.1.9	<b>4,860,700</b>	<b>129,249</b>	<b>4,989,949</b>	<b>3,756,800</b>	<b>50,284</b>	<b>3,807,084</b>
3.1	Asset Held for Resale		4,860,700	129,249	4,989,949	3,756,800	50,284	3,807,084
3.2	Assets of Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>IV.</b>	<b>INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES,SUBSIDIARIES AND JOINT VENTURES</b>		<b>16,919,880</b>	<b>554,381</b>	<b>17,474,261</b>	<b>8,821,160</b>	<b>190,908</b>	<b>9,012,068</b>
4.1	Associates (Net)	5.1.10	211,409	39	211,448	171,876	29	171,905
4.1.1	Associates Consolidated Under Equity Accounting		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.2	Unconsolidated Associates		211,409	39	211,448	171,876	29	171,905
4.2	Subsidiaries (Net)	5.1.11	16,708,471	554,342	17,262,813	8,649,284	190,879	8,840,163
4.2.1	Unconsolidated Financial Investments in Subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2.2	Unconsolidated Non-Financial Investments in Subsidiaries		16,708,471	554,342	17,262,813	8,649,284	190,879	8,840,163
4.3	Joint Ventures (Net)	5.1.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3.1	Joint-Ventures Consolidated Under Equity Accounting		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3.2	Unconsolidated Joint-Ventures		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>V.</b>	<b>TANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)</b>	5.1.13	<b>48,517,580</b>	<b>2,653,785</b>	<b>51,171,365</b>	<b>34,844,681</b>	<b>1,834,164</b>	<b>36,678,845</b>
<b>VI.</b>	<b>INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)</b>	5.1.14	<b>6,489,665</b>	<b>1,316,286</b>	<b>7,805,951</b>	<b>3,590,222</b>	<b>774,240</b>	<b>4,364,462</b>
6.1	Goodwill		6,388	-	6,388	6,388	-	6,388
6.2	Others		6,483,277	1,316,286	7,799,563	3,583,834	774,240	4,358,074
<b>VII.</b>	<b>INVESTMENT PROPERTY (Net)</b>	5.1.15	<b>3,135,507</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,135,507</b>	<b>2,416,949</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,416,949</b>
<b>VIII.</b>	<b>CURRENT TAX ASSET</b>		<b>4,633,357</b>	<b>269,103</b>	<b>4,902,460</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>159,784</b>	<b>159,784</b>
<b>IX.</b>	<b>DEFERRED TAX ASSET</b>	5.1.16	<b>10,643,869</b>	<b>457,164</b>	<b>11,101,033</b>	<b>20,585,789</b>	<b>142,258</b>	<b>20,728,047</b>
<b>X.</b>	<b>OTHER ASSETS (Net)</b>	5.1.17	<b>136,980,811</b>	<b>7,478,282</b>	<b>144,459,093</b>	<b>97,415,847</b>	<b>5,438,673</b>	<b>102,854,520</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>			<b>2,645,800,117</b>	<b>1,901,973,563</b>	<b>4,547,773,680</b>	<b>1,837,558,622</b>	<b>1,165,020,757</b>	<b>3,002,579,379</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Convenience Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Turkish)

**Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi and Its Financial Subsidiaries**  
**Consolidated Balance Sheet (Statement of Financial Position)**  
**At 31 December 2025**

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		Footnotes	THOUSANDS OF TURKISH LIRA (TL)					
			CURRENT PERIOD			PRIOR PERIOD		
			31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
		TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total	
<b>I. DEPOSITS</b>	5.2.1	1,617,463,571	1,532,570,006	3,150,033,577	1,251,197,662	903,149,980	2,154,347,642	
<b>II. FUNDS BORROWED</b>	5.2.2	23,806,329	82,570,622	106,376,951	8,122,667	59,994,106	68,116,773	
<b>III. MONEY MARKET FUNDS</b>	5.2.3	66,866,956	20,631,237	87,498,193	14,341,779	32,541,053	46,882,832	
<b>IV. SECURITIES ISSUED (NET)</b>	5.2.4	326	170,767,270	170,767,596	732	28,108,769	28,109,501	
4.1 Bills		326	-	326	732	12,052,200	12,052,932	
4.2 Asset Backed Securities		-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.3 Bonds		-	170,767,270	170,767,270	-	16,056,569	16,056,569	
<b>V. FUNDS</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	
5.1 Borrowers' Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-	
5.2 Others		-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>VI. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FVTPL</b>	5.2.5	-	69,884,162	69,884,162	-	57,223,084	57,223,084	
<b>VII. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>	5.2.6	12,443,619	4,850,380	17,293,999	10,475,496	4,648,451	15,123,947	
7.1 Derivative Financial Liabilities Measured at FVTPL		12,171,549	4,320,222	16,491,771	9,948,256	4,015,886	13,964,142	
7.2 Derivative Financial Liabilities Measured at FVOCI		272,070	530,158	802,228	527,240	632,565	1,159,805	
<b>VIII. FACTORING LIABILITIES</b>	5.2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>IX. LEASE LIABILITIES (Net)</b>	5.2.8	5,145,241	870,283	6,015,524	2,218,510	730,782	2,949,292	
<b>X. PROVISIONS</b>	5.2.9	28,923,221	14,395,733	43,318,954	16,828,703	9,618,524	26,447,227	
10.1 Restructuring Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	
10.2 Reserve for Employee Benefits		11,467,667	1,194,535	12,662,202	7,443,241	699,992	8,143,233	
10.3 Insurance Technical Provisions (Net)		7,084,700	8,405,529	15,490,229	3,225,911	4,430,122	7,656,033	
10.4 Other Provisions		10,370,854	4,795,669	15,166,523	6,159,551	4,488,410	10,647,961	
<b>XI. CURRENT TAX LIABILITY</b>	5.2.10	24,572,569	621,597	25,194,166	18,433,347	346,321	18,779,668	
<b>XII. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY</b>	5.2.10	-	-	-	55,641	131,200	186,841	
<b>XIII. LIABILITIES FOR ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND ASSETS OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)</b>	5.2.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13.1 Asset Held for Sale		-	-	-	-	-	-	
13.2 Assets of Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>XIV. SUBORDINATED DEBTS</b>	5.2.12	-	140,819,036	140,819,036	799,475	66,271,143	67,070,618	
14.1 Borrowings		-	4,559,551	4,559,551	-	1,064,066	1,064,066	
14.2 Other Debt Instruments		-	136,259,485	136,259,485	799,475	65,207,077	66,006,552	
<b>XV. OTHER LIABILITIES</b>	5.2.13	253,402,572	30,532,810	283,935,382	169,478,228	16,455,108	185,933,336	
<b>XVI. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	5.2.14	442,548,345	4,087,795	446,636,140	329,093,849	2,314,769	331,408,618	
16.1 Paid-in Capital		4,200,000	-	4,200,000	4,200,000	-	4,200,000	
16.2 Capital Reserves		784,434	-	784,434	784,434	-	784,434	
16.2.1 Share Premium		11,880	-	11,880	11,880	-	11,880	
16.2.2 Share Cancellation Profits		-	-	-	-	-	-	
16.2.3 Other Capital Reserves		772,554	-	772,554	772,554	-	772,554	
16.3 Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not to be Recycled to Profit or Loss		31,531,732	2,080,086	33,611,818	23,833,961	1,149,330	24,983,291	
16.4 Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items to be Recycled to Profit or Loss		33,535,727	970,506	34,506,233	20,114,665	493,055	20,607,720	
16.5 Profit Reserves		260,024,300	1,037,203	261,061,503	187,261,190	672,384	187,933,574	
16.5.1 Legal Reserves		6,729,076	1,037,203	7,766,279	4,725,932	672,384	5,398,316	
16.5.2 Status Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	
16.5.3 Extraordinary Reserves		253,020,877	-	253,020,877	182,269,331	-	182,269,331	
16.5.4 Other Profit Reserves		274,347	-	274,347	265,927	-	265,927	
16.6 Profit/Loss		109,908,872	-	109,908,872	91,279,430	-	91,279,430	
16.6.1 Prior Periods' Profit/Loss		92,560	-	92,560	36,294	-	36,294	
16.6.2 Current Period's Net Profit/Loss		109,816,312	-	109,816,312	91,243,136	-	91,243,136	
16.7 Minority Interest		2,563,280	-	2,563,280	1,620,169	-	1,620,169	
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		<b>2,475,172,749</b>	<b>2,072,600,931</b>	<b>4,547,773,680</b>	<b>1,821,046,089</b>	<b>1,181,533,290</b>	<b>3,002,579,379</b>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

## Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi and Its Financial Subsidiaries

## Consolidated Off-Balance Sheet Items

At 31 December 2025

	Footnotes	THOUSANDS OF TURKISH LIRA (TL)					
		CURRENT PERIOD 31 December 2025			PRIOR PERIOD 31 December 2024		
		TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total
<b>A. OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (I+II+III)</b>		<b>3,903,534,497</b>	<b>2,627,380,747</b>	<b>6,530,915,244</b>	<b>2,180,929,448</b>	<b>1,571,699,684</b>	<b>3,752,629,132</b>
<b>I. GUARANTEES AND SURETIES</b>	<b>5.3.1</b>	<b>471,058,323</b>	<b>386,925,737</b>	<b>857,984,060</b>	<b>332,094,808</b>	<b>240,229,095</b>	<b>572,323,903</b>
1.1 Letters of guarantee		434,076,512	268,981,244	703,057,756	311,772,179	170,290,959	482,063,138
1.1.1 Guarantees subject to State Tender Law		-	7,074,772	7,074,772	-	5,001,515	5,001,515
1.1.2 Guarantees given for foreign trade operations		18,353,518	7,183,757	25,537,275	14,283,714	5,980,863	20,264,577
1.1.3 Other letters of guarantee		415,722,994	254,722,715	670,445,709	297,488,465	159,308,581	456,797,046
1.2 Bank acceptances		224,965	12,831,996	13,056,961	418,424	8,015,069	8,433,493
1.2.1 Import letter of acceptance		-	12,831,996	12,831,996	309,806	8,015,069	8,324,875
1.2.2 Other bank acceptances		224,965	-	224,965	108,618	-	108,618
1.3 Letters of credit		74,446	101,261,674	101,336,120	287,205	58,383,975	58,671,180
1.3.1 Documentary letters of credit		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.2 Other letters of credit		74,446	101,261,674	101,336,120	287,205	58,383,975	58,671,180
1.4 Guaranteed prefinancings		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Endorsements		36,682,400	-	36,682,400	19,617,000	-	19,617,000
1.5.1 Endorsements to the Central Bank of Turkey		36,682,400	-	36,682,400	19,617,000	-	19,617,000
1.5.2 Other endorsements		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Underwriting commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.7 Factoring related guarantees		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.8 Other guarantees		-	3,850,823	3,850,823	-	3,539,092	3,539,092
1.9 Other sureties		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>II. COMMITMENTS</b>	<b>5.3.1</b>	<b>2,624,404,698</b>	<b>213,529,811</b>	<b>2,837,934,509</b>	<b>1,386,726,113</b>	<b>121,772,505</b>	<b>1,508,498,618</b>
2.1 Irrevocable commitments		2,620,981,432	166,055,537	2,787,036,969	1,384,150,733	96,849,345	1,481,000,078
2.1.1 Asset purchase and sale commitments		24,805,870	119,291,809	144,097,679	4,617,202	66,601,123	71,218,325
2.1.2 Deposit purchase and sale commitments		-	93,068	93,068	-	23,659	23,659
2.1.3 Share capital commitments to associates and subsidiaries		-	42	42	-	30	30
2.1.4 Loan granting commitments		560,191,699	33,629,090	593,820,789	260,980,464	18,566,286	279,546,750
2.1.5 Securities issuance brokerage commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.6 Commitments for reserve deposit requirements		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.7 Commitments for cheque payments		21,003,377	-	21,003,377	14,208,207	-	14,208,207
2.1.8 Tax and fund obligations on export commitments		2,710,486	-	2,710,486	1,985,064	-	1,985,064
2.1.9 Commitments for credit card limits		2,012,266,153	6,852,636	2,019,118,789	1,102,354,203	4,621,168	1,106,975,371
2.1.10 Commitments for credit cards and banking services related promotions		3,847	-	3,847	5,593	-	5,593
2.1.11 Receivables from "short" sale commitments on securities		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.12 Payables from "short" sale commitments on securities		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.13 Other irrevocable commitments		-	6,188,892	6,188,892	-	7,037,079	7,037,079
2.2 Revocable commitments		3,423,266	47,474,274	50,897,540	2,575,380	24,923,160	27,498,540
2.2.1 Revocable loan granting commitments		555,056	34,936,350	35,491,406	346,825	16,642,387	16,989,212
2.2.2 Other revocable commitments		2,868,210	12,537,924	15,406,134	2,228,555	8,280,773	10,509,328
<b>III. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS</b>	<b>5.3.2</b>	<b>808,071,476</b>	<b>2,026,925,199</b>	<b>2,834,996,675</b>	<b>462,108,527</b>	<b>1,209,698,084</b>	<b>1,671,806,611</b>
3.1 Derivative financial instruments held for risk management		10,958,248	235,380,286	246,338,534	10,600,163	78,180,693	88,780,856
3.1.1 Fair value hedges		-	219,774,905	219,774,905	-	63,584,925	63,584,925
3.1.2 Cash flow hedges		10,958,248	15,605,381	26,563,629	10,600,163	14,595,768	25,195,931
3.1.3 Net foreign investment hedges		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Trading derivatives		797,113,228	1,791,544,913	2,588,658,141	451,508,364	1,131,517,391	1,583,025,755
3.2.1 Forward foreign currency purchases/sales		78,519,701	80,546,668	159,066,369	41,934,451	49,897,110	91,831,561
3.2.1.1 Forward foreign currency purchases		24,237,892	55,250,177	79,488,069	23,027,758	22,462,381	45,490,139
3.2.1.2 Forward foreign currency sales		54,281,809	25,296,491	79,578,300	18,906,693	27,434,729	46,341,422
3.2.2 Currency and interest rate swaps		674,338,736	1,357,774,970	2,032,113,706	364,299,901	837,818,701	1,202,118,771
3.2.2.1 Currency swaps-purchases		27,322,133	516,506,776	543,828,909	10,995,944	244,540,653	255,536,597
3.2.2.2 Currency swaps-sales		193,204,951	524,164,786	717,369,737	64,326,775	272,429,682	336,756,457
3.2.2.3 Interest rate swaps-purchases		226,905,826	158,557,308	385,463,134	145,302,341	159,560,567	304,862,908
3.2.2.4 Interest rate swaps-sales		226,905,826	158,546,100	385,451,926	143,674,841	161,287,968	304,962,809
3.2.3 Currency, interest rate and security options		39,309,120	48,301,561	87,610,681	44,100,348	55,674,665	99,775,013
3.2.3.1 Currency call options		3,051,096	36,564,926	39,616,022	4,820,746	35,244,714	40,065,460
3.2.3.2 Currency put options		30,992,308	10,858,486	41,850,794	37,468,434	6,610,751	44,079,185
3.2.3.3 Interest rate call options		-	-	-	-	6,909,600	6,909,600
3.2.3.4 Interest rate put options		-	878,149	878,149	-	6,909,600	6,909,600
3.2.3.5 Security call options		2,632,858	-	2,632,858	905,584	-	905,584
3.2.3.6 Security put options		2,632,858	-	2,632,858	905,584	-	905,584
3.2.4 Currency futures		3,385,876	3,088,588	6,474,464	529,375	469,043	998,418
3.2.4.1 Currency futures-purchases		514,334	2,582,191	3,096,525	512,858	-	512,858
3.2.4.2 Currency futures-sales		2,871,542	506,397	3,377,939	16,517	469,043	485,560
3.2.5 Interest rate futures		-	-	-	-	345,480	345,480
3.2.5.1 Interest rate futures-purchases		-	-	-	-	345,480	345,480
3.2.5.2 Interest rate futures-sales		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.6 Others		1,559,795	301,833,126	303,392,921	644,289	187,312,223	187,956,512
<b>B. CUSTODY AND PLEDGED ITEMS (IV+V+VI)</b>		<b>8,316,687,352</b>	<b>9,082,462,862</b>	<b>17,399,150,214</b>	<b>5,233,321,933</b>	<b>6,902,757,450</b>	<b>12,136,079,383</b>
<b>IV. ITEMS HELD IN CUSTODY</b>		<b>1,011,146,149</b>	<b>1,390,805,268</b>	<b>2,401,951,417</b>	<b>628,165,132</b>	<b>615,896,653</b>	<b>1,244,061,785</b>
4.1 Customers' securities held		585,043,427	524,535,049	1,109,578,476	342,216,853	210,783,680	553,000,533
4.2 Investment securities held in custody		253,383,252	602,292,346	855,675,598	163,872,221	231,358,820	395,231,041
4.3 Checks received for collection		154,288,650	38,372,126	192,660,776	108,487,892	22,872,914	131,360,806
4.4 Commercial notes received for collection		16,735,109	19,813,785	36,548,894	12,339,686	7,961,158	20,300,844
4.5 Other assets received for collection		515,860	159,459,964	159,975,824	732,966	117,346,605	118,079,571
4.6 Assets received through public offering		-	1,050,195	1,050,195	-	838,386	838,386
4.7 Other items under custody		1,179,851	45,281,803	46,461,654	515,514	24,735,090	25,250,604
4.8 Custodians		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>V. PLEDGED ITEMS</b>		<b>7,305,541,203</b>	<b>7,691,657,594</b>	<b>14,997,198,797</b>	<b>4,605,156,801</b>	<b>6,286,860,797</b>	<b>10,892,017,598</b>
5.1 Securities		60,537,122	79,665,502	140,202,624	35,839,965	47,613,743	83,453,708
5.2 Guarantee notes		27,711,710	165,576,671	193,288,381	25,207,043	104,709,054	129,916,097
5.3 Commodities		395,277	-	395,277	545,489	-	545,489
5.4 Warranties		-	12,000,256	12,000,256	-	9,217,785	9,217,785
5.5 Real estates		2,754,174,378	1,860,320,391	4,614,494,769	1,596,328,815	931,858,094	2,528,186,909
5.6 Other pledged items		4,462,722,716	5,574,094,774	10,036,817,490	2,947,235,489	5,193,462,121	8,140,697,610
5.7 Pledged items-billitory		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VI. CONFIRMED BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND SURETIES</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS (A+B)</b>		<b>12,220,221,849</b>	<b>11,709,843,609</b>	<b>23,930,065,458</b>	<b>7,414,251,381</b>	<b>8,474,457,134</b>	<b>15,888,708,515</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Convenience Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Turkish)

**Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi and Its Financial Subsidiaries**  
**Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss**  
**For the period ended at 31 December 2025**

INCOME AND EXPENSE ITEMS	Footnotes	THOUSANDS OF TURKISH LIRA (TL)	
		CURRENT PERIOD 1 January 2025- 31 December 2025	PRIOR PERIOD 1 January 2024- 31 December 2024
<b>I. INTEREST INCOME</b>	<b>5.4.1</b>	<b>782,802,132</b>	<b>540,538,651</b>
1.1 Interest income on loans		565,856,749	392,678,020
1.2 Interest income on reserve deposits		73,378,894	39,492,748
1.3 Interest income on banks		40,278,356	10,838,986
1.4 Interest income on money market transactions		5,245,275	6,209,142
1.5 Interest income on securities portfolio		88,989,054	83,280,720
1.5.1 Financial assets measured at FVTPL		1,571,147	1,062,337
1.5.2 Financial assets measured at FVOCI		36,432,808	28,603,748
1.5.3 Financial assets measured at amortised cost		50,985,099	53,614,635
1.6 Financial lease income		7,549,125	6,282,592
1.7 Other interest income		1,504,679	1,756,443
<b>II. INTEREST EXPENSE (-)</b>	<b>5.4.2</b>	<b>578,056,758</b>	<b>414,500,152</b>
2.1 Interest on deposits		497,857,970	371,132,294
2.2 Interest on funds borrowed		13,762,369	10,505,757
2.3 Interest on money market transactions		52,747,793	25,488,397
2.4 Interest on securities issued		12,060,793	5,351,701
2.5 Lease interest expense		1,338,719	539,171
2.6 Other interest expenses		289,114	1,482,832
<b>III. NET INTEREST INCOME (I - II)</b>		<b>204,745,374</b>	<b>126,038,499</b>
<b>IV. NET FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME/EXPENSES</b>	<b>5.4.12</b>	<b>145,477,445</b>	<b>97,106,674</b>
4.1 Fees and commissions received		207,171,173	141,650,649
4.1.1 Non-cash loans		6,851,614	5,083,120
4.1.2 Others		200,319,559	136,567,529
4.2 Fees and commissions paid (-)		61,693,728	44,543,975
4.2.1 Non-cash loans		137,228	93,753
4.2.2 Others		61,556,500	44,450,222
<b>V. DIVIDEND INCOME</b>	<b>5.4.3</b>	<b>269,541</b>	<b>179,401</b>
<b>VI. NET TRADING INCOME/LOSSES (Net)</b>	<b>5.4.4</b>	<b>(6,513,943)</b>	<b>7,227,055</b>
6.1 Trading account income/losses		(357,399)	(121,708)
6.2 Income/losses from derivative financial instruments		(16,332,772)	(21,288,449)
6.3 Foreign exchange gains/losses		10,176,228	28,637,212
<b>VII. OTHER OPERATING INCOME</b>	<b>5.4.5</b>	<b>66,358,977</b>	<b>56,616,743</b>
<b>VIII. TOTAL OPERATING PROFIT (III+IV+V+VI+VII)</b>		<b>410,337,394</b>	<b>287,168,372</b>
<b>IX. EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (-)</b>	<b>5.4.6</b>	<b>80,246,157</b>	<b>58,096,119</b>
<b>X. OTHER PROVISIONS (-)</b>	<b>5.4.6</b>	<b>492,560</b>	<b>519,147</b>
<b>XI. PERSONNEL EXPENSES (-)</b>		<b>61,259,200</b>	<b>40,785,353</b>
<b>XII. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (-)</b>	<b>5.4.7</b>	<b>117,294,149</b>	<b>65,865,113</b>
<b>XIII. NET OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS (VIII-IX-X-XI-XII)</b>		<b>151,045,328</b>	<b>121,902,640</b>
<b>XIV. INCOME RESULTED FROM MERGERS</b>		-	-
<b>XV. INCOME/LOSS FROM INVESTMENTS UNDER EQUITY ACCOUNTING</b>		<b>3,267,545</b>	<b>2,025,525</b>
<b>XVI. GAIN/LOSS ON NET MONETARY POSITION</b>		-	-
<b>XVII. PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAXES (XIII+...+XVI)</b>	<b>5.4.8</b>	<b>154,312,873</b>	<b>123,928,165</b>
<b>XVIII. PROVISION FOR TAXES (±)</b>	<b>5.4.9</b>	<b>43,050,676</b>	<b>31,749,279</b>
18.1 Current tax charge		34,114,908	32,962,532
18.2 Deferred tax charge (+)		12,775,672	2,061,494
18.3 Deferred tax credit (-)		(3,839,904)	(3,274,747)
<b>XIX. NET OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS AFTER TAXES (XVII±XVIII)</b>	<b>5.4.10</b>	<b>111,262,197</b>	<b>92,178,886</b>
<b>XX. INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS</b>		-	-
20.1 Income from assets held for sale		-	-
20.2 Income from sale of associates, subsidiaries and joint-ventures		-	-
20.3 Others		-	-
<b>XXI. EXPENSES FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (-)</b>		-	-
21.1 Expenses on assets held for sale		-	-
21.2 Expenses on sale of associates, subsidiaries and joint-ventures		-	-
21.3 Others		-	-
<b>XXII. PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAXES ON DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (XX-XXI)</b>	<b>5.4.8</b>	-	-
<b>XXIII. PROVISION FOR TAXES OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (±)</b>	<b>5.4.9</b>	-	-
23.1 Current tax charge		-	-
23.2 Deferred tax charge (+)		-	-
23.3 Deferred tax credit (-)		-	-
<b>XXIV. NET PROFIT/LOSS AFTER TAXES ON DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (XXII±XXIII)</b>	<b>5.4.10</b>	-	-
<b>XXV. NET PROFIT/LOSS (XIX+XXIV)</b>	<b>5.4.11</b>	<b>111,262,197</b>	<b>92,178,886</b>
25.1 Equity holders of the bank		109,816,312	91,243,136
25.2 Minority interest		1,445,885	935,750
<b>Earnings per Share</b>		<b>0.26147</b>	<b>0.21725</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Convenience Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Turkish)

**Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi and Its Financial Subsidiaries**  
**Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**  
**For the period ended at 31 December 2025**

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		THOUSANDS OF TURKISH LIRA (TL)	
		CURRENT PERIOD 1 January 2025 - 31 December 2025	PRIOR PERIOD 1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024
<b>I.</b>	<b>CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT/LOSS</b>	<b>111,262,197</b>	<b>92,178,886</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<b>22,552,301</b>	<b>6,843,760</b>
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Other Income/Expense Items not to be Recycled to Profit or Loss</b>	<b>8,628,883</b>	<b>9,683,688</b>
2.1.1	Revaluation Surplus on Tangible Assets	9,148,949	11,041,239
2.1.2	Revaluation Surplus on Intangible Assets	-	-
2.1.3	Defined Benefit Plans' Actuarial Gains/Losses	(1,568,287)	(1,187,650)
2.1.4	Other Income/Expense Items not to be Recycled to Profit or Loss	993,601	937,427
2.1.5	Deferred Taxes on Other Comprehensive Income not to be Recycled to Profit or Loss	54,620	(1,107,328)
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Other Income/Expense Items to be Recycled to Profit or Loss</b>	<b>13,923,418</b>	<b>(2,839,928)</b>
2.2.1	Translation Differences	19,043,534	4,368,268
2.2.2	Income/Expenses from Valuation and/or Reclassification of Financial Assets Measured at FVOCI	1,231,770	(6,775,197)
2.2.3	Gains/losses from Cash Flow Hedges	(444,367)	(1,260,599)
2.2.4	Gains/Losses on Hedges of Net Investments in Foreign Operations	(8,061,737)	(1,959,976)
2.2.5	Other Income/Expense Items to be Recycled to Profit or Loss	(74,855)	(92,083)
2.2.6	Deferred Taxes on Other Comprehensive Income to be Recycled to Profit or Loss	2,229,073	2,879,659
<b>III.</b>	<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (I+II)</b>	<b>133,814,498</b>	<b>99,022,646</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Convenience Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Turkish)

**Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi and Its Financial Subsidiaries**  
**Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity**

For the period ended at 31 December 2025

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	Footnotes	THOUSANDS OF TURKISH LIRA (TL)															
		Paid-in Capital	Share Premium	Share Cancellation Profits	Other Capital Reserves	Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not to be Recycled to Profit or Loss			Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items to be Recycled to Profit or Loss			Profit Reserves	Prior Periods' Profit/Loss	Current Period's Net Profit/Loss	Shareholders' Equity Before Minority Interest	Minority Interest	Total Shareholders' Equity
						Revaluation surplus on tangible and intangible assets	Defined Benefit Plans' Actuarial Gains/Losses	Others	Foreign Currency Translation Differences	Income/Expenses from Valuation and/or Reclassification of Financial Assets Measured at FVOCI	Others						
<b>PRIOR PERIOD (01/01/2024-31/12/2024)</b>																	
I. Balances at Beginning of Period		4,200,000	11,880	-	772,554	15,971,976	(1,994,953)	1,322,665	28,894,950	3,337,016	(8,778,924)	114,589,030	86,374,997	-	244,701,191	920,327	245,621,518
II. Correction made as per TAS 8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1. Effect of Corrections		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2. Effect of Changes in Accounting Policies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Adjusted Balances at Beginning of Period (I+II)	5.5	4,200,000	11,880	-	772,554	15,971,976	(1,994,953)	1,322,665	28,894,950	3,337,016	(8,778,924)	114,589,030	86,374,997	-	244,701,191	920,327	245,621,518
IV. Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	9,670,675	(830,919)	843,847	4,368,268	(4,763,808)	(2,449,782)	-	-	91,243,136	98,081,417	941,229	99,022,646
V. Capital Increase in Cash		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. Capital Increase from Internal Sources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII. Capital Reserves from Inflation Adjustments to Paid-in Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Convertible Bonds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Subordinated Liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X. Others Changes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,305	36,294	-	105,599	-	105,599
XI. Profit Distribution		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,275,239	(86,374,997)	-	(13,099,758)	(241,387)	(13,341,145)
11.1 Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,099,758)	-	(13,099,758)	(241,387)	(13,341,145)
11.2 Transfers to Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,257,539	(73,257,539)	-	-	-	-
11.3 Others		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,700	(17,700)	-	-	-	-
Balances at end of the period (III+IV+...+X+XI)		4,200,000	11,880	-	772,554	25,642,651	(2,825,872)	2,166,512	33,263,218	(1,426,792)	(11,228,706)	187,933,574	36,294	91,243,136	329,788,449	1,620,169	331,408,618
<b>CURRENT PERIOD (01/01/2025-31/12/2025)</b>																	
I. Balances at Beginning of Period		4,200,000	11,880	-	772,554	25,642,651	(2,825,872)	2,166,512	33,263,218	(1,426,792)	(11,228,706)	187,933,574	91,279,430	-	329,788,449	1,620,169	331,408,618
II. Correction made as per TAS 8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1. Effect of Corrections		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2. Effect of Changes in Accounting Policies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Adjusted Balances at Beginning of Period (I+II)	5.5	4,200,000	11,880	-	772,554	25,642,651	(2,825,872)	2,166,512	33,263,218	(1,426,792)	(11,228,706)	187,933,574	91,279,430	-	329,788,449	1,620,169	331,408,618
IV. Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	8,595,239	(1,098,062)	1,131,350	19,043,534	822,644	(5,967,665)	-	-	109,816,312	132,343,352	1,471,146	133,814,498
V. Capital Increase in Cash		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. Capital Increase from Internal Sources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII. Capital Reserves from Inflation Adjustments to Paid-in Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Convertible Bonds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Subordinated Liabilities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X. Others Changes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	283,498	92,560	-	376,058	-	376,058
XI. Profit Distribution		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,844,431	(91,279,430)	-	(18,434,999)	(528,035)	(18,963,034)
11.1 Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,434,999)	-	(18,434,999)	(528,035)	(18,963,034)
11.2 Transfers to Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,830,575	(72,830,575)	-	-	-	-
11.3 Others		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,856	(13,856)	-	-	-	-
Balances at end of the period (III+IV+...+X+XI)		4,200,000	11,880	-	772,554	34,237,890	(3,923,934)	3,297,862	52,306,752	(604,148)	(17,196,371)	261,061,503	92,560	109,816,312	444,072,860	2,563,280	446,636,140

(Convenience Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Turkish)

**Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi and Its Financial Subsidiaries**  
**Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the period ended at 31 December 2025**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	Footnotes	THOUSANDS OF TURKISH LIRA (TL)	
		CURRENT PERIOD	PRIOR PERIOD
		1 January 2025- 31 December 2025	1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024
<b>A. CASH FLOWS FROM BANKING OPERATIONS</b>			
<b>1.1 Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>140,021,003</b>	<b>71,522,236</b>
1.1.1 Interests received		742,429,746	489,726,726
1.1.2 Interests paid		(575,462,294)	(400,105,101)
1.1.3 Dividend received		269,541	179,401
1.1.4 Fees and commissions received		207,171,173	141,650,649
1.1.5 Other income		27,706,000	13,963,587
1.1.6 Collections from previously written-off receivables		11,059,091	3,285,893
1.1.7 Cash payments to personnel and service suppliers		(159,995,435)	(95,253,465)
1.1.8 Taxes paid		(30,114,163)	(38,802,861)
1.1.9 Others		(83,042,656)	(43,122,593)
<b>1.2 Changes in operating assets and liabilities</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>(135,038,289)</b>	<b>(217,345,314)</b>
1.2.1 Net (increase) decrease in financial assets measured at FVTPL		(3,724,992)	(3,409,548)
1.2.2 Net (increase) decrease in due from banks		(201,178,955)	(187,192,403)
1.2.3 Net (increase) decrease in loans		(1,011,575,544)	(570,136,610)
1.2.4 Net (increase) decrease in other assets		(46,882,396)	(47,202,883)
1.2.5 Net increase (decrease) in bank deposits		(52,353,302)	56,169,599
1.2.6 Net increase (decrease) in other deposits		1,052,538,915	499,864,094
1.2.7 Net increase (decrease) in financial liabilities measured at FVTPL		(2,843,579)	(2,663,922)
1.2.8 Net increase (decrease) in funds borrowed		40,630,533	(40,446,721)
1.2.9 Net increase (decrease) in matured payables		-	-
1.2.10 Net increase (decrease) in other liabilities		90,351,031	77,673,080
<b>I. Net cash flow from banking operations</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4,982,714</b>	<b>(145,823,078)</b>
<b>B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>II. Net cash flow from investing activities</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>(63,058,487)</b>	<b>(46,847,283)</b>
2.1 Cash paid for purchase of associates, subsidiaries and joint-ventures		(3,368,452)	(848,000)
2.2 Cash obtained from sale of associates, subsidiaries and joint-ventures		-	-
2.3 Purchases of tangible assets		(10,387,428)	(9,430,328)
2.4 Sales of tangible assets		1,877,561	2,036,486
2.5 Cash paid for purchase of financial assets measured at FVOCI		(205,590,257)	(93,194,232)
2.6 Cash obtained from sale of financial assets measured at FVOCI		170,300,854	76,439,354
2.7 Cash paid for purchase of financial assets measured at amortised cost		(63,888,057)	(85,037,890)
2.8 Cash obtained from sale of financial assets measured at amortised cost		47,997,292	63,187,327
2.9 Others		-	-
<b>C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>III. Net cash flow from financing activities</b>		<b>222,247,449</b>	<b>95,266,633</b>
3.1 Cash obtained from funds borrowed and securities issued		359,289,144	154,717,733
3.2 Cash used for repayment of funds borrowed and securities issued		(115,282,008)	(44,570,047)
3.3 Equity instruments issued		-	-
3.4 Dividends paid		(18,963,034)	(13,341,145)
3.5 Payments for leases		(2,796,653)	(1,539,908)
3.6 Others		-	-
<b>IV. Effect of translation differences on cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>17,645,923</b>	<b>6,962,618</b>
<b>V. Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (I+II+III+IV)</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>181,817,599</b>	<b>(90,441,110)</b>
<b>VI. Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>202,945,617</b>	<b>293,386,727</b>
<b>VII. Cash and cash equivalents at end of period (V+VI)</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>384,763,216</b>	<b>202,945,617</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Convenience Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Turkish)

**Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi**  
**Statement of Profit Distribution (\*)**

For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

STATEMENT OF PROFIT DISTRIBUTION		THOUSANDS OF TURKISH LIRA (TL)	
		CURRENT PERIOD (**)	PRIOR PERIOD
		31 December 2025	31 December 2024
<b>I.</b>	<b>DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT YEAR PROFIT</b>		
1.1	CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT	142,771,808	116,802,055
1.2	TAXES AND LEGAL DUTIES PAYABLE (-)	32,167,175	24,627,061
1.2.1	Corporate tax (income tax)	32,167,175	24,627,061
1.2.2	Withholding tax	-	-
1.2.3	Other taxes and duties	-	-
<b>A.</b>	<b>NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD (1.1-1.2)</b>	<b>110,604,633</b>	<b>92,174,994</b>
1.3	ACCUMULATED LOSSES (-)	-	-
1.4	FIRST LEGAL RESERVES (-)	-	-
1.5	OTHER STATUTORY RESERVES (-)	-	13,856
<b>B.</b>	<b>NET PROFIT AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION [(A-(1.3+1.4+1.5)]</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>92,161,138</b>
1.6	FIRST DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)	-	210,000
1.6.1	To owners of ordinary shares	-	210,000
1.6.2	To owners of privileged shares	-	-
1.6.3	To owners of redeemed shares	-	-
1.6.4	To profit sharing bonds	-	-
1.6.5	To holders of profit and loss sharing certificates	-	-
1.7	DIVIDENDS TO PERSONNEL (-)	-	-
1.8	DIVIDENDS TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS (-)	-	-
1.9	SECOND DIVIDEND TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)	-	18,224,999
1.9.1	To owners of ordinary shares	-	18,224,999
1.9.2	To owners of privileged shares	-	-
1.9.3	To owners of redeemed shares	-	-
1.9.4	To profit sharing bonds	-	-
1.9.5	To holders of profit and loss sharing certificates	-	-
1.10	STATUS RESERVES (-)	-	-
1.11	EXTRAORDINARY RESERVES	-	73,726,139
1.12	OTHER RESERVES	-	-
1.13	SPECIAL FUNDS	-	-
<b>II.</b>	<b>DISTRIBUTION OF RESERVES</b>		
2.1	APPROPRIATED RESERVES	-	-
2.2	DIVIDENDS TO SHAREHOLDERS (-)	-	-
2.2.1	To owners of ordinary shares	-	-
2.2.2	To owners of privileged shares	-	-
2.2.3	To owners of redeemed shares	-	-
2.2.4	To profit sharing bonds	-	-
2.2.5	To holders of profit and loss sharing certificates	-	-
2.3	DIVIDENDS TO PERSONNEL (-)	-	-
2.4	DIVIDENDS TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS (-)	-	-
<b>III.</b>	<b>EARNINGS PER SHARE</b>		
3.1	TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES	0.26334	0.21946
3.2	TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES (%)	2,633.44	2,194.64
3.3	TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES	-	-
3.4	TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES (%)	-	-
<b>IV.</b>	<b>DIVIDEND PER SHARE</b>		
4.1	TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES	-	-
4.2	TO OWNERS OF ORDINARY SHARES (%)	-	-
4.3	TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES	-	-
4.4	TO OWNERS OF PRIVILEGED SHARES (%)	-	-

(\*) Profit Distribution Statement has been prepared according to unconsolidated financial statements.

(\*\*) Decision regarding the 2025 profit distribution will be held at General Assembly meeting.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unconsolidated financial statements.

### **3 Accounting Policies**

#### **3.1 Basis of presentation**

The Parent Bank and its consolidated financial subsidiaries prepare their consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Banking Regulation and Supervision Authority (“BRSA”) Accounting and Reporting Regulation which includes the regulation on “The Procedures and Principles Regarding Banks’ Accounting Practices and Maintaining Documents” published in the Official Gazette dated 1 November 2006 with No. 26333, and other regulations on accounting records of banks published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Board and circulars and pronouncements published by the BRSA and Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”) published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (“POA”) for the matters not regulated by the aforementioned legislations.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis except for financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and real estates which are presented on a fair value basis.

Prepared in accordance with the “Communiqué amending the Communiqué on the Financial Statements and Related Disclosures and Footnotes to be Announced to Public by Banks” published in the Official Gazette dated 1 February 2019 with No. 30673.

The accounting policies and the valuation principles applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements are explained in Notes from 3.2 to 3.29.

#### **3.1.1 Changes in Accounting policies and disclosures**

New and revised Turkish Accounting Standards effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 have no material effect on the financial statements, financial performance, and on the Group’s accounting policies. New and revised Turkish Accounting Standards issued but not yet effective as of the finalization date of the financial statements have no material effect on the financial statements, financial performance, and on the Group’s accounting policies.

#### **3.1.2 Other**

a) Entities whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy present their financial statements in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period according to “TAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflation Economies”. Based on the announcement made by Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA) on 23 November 2023, entities applying Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS) are required to present their financial statements by adjusting for the impact of inflation for the annual reporting period ending on or after 31 December 2023, in accordance with the accounting principles specified in TAS 29. In the same announcement, it was stated that institutions or organizations authorized to regulate and supervise in their respective scope might determine different transition dates for the implementation of inflation accounting, and in this context, Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) announced that;

- In accordance with Board decision on 12 December 2023, financial statements of banks, financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing and asset management companies as of 31 December 2023 would not be subject to the inflation adjustment.
- In accordance with Board decision on 11 January 2024, banks, financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing and asset management companies are required to apply inflation adjustment as of 1 January 2025.
- In accordance with the Board decision numbered 11021 on 5 December 2024, banks, financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing and asset management companies will not apply inflation adjustment in 2025.

Based on this, “TAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflation Economies” has not been applied in the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2025.

Besides, in accordance with the Board decision numbered 11340 on 18 December 2025, banks, financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing and asset management companies will not apply inflation adjustment in 2026.

b) In February 2019, POA issued TFRS 17, a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation, and disclosure.

TFRS 17 introduces a model that both measures insurance contract liabilities at their current balance sheet value and recognizes profit over the period in which the services are provided. With the announcement made by POA, the mandatory effective date of the Standard has been postponed to accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. Accordingly, the Group has not applied the related standard in the consolidated financial statements of its subsidiary Garanti Emeklilik ve Hayat A.Ş..

## **3.2 Strategy for use of financial instruments and foreign currency transactions**

### **3.2.1 Strategy for use of financial instruments**

The liability side of the balance sheet is intensively composed of short-term deposits in line with the general trend in the banking sector. In addition to deposits, the Parent Bank and its financial subsidiaries have access to longer-term borrowings via borrowings from abroad.

In order to manage the interest rate risk arising from short-term deposits, the Parent Bank and its financial subsidiaries are keen on maintaining floating rate instruments such as government bonds with quarterly coupon payments and instruments like credit cards and consumer loans providing regular cash inflows. A portion of the fixed-rate securities and loans and the bonds are hedged under fair value hedges. The fair value risks of such fixed-rate assets and financial liabilities are hedged with interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps. The fair value changes of the hedged fixed-rate financial assets and financial liabilities together with the changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments, namely interest rate swaps and cross-currency swaps, are accounted under net trading income/losses in the income statement. At the inception of the hedge and during the subsequent periods, the hedge is expected to achieve the offsetting of changes in fair value attributable to the hedged risk for which the hedge is designated, and accordingly, the hedge effectiveness tests are performed.

It may classify the financial assets and liabilities as at fair value through profit or loss at the initial recognition in order to eliminate any accounting inconsistency.

The fundamental strategy to manage the liquidity risk that may incur due to short-term structure of funding is to expand the deposit base through customer-oriented banking philosophy and to increase customer transactions and retention rates. The widespread and effective branch network, advantage of primary dealership, and strong market share in the treasury and capital markets, are the most effective tools in the realisation of this strategy. For this purpose, serving customers by introducing new products and services continuously and reaching the customers satisfaction are very important.

Another influential factor in the management of the interest and liquidity risk on balance sheet is product diversification both on asset and liability sides.

Exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, and liquidity risk are controlled and measured by various risk management systems, and the balance sheet is managed under the limits set by these systems and the limits legally required. Asset-liability management and value-at-risk models, stress tests, and scenario analysis are used for this purpose.

Purchase and sale of short and long-term financial instruments are allowed within the pre-determined limits to generate risk-free return on capital.

The foreign currency position is controlled by the equilibrium of a currency basket to eliminate the foreign exchange risk.

### **3.2.2 Foreign currency transactions**

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from foreign currency transactions are recorded at transaction dates. At the end of the periods, foreign currency assets and liabilities are evaluated with the Parent Bank's spot purchase rates for the Parent Bank and domestic financial subsidiaries, and the differences are recorded as foreign exchange gain or loss in the income statement.

During the consolidation of foreign subsidiaries, the assets and liabilities are translated into TL at exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date, and the income and expenses in income statement are translated into TL using monthly average exchange rates. Foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of income and expenses and other equity items are recognized in “other comprehensive income/expense items to be recycled to profit or loss under the shareholders’ equity.

In the current period, net investment hedge amounting to EUR 780,583,575 (31 December 2024: EUR 530,583,575) is applied in total among investments in Garanti Bank International NV and Garanti Holding BV having capitals denominated in foreign currencies and long-term foreign currency borrowings. Foreign exchange losses amounting to TL 24,925,010 (31 December 2024: TL 16,863,273), arising from conversion of both foreign currency investments and long-term foreign currency borrowings are accounted under capital reserves and other comprehensive income/expense items to be recycled to profit/loss, respectively under equity as of 31 December 2025. There is no ineffective portion arising from net investment hedge accounting.

### **3.3 Information on consolidated subsidiaries**

As of 31 December 2025, Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi and the following financial subsidiaries are consolidated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements; Garanti Bank International (GBI), Garanti Finansal Kiralama AŞ (Garanti Finansal Kiralama), Garanti Yatırım Menkul Kıymetler AŞ (Garanti Yatırım), Garanti Portföy Yönetimi AŞ (Garanti Portföy), Garanti Emeklilik ve Hayat AŞ (Garanti Emeklilik), Garanti Faktoring AŞ (Garanti Faktoring), Garanti Ödeme Sistemleri AŞ (GÖSAŞ), Garanti Holding BV (Garanti Holding) and Garanti Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri AŞ (TAMİ).

Garanti Finansal Kiralama was established in 1990 to perform financial lease activities and all related transactions and contracts. The company’s head office is in Istanbul. The Parent Bank increased its shareholding to 100% through a further acquisition of 0.04% of the company’s shares on 21 October 2014.

Garanti Faktoring was established in 1990 to perform import, export and domestic factoring activities. The company’s head office is in Istanbul. The Parent Bank owns 81.84% of Garanti Faktoring shares including the shares acquired in the market, T. İhracat Kredi Bankası AŞ owns 9.78% of the company’s shares and the remaining 8.38% shares are held by public.

GBI was established in October 1990 to perform banking activities abroad. The head office of this bank is in Amsterdam. It is wholly owned by the Parent Bank.

Garanti Yatırım was established in 1991 to perform brokerage activities for marketable securities, valuable papers and documents representing financial values or financial commitments of issuing parties other than securities. The company’s head office is in Istanbul. It is wholly owned by the Parent Bank. Garanti Yatırım Ortaklığı AŞ that Garanti Yatırım participated by 3.61%, has been consolidated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements due to the company’s right to elect all the members of the Board of Directors as resulted from its privilege in election of board members.

In 1992, it was decided to operate life and health branches under a different company and accordingly Garanti Hayat Sigorta AŞ was established. Garanti Hayat Sigorta AŞ was converted into a private pension company in compliance with the legislation early in 2003 and its name was changed as Garanti Emeklilik ve Hayat AŞ. Following the sale transactions that took place on 21 June 2007, the Parent Bank’s ownership in Garanti Emeklilik decreased to 84.91%. The head office of this company is in Istanbul.

Garanti Portföy was established in June 1997 to manage the customer portfolios by using the capital market products in compliance with the principles and rules of the regulations regarding the company’s purpose of establishment and the portfolio management agreements signed with the customers. The company’s head office is in Istanbul. It is wholly owned by the Parent Bank.

Garanti Ödeme Sistemleri was incorporated in 1999. It offers the infrastructure required clearing and reconciliation transactions among participants. It constitutes, operates and develops the system, platform and infrastructures ensuring or supporting any and all types of payments or money transfers without having to use cash.

Garanti Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri was established in 2022 with a partnership of 50% Garanti BBVA and 50% Garanti Ödeme Sistemleri AŞ. As of 16 May 2024, with the capital increase of the Parent Bank amounting TL 400,000,000, the shareholding structure of the company has changed to 80.53% Garanti BBVA and 19.47% Garanti Ödeme Sistemleri AŞ. On 30 January 2024, it was granted a license by the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye, allowing it to operate as a payment and electronic money institution to provide electronic money issuance services. As of 10 February 2025, with the capital increase of the Parent Bank amounting TL 595,000,000, the shareholding structure of the company has changed to 89.80% Garanti BBVA and 10.20% Garanti Ödeme Sistemleri AŞ.

Garanti Holding was established in December 2007 in Amsterdam and all its shares was purchased by the Bank from Doğu Holding AŞ in May 2010. On 27 January 2011, the consolidated subsidiary's legal named changed to Garanti Holding BV from D Netherlands BV.

Garanti Diversified Payment Rights Finance Company and RPV Company are structured entities established for the Parent Bank's DPR transactions, and consolidated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The Parent Bank or any of its subsidiaries does not have any shareholding interests in these companies.

Non-financial subsidiaries owned by the Parent Bank and its subsidiaries within the scope of consolidation are accounted by using the equity method as defined in TAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures".

### **3.4 Forwards, options and other derivative transactions**

#### **3.4.1 Derivative financial assets**

##### *Derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss*

The derivative transactions mainly consist of foreign currency and interest rate swaps, foreign currency options, and forward foreign currency purchase/sale contracts.

Derivatives are initially recorded at their fair values. The related transaction costs are recognized in income statement at the date they incur. The changes in their fair values are recorded on balance sheet under "the portion of derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss" or "the portion of derivative financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss", respectively depending on the fair values being positive or negative. Fair value changes for derivatives are recorded in the account of "income/losses from derivative transactions" under statement of profit or loss.

Within the scope of TFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement standard; (i) if there is a significant decrease in the volume or level of activity for that asset or liability in relation to normal market activity for the asset or liability (or similar assets or liabilities); (ii) when the transaction or quoted price does not represent fair value; and / or (iii) when a price for a similar asset requires significant adjustment to make it comparable to the asset being measured, or (iv) when the price is stable, an adjustment to the transactions or quoted prices is made and this adjustment is reflected to the fair value measurement. In this context, the point is determined within the range that is most representative of fair value under current market conditions. The Parent Bank uses off-shore market curve for swap and forward transactions with foreign institutions and uses the TLREF-based OIS ("Overnight Indexed Swap") market curve for swap and forward transactions with domestic institutions in order to reflect the fair value measurement and performed the necessary fair value measurement adjustments.

The spot legs of currency swap transactions are recorded on the balance sheet and the forward legs in the off-balance sheet accounts as commitment. In the initial phase of currency swaps, the currency exchange transactions to realise at value dates are recorded and followed as irrevocable commitments in the off-balance sheet accounts up to their value dates.

Liabilities and receivables arising from the derivative instruments are followed in the off-balance sheet accounts at their contractual values.

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid contract that also includes a non-derivative host with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating, or credit index, or other variables, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to contract. A derivative that is attached to a financial instrument but is contractually transferable independently of that instrument, or has a different counterparty, is not an embedded derivative but a separate financial instrument. If a hybrid contract contains a host that is an asset within the scope of this standard, it is applied the standard's requirements about classification of financial assets to the entire hybrid contract. The Parent Bank and its consolidated financial subsidiaries do not have either any hybrid contract contains a host that is not an asset within the scope of this standard or a financial instrument which shall be separated from the host and accounted for as derivative under this standard.

Credit derivatives; are capital market tools designed to transfer credit risk from one party to another. The credit derivatives portfolio included in the off-balance sheet accounts composes of total return swaps and credit default swaps resulted from protection buying or selling.

Credit default swap; is a contract, in which the protection seller commits to pay the protection value to the protection buyer in case of certain credit risk events in return for the premium paid by the buyer for the contract. Credit default swaps are valued daily at their fair values.

Total return swap; is a contract, in which the protection seller commits to make a certain payment and compensate the decreases in market values of the reference assets to the buyer under the condition that the protection buyer will transfer all the cash flows to be created by and the increases in market values of the reference asset. It is entered into total return swap contract for the purpose of generating long-term funding.

### **3.4.2 Derivative financial instruments held for hedging purpose**

TFRS 9 permits to defer implementation of TFRS 9 hedge accounting and continue to apply hedge accounting in accordance with TAS 39 as a policy choice. Accordingly, the Group was applying hedge accounting in accordance with TAS 39 until 1 January 2025.

As of 1 January 2025, The Parent Bank and its consolidated financial subsidiaries have started to apply TFRS 9 requirements for micro hedge derivative financial instruments and continues to apply TAS 39 requirements for macro fair value hedge derivative financial instruments.

The Group applies TFRS 9 hedge accounting to all hedge relationships, with the exception of fair value hedges of the interest rate exposure of a portfolio of financial assets or financial liabilities.

The Group enters into interest rate and cross currency swap transactions in order to hedge the changes in fair values of fixed-rate financial instruments. The changes in fair values of derivative instruments held for fair value hedges are recognised in "Income/Losses from Derivative Financial Instruments". If the hedging is effective, the changes in fair value of the hedged item is presented in the Statement of Financial Position together with the fixed-rate loan. In case of fixed-rate financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, such changes are reclassified from Shareholders' Equity to Statement of Profit or Loss.

#### ***Derivative financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income***

The Parent Bank and its consolidated financial subsidiaries enter into interest rate and cross-currency swap transactions in order to hedge the changes in cash flows of the floating-rate financial instruments. While applying cash flow hedge accounting, the effective portion of the changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument is accounted for under "accumulated other comprehensive income or expense to be reclassified to profit or loss" in shareholders' equity, and the ineffective portion is recognised in income statement. The changes recognized in shareholders' equity are removed and included in statement of profit or loss in the same period when the hedged cash flows effect the income or loss.

The Parent Bank and its consolidated financial subsidiaries discontinue hedge accounting prospectively only when the hedging relationship ceases to meet the qualifying criteria. This includes instances when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised. For this purpose, the replacement or rollover of a hedging instrument into another hedging instrument is not an expiration or termination if such a replacement or rollover is part of, and consistent with, the Parent Bank's documented risk management objective. Additionally, for this purpose there is not an expiration or termination of the hedging instrument.

Besides The Parent Bank and its consolidated financial subsidiaries perform effectiveness tests as an additional control at the beginning of hedge accounting and at each reporting period. Effectiveness tests are performed with the "Dollar off-set method" and if the effectiveness is between 80% and 125%, it is reviewed in accordance with TFRS 9 regarding the continuation of the hedging relationship.

When discontinuing fair value hedge accounting, the cumulative fair value changes in carrying value of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk are amortised to Statement of Profit or Loss under trading account income/loss caption over the maturity of the hedged item from that date of the hedge accounting is discontinued.

While discontinuing cash flow hedge accounting, the cumulative gains/losses recognised in shareholders' equity and presented under Other Comprehensive Income or Expense to be Recycled to Profit or Loss, are continued to be kept in this account.

When the cash flows of hedged item incur, the gain/losses accounted for under Shareholders' Equity, are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss considering the original maturity.

### **3.5 Interest income and expenses**

#### General

Interest is recorded according to the effective interest rate method (rate equalizing future cash flows of financial assets or liabilities to net present value) defined in the TFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" standard by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for: purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets or financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. In applying the effective interest method, it is identified fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument. Fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument are treated as an adjustment to the effective interest rate, unless the financial instrument is measured at fair value, with the change in fair value being recognised in profit or loss. In those cases, such fees are accounted as revenue or expense when the financial instrument is initially recognised in the financial statements.

When applying the effective interest method, it is amortised any fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts that are included in the calculation of the effective interest rate over the expected life of the financial instrument.

In case an interest was accrued on a security before its acquisition, the collected interest is divided into two parts as interest before and after the acquisition and only the interest income of the period after the acquisition is recorded as interest income in the financial statements.

If the expectations for the cash flows in the financial asset are revised for reasons other than the credit risk, the amendment is reflected in the carrying amount of the asset and in the related income statement line and is amortized over the estimated life of the financial asset.

If the financial asset is impaired and classified as a non-performing receivable, it is applied the effective interest rate on the amortized cost of the asset for subsequent reporting periods. Such interest income calculation is made on an individual contract basis for all financial assets subject to impairment calculation. It is used effective interest rate during calculation of loss given default rate in expected credit loss models and accordingly, the calculation of expected credit losses includes an interest amount. Therefore, a reclassification is made between the accounts of "expected credit losses" expense and "interest income from loans" for interest amounts calculated in this way.

If the credit risk of the financial instrument improves to the extent that the financial asset is no longer considered as impaired and the improvement can be attributed to an incident that eventually takes place (such as an increase in the loan's credit rating), the system calculates interest income at subsequent reporting periods by applying the effective interest rate to the gross amount.

#### Financial lease activities

Total of minimum rental payments including interests and principals are recorded under “financial lease receivables” as gross. The difference, i.e. the interest, between the total of rental payments and the cost of the related tangible asset is recorded under “unearned income”. When the rent payment incurs, the rent amount is deducted from “financial lease receivables”; and the interest portion is recorded as interest income in the income statement.

### **3.6 Fees and commissions**

Fees and commissions except for which are integral part of the effective interest rates of financial instruments measured at amortized costs, are accounted for in accordance with TFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”. Except for certain fees related with certain banking transactions and recognized when the related service is given, fees and commissions received or paid, and other fees and commissions paid to financial institutions are accounted under accrual basis of accounting throughout the service period. The income derived from agreements or asset purchases from real-person or corporate third parties are recognized as income when realized.

### **3.7 Financial instruments**

#### **3.7.1 Initial recognition of financial instruments**

It shall be recognised a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when, and only when, an entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets shall be recognised and derecognised, as applicable, using trade date accounting or settlement date accounting. Purchase and sale transactions of securities are accounted for the settlement date.

#### **3.7.2 Initial measurement of financial instruments**

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on the contractual conditions and the relevant business model. Except for the assets in the scope of TFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”, at initial recognition, financial assets or financial liabilities are measured at fair value. At initial recognition, financial asset or a financial liability exclusive the ones at fair value through profit or loss are measured at its fair value plus or minus, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

#### **3.7.3 Classification of financial instruments**

On which category a financial instrument shall be classified at initial recognition depends on both the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

##### **3.7.3.1 Assessment of the business model**

As per TFRS 9, the business model is determined at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. The business model does not depend on management’s intentions for an individual instrument. Accordingly, this condition is not an instrument-by-instrument approach to classification and should be determined on a higher level of aggregation.

During assessment of the business model for management of financial assets, it must be considered all relevant evidence that is available at the date of the assessment. Such relevant evidence includes below:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the key management personnel;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way in which those risks are managed; and

- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).

Assessment of the business model is not performed on the basis of scenarios that the entity does not reasonably expect to occur, such as so-called ‘worst case’ or ‘stress case’ scenarios.

If cash flows are realised in a way that is different from the expectations at the date that it is assessed the business model, that does not give rise to a prior period error in the financial statements nor does it change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model as long as it is considered all relevant information that was available at the time that it made the business model assessment. However, when the business model is assessed for newly originated or newly purchased financial assets, it must be considered information about how cash flows were realised in the past, along with all other relevant information.

The business models are divided into three categories. These categories are defined below:

- A business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows: A business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows are managed to realise cash flows by collecting contractual payments over the life of the instrument. The financial assets that are held within the scope of this business model are measured at amortised cost when the contractual terms of the financial asset meet the condition of giving rise on specified dates to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- A business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets: It may be held financial assets in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. Fair value change of the financial assets that are held within the scope of this business model is accounted under other comprehensive income when the contractual terms of the financial asset meet the condition of giving rise on specified dates to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- Other business models: Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss if they are not held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

### **3.7.3.2 Contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding**

As per TFRS 9, a financial asset is classified on the basis of its contractual cash flow characteristics if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

In a basic lending arrangement, consideration for the time value of money and credit risk are typically the most significant elements of interest. In order to assess whether the element provides consideration for only the passage of time, an entity applies judgment and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated and the period for which the interest rate is set. When the contractual conditions are exposed to the risks which are not consistent with the basic lending arrangement or variability of cash flows, the relevant financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

### **3.7.4 Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities**

All financial assets are classified based on the business model for managing the financial assets. Accordingly, financial assets are classified in three main categories as listed below:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost,
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income,
- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

### ***Financial investments and loans measured at amortised cost***

Financial investments and loans are measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

*Financial investments measured at amortised cost:* subsequent to the initial recognition, financial investments measured at amortised cost are accounted at amortised cost calculated by using the effective interest rate method. The expected losses calculated for the relevant financial assets in accordance with TFRS 9 are presented in Note 5.1.8.5.

*Loans:* financial assets other than those held for trading in short term or generated through providing money, commodity and services to debtors. Loans are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and not quoted in an active market.

Loans are recognized at cost and measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Duties paid, transaction costs and other similar expenses on assets received against such risks are considered as a part of transaction cost and charged to customers. The expected losses calculated for the relevant financial assets in accordance with TFRS 9 are presented in Note 5.1.5.11.

### ***Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income***

As per TFRS 9, financial investments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

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

A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income shall be recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognised or reclassified. If the financial asset is reclassified as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at their fair values subsequently. However, assets for which fair values could not be determined reliably are valued at amortized cost by using the discounting method with effective interest rate, that approximates to fair value, for floating-rate securities; and by using valuation models or discounted cash flow techniques for fixed-rate securities.

Unrecognised gains/losses derived from the difference between their fair value and the discounted values are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income or expense to be reclassified to profit or loss under the shareholders' equity. In case of sales, the gain/losses arising from fair value measurement accumulated under shareholders' equity are recognized in income statement.

Interests calculated and/or earned by using the effective interest method during holding of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recorded primarily in interest income. In case of sale of such debt securities are sold before maturity date, the difference between the sales income calculated as difference between the cost in accordance with the Uniform Chart of Accounts and the sale price and the recognized interest income is transferred to "trading account income/losses".

The Parent Bank also consumer price indexed government bonds (“CPI”) in its securities portfolio, reclassified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets measured at amortised cost. CPI’s are valued and accounted based on the effective interest rate method which is calculated according to the real coupon rate and the reference inflation index on the issue date. As it is mentioned in the Undersecretariat of Treasury’s Investor Guide of CPI, the reference index used during the calculation of the actual coupon payment amount is the previous two months’ CPI’s. The Bank determines its expected inflation rates in compliance with this guideline. The estimated inflation rate according to the Central Bank of Türkiye’s and the Bank’s expectations, may be updated during the year when it is considered necessary.

#### ***Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income***

At initial recognition, it can be made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument within the scope of TFRS 9 that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which TFRS 3 applies. Such election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss. However, the cumulative gain or loss shall be transferred to prior period’s profit or loss. Dividends on such investments are recognised in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. TFRS 9 impairment requirements are not applicable for equity instruments.

#### ***Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss***

Financial assets valued at fair value through profit or loss are valued at their fair values and gain/loss arising on those assets is recorded in the income statement. Interest income earned on trading securities and the difference between their acquisition costs and amortized costs are recorded as interest income in the income statement. The differences between the amortized costs and the fair values of such securities are recorded under trading account income/losses in the income statement. In cases where such securities are sold before their maturities, the gains/losses on such sales are recorded under trading account income/losses.

It is classified certain loans and securities issued at their origination dates, as financial assets/liabilities, irrevocably at fair value through profit or loss in order to eliminate any accounting mismatch in compliance with TFRS 9.

The interest income/expense earned and the difference between the acquisition costs and the amortized costs of financial liabilities are recorded under interest income/expense in statement of profit or loss, the difference between the amortized costs and the fair values of financial liabilities are recorded under trading account income/losses in statement of profit or loss. The amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability at fair value through profit or loss that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability shall be presented in other comprehensive income unless it creates accounting mismatch or increases the accounting mismatch. Excluding the change in credit risk of the liability, the change in the fair value of the liability shall be recognized in profit or loss.

### **3.8 Disclosures on impairment of financial instruments**

Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised on financial assets and loans measured at amortised cost, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loan commitments, and financial guarantee contracts not measured at fair value through profit or loss based on TFRS 9 and the regulation published in the Official Gazette No. 29750 dated 22 June 2016 in connection with “Procedures and Principals regarding Classification of Loans and Allowances Allocated for Such Loans” effective from 1 January 2018. TFRS 9 impairment requirements are not applicable for equity instruments.

At each reporting date, it shall be assessed whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, it shall be used the change in the risk of a default occurring for the financial instrument.

As of the reporting date, if the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, it shall be measured the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. However, if there is a significant increase in credit risk of a financial instrument since initial recognition, it is measured loss allowance regarding such instrument at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

The expected credit loss is calculated on a collective basis by means of grouping the financial assets having common credit risk features or on an individual basis.

It is constituted a policy in order to make an assessment whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition by taking into consideration change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument. The aforementioned policy is presented in note 3.8.3.

The impairment model having 3 stages based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition based on TFRS 9 is explained below.

### **3.8.1 Calculation of expected credit losses**

Expected credit losses are calculated based on a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (i.e. the present value of all cash shortfalls) over the expected life of the financial instrument. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due based on the contract and the cash flows that are expected to be received.

Probability of Default (PD): PD refers to the likelihood that a loan will default, which is usually set at 12 months, given certain characteristics. Based on TFRS 9, it is used two different PDs in order to calculate expected credit losses:

- 12-month PD: as the estimated probability of default occurring within the next 12 months following the balance sheet date.
- Lifetime PD: as the estimated probability of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Internal rating systems are used for both retail and commercial portfolios. The internal rating models used for the commercial portfolio include customer financial information and qualitative survey responses. Whereas behavioral and application scorecards used in the retail portfolio include; (i) the behavioral data of the customer and the product in the Bank, (ii) the demographic information of the customer, and (iii) the behavioral data of the customer in the sector. Probability of default calculation has been carried out based on past information, current conditions and forward-looking macroeconomic parameters.

Loss Given Default (LGD): If a loan default occurs, it represents the economic loss incurred on the loan. It is expressed as a percentage.

LGD calculations are performed using historical data which best reflect current conditions, by formation of segments based on certain risk factors that are deemed important for each portfolio and inclusion of forward-looking information and macroeconomic expectations. LGD summarizes all cash flows from customers subsequent to default. It covers all costs and collections that occur during the collection cycle, including collections from collaterals. It also includes the "time value of money" calculated by means of deducting costs and additional losses from the present value of collections.

Exposure at Default (EAD): For cash loans, it corresponds to the amount of loan granted as of the reporting date. For non-cash loans and commitments, it is the value calculated through using credit conversion factors. Credit conversion factor corresponds to the factor which adjusts the potential increase of the exposure between the current date and the default date.

When expected credit losses are estimated, it is considered three scenarios (base scenario, bad scenario, good scenario). Each of these three scenarios is associated with different probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default. When relevant, the assessment of multiple scenarios also incorporates how defaulted loans are expected to be recovered, including the probability that the loans will cure and the value of collateral or the amount that might be received for selling the asset.

With the exception of credit cards and other revolving facilities, the maximum period for which the credit losses are determined is the contractual life of a financial instrument unless there is the legal right to call it earlier.

**Stage 1:** 12-month expected credit loss represents the expected credit losses that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date and calculated as the portion of lifetime expected credit losses. It is calculated 12-month expected credit loss based on a probability of default realized within 12 months after the reporting date. Such expected 12-month probability of default is applied on an expected exposure at default, multiplied with loss given default rate and discounted with the original effective interest rate. Such calculation is performed for each of three scenarios explained above.

**Stage 2:** When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, it is calculated an allowance for the lifetime expected credit losses. Including multiple scenario usage, it is similar to descriptions above, but probability of default and loss given default rates are estimated through the life of the instrument. Estimated cash shortfalls are discounted by using the original effective interest rate.

**Stage 3:** For the loans considered as impaired, it is accounted for lifetime expected credit losses. The methodology is similar to stage 2 and the probability of default is taken into account as 100%.

It is considered a debt as default on these two below conditions;

1. **Objective Default Definition:** It means debt having past due more than 90 days. Current definition of default is based on a more than 90 days past due definition. If a loan is exactly 90 days past due, it will not be considered as default. Default status starts on the 91st day.
2. **Subjective Default Definition:** It means it is considered that a debt is unlikely to be paid. Whenever it is considered that an obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations, it should be considered as defaulted regardless of the existence of any past-due amount or the number of days past due.

For the purpose of determining significant increases in credit risk and recognising a loss allowance on a collective basis, financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics. In this context, the methodology developed for the estimation of expected credit losses should include the risk features which meet the criteria for carrying the same credit risk characteristics. Examples of the common credit risk characteristics include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Customer type (retail or corporate/commercial)
- Product type
- Credit risk rating notes /scores
- Sector/market segmentation
- Collateral type
- Loan to value ratio
- Duration since origination of a loan
- Remaining time to maturity
- Exposure at default

In addition, a certain portion of commercial and corporate loans is assessed individually in accordance with the internal policies in the calculation of the expected credit losses based on TFRS 9. Such calculations are made by discounting the expected cash deficits from the individual financial instrument to its present value using the effective interest rate.

When measuring expected credit losses, it shall be considered the risk or probability that a credit loss occurs by reflecting the possibility that a credit loss occurs and the possibility that no credit loss occurs, even if the possibility of a credit loss occurring is very low. Such assessment is made by reflecting the estimate of expected credit loss which is unbiased and probability-weighted determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes.

In accordance with the internal policies, TFRS 9 models are updated once a year. The related model update was made in the third quarter of 2025 and has calculated credit losses provision is continued to calculated based on the updated model during 2025.

### **3.8.1.1 Loan commitments and non-cash loans**

The expected credit losses on a loan commitment shall be discounted using the effective interest rate, or an approximation thereof, that will be applied when recognising the financial asset resulting from the loan commitment. This is because for the purpose of applying the impairment requirements, a financial asset that is recognised following a drawdown on a loan commitment shall be treated as a continuation of that commitment instead of as a new financial instrument.

The expected credit losses on the financial asset shall therefore be measured considering the initial credit risk of the loan commitment from the date when becoming a party to the irrevocable commitment.

Expected credit losses on financial guarantee contracts or on loan commitments for which the effective interest rate cannot be determined shall be discounted by applying a discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks that are specific to the cash flows but only if, and to the extent that, the risks are taken into account by adjusting the discount rate instead of adjusting the cash shortfalls being discounted.

### **3.8.1.2 Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income**

In accordance with TFRS 9, the impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance for financial assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income shall be applied. However, the loss allowance shall be recognised in other comprehensive income and shall not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position. The expected credit loss is reflected in other comprehensive income and the accumulated amount is recycled to statement of profit/loss following the derecognition of related financial asset.

### **3.8.1.3 Credit cards and other revolving loans**

The Parent Bank and its financial subsidiaries subject to consolidation offer credit card and overdraft products which give ability to corporate and commercial customers demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment. Such products do not limit the period that entities are exposed to credit losses with the contractual notice. For this reason, it is calculated the expected credit losses for these products over a period of time reflecting the anticipation of customer behavior, the likelihood of default, and future risk mitigation procedures such as the reduction or removal of undrawn limits.

When determining the period over which it is expected to be exposed to credit risk, but for which expected credit losses would not be mitigated by normal credit risk management actions, it is considered factors such as historical information and experience about the below items:

- the period over which the entity was exposed to credit risk on similar financial instruments;
- the length of time for related defaults to occur on similar financial instruments following a significant increase in credit risk; and
- the credit risk management actions that it is expected to be taken once the credit risk on the financial instrument has increased, such as the reduction or removal of undrawn limits.

It is calculated expected credit losses on the revolving products of retail and corporate customers by considering 3 to 5 years.

It is made assessment of significant increase in credit risk of revolving loans by considering qualitative and quantitative criteria considered for other credit products as explained in disclosure 3.8.3.

## **3.8.2 Forward-looking macroeconomic information**

Forward-looking macroeconomic information is incorporated into credit risk parameters during assessment of significant increases in credit risk and expected credit loss calculation. The incorporation of forward-looking information into the credit risk parameters consists of the following steps:

Step 1: It is made specifications and estimates of econometric models that reveal past relationships between credit risk parameters and macroeconomic variables in order to be able to generate estimates based on macroeconomic information. Macroeconomic variable prevailing during these estimates is mainly the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Step 2: Where macroeconomic scenarios do not include longer maturity, a process called “convergence to the mean” is applied.

Step 3: In order to estimate the ultimate parameters to be used in the calculation of the expected credit losses, it is applied the methods of credit risk parameters reflection and forward-looking impact inclusion into the parameters.

The Parent Bank updates its macroeconomic parameters incorporated into significant increases in credit risk and expected credit loss assessments quarterly.

The Parent Bank takes into account different scenarios in the calculation of expected credit loss by evaluating the current economic conditions and expert opinions. Accordingly, the updated macroeconomic value estimates taken into account in the expected loss provision calculation are presented below as of 31 December 2025.

Date	GDP
31.12.2026	3.97%
31.12.2027	5.46%
31.12.2028	3.20%
31.12.2029	4.06%
31.12.2030	4.03%

### 3.8.3 Significant increase in credit risk

Qualitative and quantitative assessments are performed regarding assessment of significant increase in credit risk.

#### *Qualitative assessment:*

It is classified the financial asset as Stage 2 (Significant Increase in Credit Risk) where any of the following conditions are satisfied as a result of a qualitative assessment.

- Loans overdue more than 30 days as of the reporting date,
- Loans classified as watchlist,
- When there is a change in the payment plan due to refinancing, restructuring or concession, the loan is not considered as default or written off and the change is not due to any commercial reason.

#### *Quantitative assessment:*

The quantitative reason explaining the significant increase in the credit risk is based on a comparison of the probability of default calculated at the origination of the loan and the probability of default assigned for the same loan as of the reporting date.

The absolute and relative thresholds used for the probability of default are differentiated on the basis of segment/ loan group.

It is classified the related financial asset as stage 2 (Significant Increase in Credit Risk) where both of the following criteria are satisfied as a result of quantitative assessment.

- Relative change in the Probability of Default (PD): If the "relative difference" between the probability of defaults as of the reporting date and the date when the loan is initially recognized in the financial statements is above the specified threshold
- Absolute change in the PD: If the "absolute difference" between the probability of defaults as of the reporting date and the date when the loan is initially recognized in the financial statements is above the specified threshold (different from the threshold for the relative change).

### 3.8.4 Low credit risk

As per TFRS 9, the credit risk on a financial instrument is considered as low if the financial instrument has a low risk of default, the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfill its contractual cash flow obligations.

It is not considered financial instruments to have low credit risk when they are regarded as having a low risk of loss simply because of the value of collateral and the financial instrument without that collateral would not be considered low credit risk. Financial instruments are also not considered to have low credit risk simply because they have a lower risk of default than the other financial instruments or relative to the credit risk of the jurisdiction within which it is operated.

If it is determined that a financial instrument has a low credit risk as of the reporting date, it is assumed that the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly following its first recognition in the financial statements.

It is defined the definition of low credit risk based on the definition of High-Quality Liquid Asset given in the Regulation on the Liquidity Coverage Ratio Calculation and the principles of the risk weight calculation based on the external rating note of the receivables from the central banks and the central governments in accordance with the Regulation on the Measurement and Assessment of Banks' Capital Adequacy. The financial instruments that are defined as having low credit risk based on TFRS 9 are as follows:

- Receivables from the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye (required reserves, free reserves, placements etc.)
- Loans with the counterparty of the Treasury of the Republic of Türkiye,
- Receivables (reserves, free reserves, placements, etc.) from the central banks of the branches of the Parent Bank or its subsidiaries, securities issued or guaranteed by these central banks and securities issued/guaranteed by the treasury of these countries,
- Loans granted to the treasury of countries having rating note of AA- and above and the securities issued or guaranteed by the treasury of these countries,
- Local currency loans granted to the treasury of countries having rating below AA-, and securities in local currency issued or guaranteed by the treasury of these countries,
- Securities exported or guaranteed by multilateral development banks or international organizations having rating of AA- and above.

### **3.8.5 Disclosures on write down policy**

The amendment with respect to the regulation on the Principles and Procedures Regarding the Classification of Loans and Reserves Set Aside for These Loans entered into force with its publication in the Official Gazette No.30961 on 27 November 2019. Pursuant to the regulation, the banks are enabled to write down and move off the balance sheet the portion of a loan which is classified as "Group V Loan" (Loans Classified as Loss) if it cannot reasonably be expected to be recovered. The Parent Bank performs objective and subjective assessments whether there is reasonable expectation.

In accordance with TFRS 9, a provision is provided for the portions of the loans, that are not expected to be recovered as explained in the accounting policies "3.8 Disclosures on impairment of financial instruments" and "3.8.1 Calculation of expected credit losses". Accordingly, the loans which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered regarding the opinions of the related department responsible from the collection and the portion up to the provision amount of the loans, that are classified as "Group V Loan" (Loans Classified as Loss), can be subject to write-down operation.

In addition, all of the loans that meet the conditions in the below are assessed by the Parent Bank as having completely lost their ability to collect and can be written down based on the positive opinion of the related departments.

- i. Being monitored as a non-performing loan at least for 18 months,
- ii. Not having any collection in the last 6 months,
- iii. The absence of a qualified guarantee.

The write-down of these loans, which are not possible to be collected, is an accounting policy and this policy does not result in waiving the right of receivables.

## **3.9 Disclosures about netting and derecognition of financial instruments**

### **3.9.1 Netting of financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when the Parent Bank and its consolidated financial subsidiaries have legally enforceable rights to offset the recognized amounts and to collect/pay related financial assets and liabilities on a net basis, or there is an intention to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

### **3.9.2 Derecognition of financial instruments**

#### **3.9.2.1 Derecognition of financial assets due to change in the contractual terms**

Based on TFRS 9, the renegotiation or modification of the contractual cash flows of a financial asset can lead to the derecognition of the existing financial asset. When the modification of a financial asset results in the derecognition of the existing financial asset and the subsequent recognition of the modified financial asset, the modified asset is considered a 'new' financial asset. The Bank shall assess the characteristics of the new contractual terms of the financial asset based on quantitative and qualitative criteria. When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, it is recalculated the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and in case a significant change is determined, it is recognized as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Where all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have not been transferred to another party and it is retained control of the asset, it is continued to recognize the remaining portion of the asset and liabilities arising from such asset.

When it is retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the transferred asset continues to be recognised in its entirety and the consideration received is recognised as a liability.

#### **3.9.2.2 Derecognition of a financial asset without any change in the contractual terms**

It is derecognised the asset if the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial asset are expired or the related financial asset and all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are transferred to another party.

Except for equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the total amount consisting of the gain or loss arising from the difference between the book value and the amount obtained and any accumulated gain directly accounted in equity shall be recognized in profit or loss.

#### **3.9.2.3 Derecognition of financial liabilities**

A financial liability (or part of a financial liability) is removed from the statement of financial position only when the obligation is extinguished, so when the obligation specified in the contract is fulfilled, canceled or expired.

### **3.9.3 Reclassification of financial instruments**

Based on TFRS 9, it shall be reclassified all affected financial assets at amortised cost to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss in the subsequent accounting when, and only when, it is changed the business model for managing financial assets.

### **3.9.4 Restructuring and refinancing of financial instruments**

It may be changed the original contractual terms of a loan (maturity, repayment structure, guarantees and sureties) which were previously signed, in case the loan cannot be repaid or if a potential payment difficulty is encountered based on the new financing power and structure of the borrower.

Restructuring is to change the financial terms of existing loans in order to facilitate the payment of debt. Refinancing is granting a new loan which will cover either the principal or the interest payment in whole or in part of one or a few existing loans due to the anticipated financial difficulty which the customer or group encounter currently or will encounter in the future.

Changes in the original terms of a credit risk can be made in the current contract or through a new contract.

Corporate and commercial companies which have been restructured and refinanced can be removed from the watchlist when the following conditions are met:

- Subsequent to the thorough review of company's financial data and its owners' equity position, in circumstances when it is not anticipated that the owner of the company will face financial difficulties; and it is assessed that the restructured debt will be paid on time (starting from the date when the debt is restructured all due principal and interest payments are made on time)

- At least 2 years should pass over the date of restructuring (or if it is later), the date of removal from non-performing loan category, 10% (or the ratio specified in the legislation) of the total principal amount at the time restructuring /refinancing shall be paid and no overdue amount (principal and interest) shall remain at the date of restructuring/refinancing.

In order for the restructured non-performing corporate and commercial loans to be classified to the watchlist category, the following conditions must be met:

- Recovery in debt service,
- At least 1 year should pass over the date of restructuring,
- Payment of all accrued and overdue amounts by debtor (interest and principal) since the date of restructuring /refinancing or the date when the debtor is classified as non-performing (earlier date to be considered) and fulfillment of the payment condition of all overdue amounts as of the date of restructuring /refinancing,
- Collection of all overdue amounts, disappearance of the reasons for classification as non-performing receivable (based on the conditions mentioned above) and having no overdue more than 30 days as of the date of reclassification.

During the follow-up period of at least two years following the date of restructuring/refinancing, if there is a new restructuring/refinancing or a delay of more than 30 days, the transactions which were non-performing at the beginning of the follow-up period are classified as non-performing loans again.

The performing or non-performing retail loans being subject to restructuring shall be removed from the watchlist only if the debt is paid in full.

### **3.10 Repurchase and resale agreements and securities lending**

Securities sold under repurchase agreements are recorded on the balance sheet in compliance with the Uniform Chart of Accounts. Accordingly, government bonds and treasury bills sold to customers under repurchase agreements are classified as “Investments Subject to Repurchase Agreements” and valued based on the management’s future intentions, either at market prices or using discounting method with internal rate of return. Funds received through repurchase agreements are classified separately under liability accounts and the related interest expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis.

Securities purchased under resale agreements are classified under “Money Markets Placements” separately. An income accrual is accounted for the positive difference between the purchase and resale prices earned during the period on such securities.

Securities lending transactions are classified under “Money Markets” and the related expense accruals are accounted.

### **3.11 Assets held for sale, assets of discontinued operations and related liabilities**

According to the Turkish Financial Reporting Standard 5 (TFRS 5) “Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations”, a tangible asset (or a group of assets to be disposed) classified as “asset held for sale” is measured at lower of carrying value and fair value less costs to sell. An asset (or a group of assets to be disposed) is regarded as “asset held for sale” only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (or a group of assets to be disposed) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. For a highly probable sale, there must be a valid plan prepared by the management for the sale of asset including identification of possible buyers and completion of sale process. Furthermore, the asset should be actively in the market at a price consistent with its fair value. Assets held for sale consist of tangible assets and investments in associates to be disposed that were acquired against non-performing receivables.

A discontinued operation is a part of the business classified as sold or held for sale. The operating results of the discontinued operations are disclosed separately in income statement. The Parent Bank or its financial subsidiaries have no discontinued operations.

### **3.12 Goodwill and other intangible assets**

The intangible assets consist of goodwill, software, intangible rights and other intangible assets.

Goodwill and other intangible assets are recorded at cost in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standard 38 (TAS 38) “Intangible Assets”.

The costs of other intangible assets purchased before 31 December 2004 are restated from the purchasing dates to 31 December 2004, the date the hyperinflationary period is considered to be ended. The intangible assets purchased after this date are recorded at their initial purchase costs.

As per TAS 38, internally-generated software should be recognised as intangible assets if they meet the below-listed criteria:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use,
- Availability of the Parent Bank and its financial subsidiaries' intention to complete and use the intangible asset,
- The ability to use the intangible asset,
- Clarity in probable future economic benefits to be generated from the intangible asset,
- The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development phase and to start using the intangible asset,
- The availability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during the development phase.

The directly attributable development costs of intangible asset are included in the cost of such assets, however the research costs are recognised as expense as incurred.

The intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives based on their inflation-adjusted costs on a straight-line basis.

Goodwill represents the excess of the total acquisition costs over the shares owned in the net assets of the acquired company at the date of acquisition. The "net goodwill" resulted from the acquisition of the investment and to be included in the consolidated balance sheet, is calculated based on the financial statements of the investee company as adjusted according to the required accounting principles. If any goodwill is computed at consolidation, it is recorded under intangible assets on the asset side of the consolidated balance sheet as an asset. It is assessed to identify whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the necessary provision is recorded as an expense in the income statement. The goodwill is not amortized.

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets except for goodwill, are 3-15 years and amortisation rates are 6.67-33.3%.

If there is objective evidence of impairment, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standard 36 (TAS 36) "Impairment of Assets" and if the recoverable amount is less than the carrying value of the related asset, a provision for impairment loss is provided.

### **3.13 Tangible assets**

The cost of the tangible assets purchased before 31 December 2004 is restated from the purchasing dates to 31 December 2004, the date the hyperinflationary period is considered to be ended. The tangible assets purchased after this date are recorded at their historical costs.

As of 1 November 2015, changing the existing accounting policy, it has been decided to apply revaluation model for properties recorded under tangible assets instead of cost model in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standard 16 (TAS 16) "Property, Plant and Equipment". Within this framework, the revaluation difference arising from the valuations performed by independent expertise firms for all real estates registered in the ledger is accounted under revaluation surplus on tangible and intangible assets under equity.

If there is objective evidence of impairment, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standard 36 (TAS 36) "Impairment of Assets" and if the recoverable amount is less than the carrying value of the related asset, a provision for impairment loss is provided.

Gains/losses arising from the disposal of the tangible assets are calculated as the difference between the net book value and the net sale price.

Maintenance and repair costs incurred for tangible assets, are recorded as expenses.

There are no restrictions such as pledges, mortgages or any other restriction on tangible assets.

The depreciation rates and estimated useful lives of tangible assets are presented below. Depreciation method in use was not changed in the current period.

Tangible assets	Estimated Useful Lives (Years)	Depreciation Rates (%)
Buildings	50	2
Vaults	50	2
Motor Vehicles	5-7	15-20
Other Tangible Assets	4-20	5-25

The depreciation of an asset held for a period less than a full financial year is calculated as a proportion of the full-year depreciation charge from the date of acquisition to the financial year-end.

Useful lives of buildings are reviewed at least once a year and if current estimates are different than previous estimates, then the revised estimates are considered as accounting policy change in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standard 8 (TAS 8) “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors”.

#### *Investment properties*

Land and buildings that are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both rather than for use in production, supply of goods or services, administrative purposes or sale in the ordinary course of business are classified as investment property. As of 1 November 2015, changing the existing accounting policy, it has been decided to apply fair value model for investment properties instead of cost model in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standard 40 (TAS 40) “Investment Property”. Accordingly, for all the investment properties registered in the ledger, a valuation study was performed by independent expertise firms and arising changes in their fair values resulting from these studies are recognized in statement of profit or loss at the date they incur. Investment properties accounted at fair value are not depreciated.

#### *Right-of-use assets*

Based on the Parent Bank’s assessment, lease branches, buildings and vehicles are recognized in compliance with TFRS 16 whereas ATM places and other leases are considered out of TFRS 16 scope as a result of materiality assessment. Therefore, these leases are recognized under Other Operating Expense.

At the commencement date, the Parent Bank shall measure the right-of-use properties at cost in compliance with TFRS 16. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

After the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is measured by applying a cost model. To apply the cost model, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses; and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The depreciation requirements in TAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment” is applied in depreciating real assets considered as right-of-use asset.

TAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” is applied to determine whether the real estates considered as right-of-use assets are impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

### **3.14 Leasing activities**

Leases, in which the majority of risks and returns of the related asset belong to the lessor, are classified as operational leases. The rent payments for leases that meet the conditions of exemptions stated in TFRS 16, are recognized as expense in related periods’ statements of profit or loss over the lease term in accordance with periodicity principle.

Based on TFRS 16, at the commencement date, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments shall be discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate.

After the commencement date, the lease liability is measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications, or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

Interest on the lease liability in each period during the lease term shall be the amount that produces a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability.

After the commencement date, the lease liability is remeasured to reflect changes to the lease payments. The amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

The lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate, if either there is a change in the lease term or there is a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. However, if there is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments or if there is a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, an unchanged discount rate is used.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, at the effective date of the lease modification, the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate. The revised discount rate is determined as the incremental borrowing interest rate at the effective date of the modification. The carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is decreased to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease. Any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease is recognised in profit or loss. A corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset is made for all other lease modifications.

### **3.15 Provisions and contingent liabilities**

Provisions and contingent liabilities resulted from past events, if it is probable that the commitment will be settled and a reliable estimate can be made for the amount of the obligation, are accounted for in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standard 37 (TAS 37) “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets”.

### **3.16 Contingent assets**

The contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits to the Parent Bank or its financial subsidiaries. If an inflow of economic benefits has become probable, then the contingent asset is disclosed in the footnotes of the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and the related income are recognized in the financial statements of the related period.

### **3.17 Liabilities for employee benefits**

#### *Severance indemnities and short-term employee benefits*

As per the existing labor law in Türkiye, the entities are required to pay certain amounts to the employees who retired or were fired except for resignations or misbehaviors specified in the Turkish Labor Law.

Accordingly, the Parent Bank and its financial subsidiaries subject to the labor law, reserved for employee severance indemnities in the accompanying financial statements using actuarial method in compliance with the Turkish Accounting Standard 19 (TAS 19) “Employee Benefits” for all its employees who retired or whose employment is terminated, called up for military service or died.

The major actuarial assumptions used in the calculation of the total liability are as follows:

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Net Effective Discount Rate	3.85%	3.74%
Discount Rate	31.10%	31.02%
Estimated Real Salary/Limit Increase Rate	1.50%	1.50%
Inflation Rate	26.24%	26.30%

In the above table, the effective rates are presented for the Parent Bank and its financial subsidiaries subject to the labor law, whereas the rates applied for the calculations differ according to the employee's years-in-service.

The Parent Bank provided for undiscounted short-term employee benefits earned during the financial periods as per services rendered in compliance with TAS 19.

The actuarial gains/losses are recognised under shareholders' equity as per the revised TAS19.

#### *Retirement benefit obligations*

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee and his/her dependents will receive on retirement.

The Parent Bank's defined benefit plan ("the Plan") is managed by "Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş. Memur ve Müstahdemleri Emekli ve Yardım Sandığı Vakfı" ("the Fund") established as per the provisional Article 20 of the Social Security Law No.506 and the Parent Bank's employees are the members of this Fund.

The Plan is funded through contributions of both the employees and the employer as required by Social Security Law No. 506. These contributions are as follows:

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>Employer</b>	<b>Employee</b>	<b>Employer</b>	<b>Employee</b>
Pension contributions	15.5%	10.0%	15.5%	10.0%
Medical benefit contributions	6.0%	5.0%	6.0%	5.0%

The Plan is composed of a) the contractual benefits of the employees, which are subject to transfer to Social Security Foundation ("SSF") as per the Social Security Law No.5754 ("the Law"), and b) other social rights and medical benefits provided by the Parent Bank but not transferable to SSF.

#### a) Benefits transferable to SSF

The first paragraph of the provisional Article 23 of Banking Law No. 5411, published in the Official Gazette on 1 November 2005, No. 25983, which requires the transfer of the members of the funds subject to the provisional Article 20 of the Social Security Law No.506, and the persons who are paid under insurance coverage for disablement, old-age and mortality and their right-holders to the SSF within three years following the effective date of the related article was cancelled with the decision of the Constitutional Court dated 22 March 2007, No. 2007/33. The reasoned ruling regarding the cancellation of the Constitutional Court was published in the Official Gazette No. 26731, dated 15 December 2007.

The Constitutional Court stated that the reason behind this cancellation was the possible loss of antecedent rights of the fund members. Following the publication of the verdict, the Turkish Grand National Assembly ("Turkish Parliament") started to work on the new legal arrangements by taking the cancellation reasoning into account and the Articles of the Law No.5754 regulating the principles related with such transfers were accepted and approved by Turkish Parliament on 17 April 2008, and enacted on 8 May 2008 after being published in the Official Gazette No.26870.

As per the Law, the present value of post-employment benefits as at the transfer date for the fund members to be transferred, is to be calculated by a commission composing from the representatives of the SSF, the Ministry of Finance, the Undersecretariat of Treasury, the Undersecretariat of State Planning Organisation, the BRSA, the Savings Deposit Insurance Fund ("SDIF"), the banks and the funds, by using a technical discount rate of 9.80% taking into account the Funds' income and expenses as per insurance classes and the transferable contributions and payments of the funds including any salary and income differences paid by the funds above the limits of SSF for such payments. The transfers are to take place within the three-year period starting from 1 January 2008.

Subsequently, the transfer of the contributors and the persons receiving monthly or regular income and their right-holders from such funds established for employees of the banks, insurance and reinsurance companies, trade chambers, stock markets and unions that are part of these organizations subject to the provisional Article 20 of the Social Security Law No.506 to the SSF, has been postponed for two years. The decision was made by the Council of Ministers on 14 March 2011 and published in the Official Gazette No. 27900 dated 9 April 2011 as per the decision of the Council of Ministers No. 2011/1559, and as per the letter No. 150 of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security dated 24 February 2011 and according to the provisional Article 20 of the Social Security and Public Health Insurance Law No.5510.

On 19 June 2008, Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi (“CHP”) applied to the Constitutional Court for the cancellation of various articles of the Law including the first paragraph of the provisional Article 20. At the meeting of the Constitutional Court on 30 March 2011, it was decided that the Article 73 and the first paragraph of the provisional Article 20 added to the Law No. 5510 are not contradictory to the Constitutional Law, and accordingly the dismissal of the cancellation request has been denied with the majority of votes.

Before the completion of two-year period set by the Council of Ministers on 14 March 2011 as explained above, as per the Article No. 51 of the Law No. 6645, published in the Official Gazette No. 29335 dated 23 April 2015, the Article No. 20 of the Law No. 5510 was amended giving the Council of Ministers the authority to determine the date of transfer without defining any timeline.

#### b) Other benefits not transferable to SSF

Other social rights and payments provided in the existing trust indenture but not covered through the transfer of the funds’ members and their right-holders to the SSF, are to be covered by the funds and the institutions that employ the funds’ members.

The actuarial gains/losses are recognised under shareholders’ equity.

The consolidated subsidiaries do not have retirement benefit plans for their employees. The retirement-related benefits of the employees of the consolidated subsidiaries are subject to SSF in case of domestic investees and to the legislations of the related countries in case of foreign investee companies. There are no obligations not reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

### **3.18 Insurance technical reserves and technical income and expense**

#### **3.18.1 Insurance technical reserves**

The Group’s insurance subsidiaries adopted TFRS 4, Insurance Contracts (“TFRS 4”). TFRS 4 requires that all contracts issued by insurance companies be classified as either insurance contracts or investment contracts. Contracts with significant insurance risk are considered insurance contracts. Insurance risk is defined as risk, other than financial risk, transferred from the holder of a contract to the issuer. TFRS 4 permits a company to continue with its previously adopted accounting policies with regard to recognition and measurement of insurance contracts. Only in case of presentation of more reliable figures a change in accounting policy shall be carried out.

Contracts issued by insurance companies without significant insurance risk are considered investment contracts. Investment contracts are accounted for in accordance with TFRS 9 Financial Instruments standard.

Insurance technical provisions on the consolidated financial statements consist of, reserve for unearned premiums, reserve for unexpired risk, and provision for outstanding claims and mathematical provisions.

#### **3.18.2 Insurance technical income and expense**

In insurance companies, premium income is obtained subsequent to the share of reinsurers in policy income is diminished.

Claims are recorded in expense on accrual basis. Outstanding loss provisions are recognized for the claims reported but not paid yet and for the claims that incurred but not reported. Reinsurers’ share of claims paid and outstanding loss is offset in these provisions.

## **3.19 Taxation**

### **3.19.1 Corporate tax**

While corporate tax which is applied to corporate earnings at the rate of 20% in Türkiye, in accordance with the regulation introduced by the Law No.7456 "On the Formation of Additional Motor Vehicle Tax to Compensate the Economic Losses Caused by the Earthquakes That Occurred on 6 February 2023, Amending Certain Laws and the Decree Law No. 375, the corporate earnings of 2023 and later taxation periods this rate has been determined to be applied as 25% and for the banks, companies within the scope of Law No. 6361, electronic payment and money institutions, authorized foreign exchange institutions, asset management companies, capital market institutions, insurance and reinsurance companies and pension companies this rate has been determined to be applied as 30%.

This rate is applied to tax base which is calculated by adding certain non-deductible expenses for tax purposes and deducting certain exemptions (like dividend income) and other deductions on accounting income. If there is no dividend distribution, no further tax charges are made.

Dividends paid to the resident institutions and the institutions working through local offices or representatives are not subject to withholding tax. By the Presidential Decree published in the Official Gazette No. 32760 dated 22 December 2024, some withholding rates in Articles 15 and 30 of the Corporate Tax Law No. 5520 have been redetermined. Accordingly, the withholding tax rate on the dividend payments other than the ones paid to the nonresident institutions generating income in Turkey through their operations or permanent representatives and the resident institutions has been changed to 10% from 15% by the Presidential Decree published in the Official Gazette No. 32760 dated 22 December 2024. In applying the withholding tax rates on dividend payments to the nonresident institutions and the individuals, the withholding tax rates covered in the related Double Tax Treaty Agreements are taken into account. Appropriation of the retained earnings to capital is not considered as profit distribution and therefore is not subject to withholding tax.

The prepaid taxes are calculated and paid at the rates valid for the earnings of the related years. The prepayments can be deducted from the annual corporate tax calculated for the whole year's earnings.

In accordance with the Turkish tax legislation, the tax losses can be carried forward to offset against future taxable income for up to five years. Tax losses cannot be carried back to offset profits from previous periods.

75% of earnings generated through sale of equity shares, founders' shares, redeemed shares and preemption rights are exempt from the corporate tax with the conditions that such earnings shall be held in a special reserve account under equity until the end of five years following the year of sale and shall be collected as cash until the end of the following two fiscal years. With the Presidential Decree published in the Official Gazette dated 27 November 2024 and numbered 32735, it was determined that this exemption rate would be applied as 50%.

All earnings generated through transfer of equity shares, founders' shares, redeemed shares and preemption rights by the companies being under legal proceedings or guarantor and mortgage provider of such companies, to banks, financial leasing companies and finance companies or the Savings Deposit Insurance Fund in connection with liquidation of their liabilities and earnings of banks, financial leasing companies and finance companies through sale of immovable part of such assets or other items are exempt from corporate tax at the rate of 50% and 75%, respectively.

As of 31 December 2021, the conditions sought for inflation adjustment in the calculation of corporate tax have been fulfilled, within the framework of the repeated provision of Article 298/ Ç of the Tax Procedure Law. These conditions are both the exceed in the increase of Producer Price Index in the last 3 accounting periods including current period by 100% and the exceed in the increase in the current period by 10%. However, temporary article 33 has been added on the Tax Procedure Law No. 213 with the regulation made with the Tax Procedure Law and the Law on Change in Corporate Tax Law No. 7352 published in the Official Gazette No.31734 dated 29 January 2022, the application of inflation adjustment in the calculation of corporate tax was postponed to 2023. According to this, the financial statements for the 2021 and 2022 accounting periods, including the provisional tax periods, are not subject to inflation adjustment, and for the 2023 accounting period; are not subject to inflation adjustment as of the provisional tax periods, and the financial statements dated 31 December 2023 will be subject to inflation adjustment regardless of whether the inflation adjustment conditions are met or not.

Profit/loss difference arising from inflation adjustment in the financial statements are to be shown in previous years' profit/loss accounts and does not affect the corporate tax base.

According to Article 17 of the Law No. 7491 on Amendments to Certain Laws and Decree Laws published in the Official Gazette No. 32413 dated 28 December 2023, it has become law that profit/loss differences arising from the inflation adjustment to be made in the 2024 and 2025 accounting periods, including the provisional tax periods, do not be taken into account in determining the income of banks, companies within the scope of the Financial Leasing, Factoring, Financing and Savings Financing Companies Law No. 6361 dated 21 November 2012, payment and electronic money institutions, authorized foreign exchange institutions, asset management companies, capital market institutions, insurance and reinsurance companies and pension companies.

Pursuant to Law No. 7571 titled “*Law Amending the Turkish Penal Code, Certain Other Laws, and Decree Law No. 631*”, published in the Official Gazette dated 25 December 2025 and numbered 33118, Provisional Article 37 has been added to the Tax Procedure Law No. 213. In accordance with this provision, financial statements are not subject to inflation adjustment for the 2025 fiscal year, including interim tax periods, as well as for the 2026 and 2027 fiscal years, irrespective of whether the conditions for inflation adjustment stipulated under Repeated Article 298 are met. Under the same provision, the President is authorized to extend these periods, including interim tax periods, for up to three fiscal years. Furthermore, for the purposes of the application of paragraph (Ç) of Repeated Article 298, the periods during which inflation adjustment is not applied (including those extended under such authority) are deemed as periods in which the conditions for inflation adjustment have not been met.

Accordingly, the Parent Bank applies revaluation to its real estate and depreciable fixed assets recognized in the balance sheet, provided that the conditions set forth under paragraph (Ç) of Repeated Article 298 of the Tax Procedure Law are satisfied. Corporate income tax is calculated based on the revalued amounts of such real estate and depreciable fixed assets.

The tax applications for foreign branches;

#### *NORTHERN CYPRUS*

According to the Corporate Tax Law of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus No.41/1976 as amended, the corporate earnings (including foreign corporations) are subject to a 10% corporate tax and 15% income tax. This tax is calculated based on the income that the taxpayers earn in an accounting period. Tax base is determined by modifying accounting income for certain exclusions and allowances for tax purposes. The corporations cannot benefit from the rights of offsetting losses, investment incentives and amortization unless their balance sheets, income statements and accounting records used for tax calculations examined and prepared by an accountant and an auditor authorized by the Ministry of Finance. In cases where it is revealed that the earnings of a corporation were not subject to taxation in prior years or the tax paid on such earnings are understated, additional taxes can be charged in the next seven years following that the related taxation period. The corporate tax returns are filed in the tax administration office in April after following the end of the accounting year to which they relate. The corporate taxes are paid in two equal installments in May and October. According to the Decision of the TRNC Council of Ministers dated 25 March 2020, the prepaid taxes are calculated and paid at the rate of 15% tax on quarterly commercial earnings of the related year. The prepayments can be deducted from the annual corporate tax calculated for the whole year earnings.

#### *MALTA*

The corporate earnings are subject to a 35% corporate tax. This rate is determined by modifying accounting income for certain exclusions and allowances for tax purposes. The earnings of the foreign corporations' branches in Malta are also subject to the same tax rate that the resident corporations in Malta are subject to. The earnings of such branches that are transferred to their head offices are not subject to an additional tax. The taxes payable are calculated by the obligating firm and the calculation is presented in the tax declaration form that is due till the following year's month of November.

*Tax applications for foreign financial subsidiaries*

**THE NETHERLANDS**

In the Netherlands, corporate income tax is levied at the rate of 19% for tax profits up to EUR 200,000 and 25.80% for the excess part over this amount on the worldwide income of resident companies, which is determined by modifying accounting income for certain exclusions and allowances for tax purposes for the related year. Based on the unilateral decree for the avoidance of double taxation between Türkiye and The Netherlands, the dividend taxation is 0% percent under certain conditions.

As of 2022, losses of previous years no longer vaporize but can be carried forward indefinitely. However, the losses can only be used up to an amount of EUR 1,000,000, or if the profit exceeds EUR 1,000,000, the amount of losses that can be offset is EUR 1,000,000 plus 50% of the excess of the profit over EUR 1,000,000. Companies must file their tax returns within five months following the end of the tax year to which they relate, unless the company applies for an extension (normally an additional eleven months).

Tax returns are open for five years from the date of the filing deadline the tax return during which time the tax authorities have the right to audit tax returns, and the related accounting records on which they are based, and may issue re-assessments based on their findings. The corporate income tax for the Germany branch is 30%.

**ROMANIA**

The applicable corporate tax rate in Romania is 16%. The taxation system in Romania is continuously developing and is subject to varying interpretations and constant changes, which may become rarely retroactive. In Romania, tax periods remain open for tax audits for maximum seven years, depending on the reporting year. Tax losses can be carried forward to offset against future taxable income for seven years. The fiscal loss incurred starting with 2024 is recovered within the limit of 70% from the taxable profits generated in the next 5 consecutive years. The deferred tax asset from fiscal losses is recognized to the extent that the realization of the related tax benefit through the future taxable profits is probable.

*Levy on turnover (“tax on turnover”)*

In accordance with Law 296/2023, the Romanian Fiscal Code was amended to introduce, starting 1 January 2024, an additional tax established for credit institutions (Romanian legal entities and Romanian branches of credit institutions), namely “tax on turnover”. In 2025, new amendments related to tax on turnover were introduced through Law 141/25.07.2025. Consequently, the Parent Bank computed the tax by applying the following rates on the turnover (which are specifically defined):

- i) 2% for the period 1 January 2024 – 30 June 2025 inclusively,
- ii) 4% starting with 1 July 2025.

**3.19.2 Deferred taxes**

According to the Turkish Accounting Standard 12 (TAS 12) “Income Taxes”; deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized, using the balance sheet method, on all taxable temporary differences arising between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their corresponding balances considered in the calculation of the tax base, except for the differences not deductible for tax purposes and initial recognition of assets and liabilities which affect neither accounting nor taxable profit.

As stated in Note 3.19.1, in accordance with the regulation introduced by the Law No.7456 "On the Formation of Additional Motor Vehicle Tax to Compensate the Economic Losses Caused by the Earthquakes That Occurred on 6 February 2023, corporate income tax has been determined to be applied as 30% for the banks, companies within the scope of Law No. 6361, electronic payment and money institutions, authorized foreign exchange institutions, asset management companies, capital market institutions, insurance and reinsurance companies and pension companies. Therefore, as of 31 December 2025, the Parent Bank has calculated deferred tax at the rate of 30% for assets and liabilities.

According to the Provisional Article 33 of the Tax Procedure Law, in the financial statements dated 31 December 2025, the tax effects arising from the subject of inflation correction of the corporate tax are included in the deferred tax calculation as of 31 December 2025.

If transactions and events are recorded in the income statement, then the related tax effects are also recognized in the income statement. However, if transactions and events are recorded directly in the shareholders’ equity, the related tax effects are also recognized directly in the shareholders’ equity.

The deferred tax assets and liabilities of the Parent Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries are reported as net in their individual financial statements.

In compliance with TAS 12, the deferred tax assets and liabilities of the consolidated subsidiaries are presented on the asset and liability sides of financial statements separately, without any offsetting.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Furthermore, the deferred tax assets are not subject to profit distribution or capital increase as per the BRSA's related circular in cases where there are net asset balances after netting deferred tax assets with deferred tax liabilities.

In September 2023, POA issued amendments to TAS 12 that introduce a mandatory exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Second Pillar income taxes. The amendments clarify that TAS 12 applies to income taxes arising from tax laws that have been enacted, or are substantively enacted, for the purpose of applying the Second Pillar Model Rules issued by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). These amendments also introduce certain disclosure requirements for entities affected by such tax laws. The exemption for not recognizing and disclosing information about deferred taxes and the disclosure requirement for when the exemption has been applied are applied when the amendment is issued. The amendment did not have a significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Parent Bank.

### **3.19.3 Transfer pricing**

The Article No.13 of the Corporate Tax Law describes the issue of transfer pricing under the title of "Disguised Profit Distribution by Way of Transfer Pricing". "The General Communiqué on Disguised Profit Distribution by Way of Transfer Pricing" published on 18 November 2007, explains the application-related issues on this topic.

According to this Communiqué, if the taxpayers conduct transactions like purchase and sale of goods or services with the related parties where the prices are not determined according to the arm's length principle, then it will be concluded that there is a disguised profit distribution by way of transfer pricing. Such disguised profit distributions will not be deducted from the corporate tax base for tax purposes.

As stated in the General Communiqué No. 4 on Disguised Profit Distribution by Way of Transfer Pricing, the taxpayers are required to fill out the "Transfer Pricing, Controlled Foreign Entities and Thin Capitalization" form for the purchase and sale of goods or services conducted with their related parties in a taxation period, attach these forms to their corporate tax returns and submit to the tax offices.

### **3.20 Funds borrowed**

The Parent Bank, whenever required, generates funds from domestic and foreign sources in the form of borrowings, syndications, securitizations, and bill and bond issuances in the local and international markets. The funds borrowed are recorded at their purchase costs and valued at amortised costs using the effective interest method.

In cases where such funds are valued at their amortised costs but this application results in measurement or accounting mismatch due to having the related financial instruments valued using different methods or the related gains or losses are recognized differently, such fundings are reclassified as financial liabilities at their fair values through profit or loss at initial recognition in order to prevent such mismatch. The interest expenses paid during holding the related financial liabilities and the difference between the amortized cost and the acquisition cost are recorded as interest expense in statement of profit or loss and the difference between the fair values and the amortized costs of the financial liabilities are recorded under trading account income/losses.

### **3.21 Share and share issuances**

If the Parent Bank issues a share at a price above its nominal value, the difference between the issue price and the nominal value is accounted for as "share premium" under shareholders' equity.

### **3.22 Confirmed bills of exchange and acceptances**

Payments of the confirmed bills of exchange and acceptances are made simultaneously with the payments of the customers. Confirmed bills of exchange and acceptances are recorded in “off-balance sheet accounts” as possible debts and commitments, if any.

### **3.23 Government incentives**

None.

### **3.24 Segment reporting**

The Parent Bank operates in corporate, commercial, retail and investment banking. Accordingly, the banking products served to customers are; custody services, time and demand deposits, accumulating deposit accounts, repos, overdraft facilities, spot loans, foreign currency indexed loans, consumer loans, automobile and housing loans, working capital loans, discounted bills, gold loans, foreign currency loans, Eximbank loans, pre-export loans, ECA covered financing, letters of guarantee, letters of credit, export factoring, acceptance credits, draft facilities, forfaiting, leasing, insurance, forward, futures, salary payments, investment account (ELMA), cheques, safety boxes, bill payments, tax collections, payment orders. GarantiCard, BonusCard, Miles&Smiles Card, FlexiCard, MoneyCard, BusinessCard, Shop & Fly, virtual cards under the brand names of Visa and Mastercard and also American Express credit cards and “Paracard” debit cards with Maestro, Electron, Visa and Mastercard brand names, are available.

The Parent Bank provides service packages to its corporate, commercial and retail customers including deposits, loans, foreign trade transactions, investment products, cash management, leasing, factoring, insurance, credit cards, and other banking products. A customer-oriented branch network has been built in order to serve customers’ needs effectively and efficiently. The Parent Bank also utilizes alternative delivery channels intensively.

The Parent Bank provides corporate banking products to international and national holdings in Türkiye by coordinating regional offices, suppliers and intermediaries, utilizing cross-selling techniques. Mainly, it provides services through its commercial and mixed types of branches to export-revenue earning sectors like tourism and textile and exporters of Türkiye’s traditional agricultural products.

Additionally, the Parent Bank provides banking services to enterprises and their employees working in retail and service sectors through product packages including overdraft accounts, POS machines, credit cards, chequebooks, Turkish Lira and foreign currency deposits, investment accounts, internet banking and call-center, debit cards and bill payment modules.

Retail banking customers form a widespread and sustainable deposit base for the Parent Bank. Individual customers’ needs are met by diversified consumer banking products through branches and digital banking.

Information on the business segments on a consolidated basis is as follows:

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Retail Banking</b>	<b>Corporate Banking</b>	<b>Investment Banking</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total Operations</b>
Net Interest Income	141,061,177	183,204,224	(155,865,809)	36,345,782	204,745,374
Net Fees And Commissions Income	124,161,076	22,629,171	(138,641)	(1,174,161)	145,477,445
Dividend Income	-	-	-	269,541	269,541
Net Trading Income/Losses (Net)	4,645,593	5,798,758	(9,109,241)	(7,849,053)	(6,513,943)
Other Operating Income (*)	3,805,440	4,264,509	122,863	22,564,766	30,757,578
Expected Credit Losses (*)	(39,924,350)	(7,974,590)	(362,514)	3,616,696	(44,644,758)
Other Provisions	-	-	-	(492,560)	(492,560)
Personnel and Other Operating Expenses	(90,792,309)	(28,850,904)	(3,544,459)	(55,365,677)	(178,553,349)
Income/Loss From Investments Under Equity Accounting	-	-	-	3,267,545	3,267,545
<b>Net Operating Profit</b>	<b>142,956,627</b>	<b>179,071,168</b>	<b>(168,897,801)</b>	<b>1,182,879</b>	<b>154,312,873</b>
Provision for Taxes	-	-	-	(43,050,676)	(43,050,676)
<b>Net Profit</b>	<b>142,956,627</b>	<b>179,071,168</b>	<b>(168,897,801)</b>	<b>(41,867,797)</b>	<b>111,262,197</b>
Segment Assets	990,677,266	1,624,914,053	1,194,910,679	719,797,421	4,530,299,419
Investments in Associates and Subsidiaries	-	-	-	17,474,261	17,474,261
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>990,677,266</b>	<b>1,624,914,053</b>	<b>1,194,910,679</b>	<b>737,271,682</b>	<b>4,547,773,680</b>
Segment Liabilities	1,933,973,088	1,286,133,916	498,226,155	382,804,381	4,101,137,540
Shareholders' Equity	-	-	-	446,636,140	446,636,140
<b>Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>1,933,973,088</b>	<b>1,286,133,916</b>	<b>498,226,155</b>	<b>829,440,521</b>	<b>4,547,773,680</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Retail Banking</b>	<b>Corporate Banking</b>	<b>Investment Banking</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total Operations</b>
Net Interest Income	75,343,206	112,072,238	(172,788,040)	111,411,095	126,038,499
Net Fees And Commissions Income	79,838,243	16,264,043	(124,187)	1,128,575	97,106,674
Dividend Income	-	-	-	179,401	179,401
Net Trading Income/Losses (Net)	3,790,158	4,986,164	(1,612,413)	63,146	7,227,055
Other Operating Income (*)	4,099,510	410,245	79,854	10,455,868	15,045,477
Expected Credit Losses (*)	(27,251,808)	5,592,837	1,583,691	3,550,427	(16,524,853)
Other Provisions	(242)	-	-	(518,905)	(519,147)
Personnel and Other Operating Expenses	(57,316,387)	(19,023,412)	(2,523,317)	(27,787,350)	(106,650,466)
Income/Loss From Investments Under Equity Accounting	-	-	-	2,025,525	2,025,525
<b>Net Operating Profit</b>	<b>78,502,680</b>	<b>120,302,115</b>	<b>(175,384,412)</b>	<b>100,507,782</b>	<b>123,928,165</b>
Provision for Taxes	-	-	-	(31,749,279)	(31,749,279)
<b>Net Profit</b>	<b>78,502,680</b>	<b>120,302,115</b>	<b>(175,384,412)</b>	<b>68,758,503</b>	<b>92,178,886</b>
Segment Assets	635,199,068	1,071,292,880	817,253,040	469,822,323	2,993,567,311
Investments in Associates and Subsidiaries	-	-	-	9,012,068	9,012,068
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>635,199,068</b>	<b>1,071,292,880</b>	<b>817,253,040</b>	<b>478,834,391</b>	<b>3,002,579,379</b>
Segment Liabilities	1,375,408,981	784,112,394	299,465,995	212,183,391	2,671,170,761
Shareholders' Equity	-	-	-	331,408,618	331,408,618
<b>Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>1,375,408,981</b>	<b>784,112,394</b>	<b>299,465,995</b>	<b>543,592,009</b>	<b>3,002,579,379</b>

(\*) Prior year reversals from Expected Credit Losses presented under Other Operating Income in the Profit or Loss Statement are netted off with the Expected Credit Losses.

### 3.25 Profit reserves and profit appropriation

Retained earnings as per the statutory financial statements other than legal reserves, are available for distribution, subject to the legal reserve requirement explained to below.

Under the Turkish Commercial Code, legal reserves consist of first legal reserve and second legal reserve. First legal reserve, appropriated at the rate of 5%, until the total reserve is equal to 20% of issued and fully paid-in share capital. Second legal reserve, appropriated at the rate of at least 10% of distributions in excess of 5% of issued and fully paid-in share capital, but holding companies are not subject to such transaction. According to the Turkish Commercial Code, legal reserves can only be used to compensate accumulated losses and cannot be used for other purposes unless they exceed 50% of paid-in capital.

In the ordinary General Assembly Meeting dated 27 March 2025, a decision has been made regarding appropriation of the unconsolidated net profit of the Parent Bank deriving from operations in 2024 amounting to TL 92,174,994 and aforementioned distribution has been disclosed in Note 6.2.

### 3.26 Earnings per share

Earnings per share disclosed in the statement of profit or loss, are calculated by dividing net profit for the period by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period concerned.

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Distributable net profit	109,816,312	91,243,136
Average number of issued common shares (thousand)	420,000,000	420,000,000
Earnings per share (amounts presented full TL)	0.26147	0.21725

In Türkiye, companies can increase their share capital by making a pro-rata distribution of shares (“bonus shares”) to existing shareholders from retained earnings. For the purpose of earnings per share computations, the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year has been adjusted in respect of bonus shares issued without a corresponding change in resources by giving them a retroactive effect for the year in which they were issued and for each earlier period. In case bonus shares are distributed after the balance sheet date but before the preparation of the financial statements, earnings per share is calculated considering the new number of shares.

As of 31 December 2025, there are no bonus shares issued (31 December 2024: None).

### 3.27 Related parties

For the purpose of these financial statements, shareholders having control shares of the Parent Bank, key management personnel and board members together with their families and companies controlled by/subsidiary with them, associated companies and joint ventures and the Fund providing post-employment benefits are considered and referred to as related parties in accordance with TAS 24 “Related Parties”. The transactions with related parties are disclosed in detail in Note 5.7.

### 3.28 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash includes cash effectives, cash in transit, purchased cheques and demand deposits including balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye; and cash equivalents include money market placements, time deposits at banks with original maturity periods of less than three months and investments on marketable securities other than common stocks.

### 3.29 Other disclosures

None.

## 4 Consolidated Financial Position and Results of Operations and Risk Management

### 4.1 Consolidated total capital

The consolidated capital items calculated as per the “Regulation on Equities of Banks” published on 5 September 2013, are presented below:

#### 4.1.1 Components of consolidated total capital (\*)

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>COMMON EQUITY TIER I CAPITAL</b>		
Paid-in Capital to be Entitled for Compensation after All Creditors	4,972,554	4,972,554
Share Premium	11,880	11,880
Reserves	261,061,503	187,933,574
Other Comprehensive Income according to TAS	100,646,111	71,084,803
Profit	109,908,872	91,279,430
Current Period's Profit	109,816,312	91,243,136
Prior Periods' Profit	92,560	36,294
Bonus Shares from Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures not Accounted in Current Period's Profit	86,889	47,977
Minority Interest	880,412	462,522
<b>Common Equity Tier I Capital Before Deductions</b>	<b>477,568,221</b>	<b>355,792,740</b>
<b>Deductions From Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>		
Valuation adjustments calculated as per the Article 9. (i) of the Regulation on Bank Capital	-	-
Current and Prior Periods' Losses not Covered by Reserves, and Losses Accounted under Equity according to TAS (-)	31,357,298	24,141,214
Leasehold Improvements on Operational Leases (-)	1,098,195	407,827
Goodwill Netted with Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-
Other Intangible Assets Netted with Deferred Tax Liabilities Except Mortgage Servicing Rights	7,010,361	4,118,344
Net Deferred Tax Asset/Liability (-)	-	-
Differences arise when assets and liabilities not held at fair value, are subjected to cash flow hedge accounting	-	-
Total credit losses that exceed total expected loss calculated according to the Regulation on Calculation of Credit Risk by Internal Ratings Based Approach	-	-
Securitization gains	1,398	-
Unrealized gains and losses from changes in bank's liabilities' fair values due to changes in creditworthiness	-	-
Net amount of defined benefit plans	-	-
Direct and Indirect Investments of the Bank on its own Tier I Capital (-)	-	-
Shares Obtained against Article 56, Paragraph 4 of the Banking Law (-)	-	-
Total of Net Long Positions of the Investments in Equity Items of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns 10% or less of the Issued Share Capital Exceeding the 10% Threshold of above Tier I Capital (-)	-	-
Total of Net Long Positions of the Investments in Equity Items of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns 10% or more of the Issued Share Capital Exceeding the 10% Threshold of above Tier I Capital (-)	-	-
Mortgage Servicing Rights Exceeding the 10% Threshold of Tier I Capital (-)	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Assets arising from Temporary Differences Exceeding the 10% Threshold of Tier I Capital (-)	-	-
Amount Exceeding the 15% Threshold of Tier I Capital as per the Article 2, Clause 2 of the Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks (-)	-	-

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
The Portion of Net Long Position of the Investments in Equity Items of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns 10% or more of the Issued Share Capital not deducted from Tier I Capital (-)	-	-
Excess Amount arising from Mortgage Servicing Rights (-)	-	-
Excess Amount arising from Deferred Tax Assets from Temporary Differences (-)	-	-
Other items to be Defined by the BRSA (-)	-	-
Deductions from Tier I Capital in cases where there are no adequate Additional Tier I or Tier II Capitals (-)	-	-
<b>Total Deductions from Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>	<b>39,467,252</b>	<b>28,667,385</b>
<b>Total Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>	<b>438,100,969</b>	<b>327,125,355</b>
<b>ADDITIONAL TIER I CAPITAL</b>	-	-
Preferred Stock not Included in Common Equity Tier I Capital and the Related Share Premiums	-	-
Debt Instruments and the Related Issuance Premiums Defined by the BRSA	-	-
Debt Instruments and the Related Issuance Premiums Defined by the BRSA (Covered by Temporary Article 4)	-	-
Shares of Third Parties in Additional Tier I Capital	-	-
Shares of Third Parties in Additional Tier I Capital (Covered by Temporary Article 3)	-	-
<b>Additional Tier I Capital before Deductions</b>	-	-
<b>Deductions from Additional Tier I Capital</b>	-	-
Direct and Indirect Investments of the Bank on its own Additional Tier I Capital (-)	-	-
Investments in Equity Instruments Issued by Banks or Financial Institutions Invested in Bank's Additional Tier I Capital and Having Conditions Stated in the Article 7 of the Regulation	-	-
Total of Net Long Positions of the Investments in Equity Items of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns 10% or less of the Issued Share Capital Exceeding the 10% Threshold of above Tier I Capital (-)	-	-
The Total of Net Long Position of the Direct or Indirect Investments in Additional Tier I Capital of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns more than 10% of the Issued Share Capital (-)	-	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA (-)	-	-
<b>Items to be Deducted from Tier I Capital During the Transition Period</b>	-	-
Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets and Related Deferred Taxes not deducted from Tier I Capital as per the Temporary Article 2, Clause 1 of the Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks (-)	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Asset/Liability not deducted from Tier I Capital as per the Temporary Article 2, Clause 1 of the Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks (-)	-	-
Deduction from Additional Tier I Capital when there is not enough Tier II Capital (-)	-	-
<b>Total Deductions from Additional Tier I Capital</b>	-	-
<b>Total Additional Tier I Capital</b>	-	-
<b>Total Tier I Capital (Tier I Capital= Common Equity Tier I Capital + Additional Tier I Capital)</b>	<b>438,100,969</b>	<b>327,125,355</b>
<b>TIER II CAPITAL</b>		
Debt Instruments and the Related Issuance Premiums Defined by the BRSA	113,003,728	53,074,453
Debt Instruments and the Related Issuance Premiums Defined by the BRSA (Covered by Temporary Article 4)	-	-
Provisions (Amounts explained in the first paragraph of the Article 8 of the Regulation on Bank Capital)	32,296,071	22,182,516
<b>Total Deductions from Tier II Capital</b>	<b>145,299,799</b>	<b>75,256,969</b>
<b>Deductions from Tier II Capital</b>		
Direct and Indirect Investments of the Bank on its own Tier II Capital (-)	-	-
Investments in equity instruments issued by Banks and Financial Institutions Invested in Bank's Tier II Capital and having conditions stated in the Article 8 of the Regulation	-	-

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Total of Net Long Positions of the Investments in Equity Items of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns 10% or less of the Issued Share Capital Exceeding the 10% Threshold of above Tier I Capital (-)	-	-
Total of Net Long Positions of the Investments in Equity Items of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns 10% or more of the Issued Share Capital Exceeding the 10% Threshold of above Tier I Capital (-)	-	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA (-)	-	-
<b>Total Deductions from Tier II Capital</b>	-	-
<b>Total Tier II Capital</b>	<b>145,299,799</b>	<b>75,256,969</b>
<b>Total Equity (Total Tier I and Tier II Capital)</b>	<b>583,400,768</b>	<b>402,382,324</b>
<b>Total Tier I Capital and Tier II Capital (Total Equity)</b>		
Loans Granted against the Articles 50 and 51 of the Banking Law (-)	925	686
Other items to be Defined by the BRSA (-)	39,207	8,093
<b>Items to be Deducted from the Sum of Tier I and Tier II Capital (Capital) during the Transition Period</b>		
The Portion of Total of Net Long Positions of the Investments in Equity Items of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns 10% or less of the Issued Share Capital Exceeding the 10% Threshold of above Tier I Capital not deducted from Tier I Capital, Additional Tier I Capital or Tier II Capital as per the Temporary Article 2, Clause 1 of the Regulation (-)	-	-
The Portion of Total of Net Long Positions of the Investments in Equity Items of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns more than 10% of the Issued Share Capital Exceeding the 10% Threshold of above Tier I Capital not deducted from Additional Tier I Capital or Tier II Capital as per the Temporary Article 2, Clause 1 of the Regulation (-)	-	-
The Portion of Net Long Position of the Investments in Equity Items of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns 10% or more of the Issued Share Capital, of the Net Deferred Tax Assets arising from Temporary Differences and of the Mortgage Servicing Rights not deducted from Tier I Capital as per the Temporary Article 2, Clause 2, Paragraph (1) and (2) and Temporary Article 2, Clause 1 of the Regulation (-)	-	-
<b>CAPITAL</b>		
<b>Total Capital (Total of Tier I Capital and Tier II Capital)</b>	<b>583,360,636</b>	<b>402,373,545</b>
<b>Total Risk Weighted Assets</b>	<b>3,009,107,943</b>	<b>2,035,471,894</b>
<b>CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS</b>		
<b>Consolidated CET1 Capital Ratio (%)</b>	<b>14.56</b>	<b>16.07</b>
<b>Consolidated Tier I Capital Ratio (%)</b>	<b>14.56</b>	<b>16.07</b>
<b>Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)</b>	<b>19.39</b>	<b>19.77</b>
<b>BUFFERS</b>		
Total Additional CET1 Capital Requirement Ratio (a+b+c)	4.13	4.14
a) Capital Conservation Buffer Ratio (%)	2.50	2.50
b) Bank-specific Counter-Cyclical Capital Buffer Ratio (%)	0.13	0.14
c) Systemically Important Banks Buffer Ratio (%)	1.50	1.50
Additional CET1 Capital Over Total Risk Weighted Assets Ratio Calculated According to the Article 4 of Capital Conservation and Counter-Cyclical Capital Buffers Regulation (%)	8.56	10.07
<b>Amounts Lower Than Excesses as per Deduction Rules</b>		
Remaining Total of Net Long Positions of the Investments in Equity Items of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns 10% or less of the Issued Share Capital	-	-
Remaining Total of Net Long Positions of the Investments in Tier I Capital of Unconsolidated Banks and Financial Institutions where the Bank Owns more than 10% or less of the Issued Share Capital	-	-
Remaining Mortgage Servicing Rights	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Assets arising from Temporary Differences	10,735,555	20,728,047

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Limits for Provisions Used in Tier II Capital Calculation</b>		
General Loan Provisions for Exposures in Standard Approach (before limit of one hundred and twenty five per ten thousand)	40,637,538	41,087,646
General Loan Provisions for Exposures in Standard Approach Limited by 1.25% of Risk Weighted Assets	32,296,071	22,182,516
Total Loan Provision that Exceeds Total Expected Loss Calculated According to Communiqué on Calculation of Credit Risk by Internal Ratings Based Approach	-	-
Total Loan Provision that Exceeds Total Expected Loss Calculated According to Communiqué on Calculation of Credit Risk by Internal Ratings Based Approach, Limited by 0.6% Risk Weighted Assets	-	-
<b>Debt Instruments Covered by Temporary Article 4 (effective between 1.1.2018-1.1.2022)</b>		
Upper Limit for Additional Tier I Capital Items subject to Temporary Article 4	-	-
Amount of Additional Tier I Capital Items Subject to Temporary Article 4 that Exceeds Upper Limit	-	-
Upper Limit for Additional Tier II Capital Items subject to Temporary Article 4	-	-
Amount of Additional Tier II Capital Items Subject to Temporary Article 4 that Exceeds Upper Limit	-	-

(\*) According to “Bank Capital Regulation” Article 10 paragraph 4, which published on Official Gazette dated 5 December 2013 and numbered 28756, banks also calculate their consolidated capital with their consolidated insurance company investments as unconsolidated financial institutions if 9th Article’s 4th paragraph’s (c) and (ç) items apply. Lesser of consolidated capital calculated according to 1st and 4th paragraphs is considered the consolidated capital according to this regulation. As the consolidated capital calculated including the insurance subsidiary is lesser, the consolidated capital is calculated according to consolidated financial statements including the insurance subsidiary.

Within the scope of the regulation dated 19 December 2024 by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency, the amount subject to credit risk is calculated with the central bank foreign exchange buying rates as of 28 June 2024 and the net valuation differences of the securities in the securities portfolio whose fair value difference is reflected in other comprehensive income are negative. In this case, these differences are not taken into account in the equity amount to be used for the capital adequacy ratio.

As of 31 December 2025, the amount subject to credit risk in calculating the regulatory capital adequacy ratio was calculated by taking into account the regulation changes. If the regulation changes are not taken into account, the capital adequacy ratio is at 17.53% as of 31 December 2025.

#### 4.1.2 Items included in capital calculation

<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Information about instruments included in total capital calculation</i>				
Issuer	T. Garanti Bankası A.Ş.				
Identifier (CUSIP, ISIN vb.)	Reg S: ISIN: XS1617531063 Common Code: 161753106 144A: CUSIP: 900148 AE7 ISIN: US900148AE73 Common Code: 161752479	Regulation S ISIN/Common Code: Rule 144A ISIN/CUSIP: XS2773062471/277306247 US900148AF49/900148AF4	Regulation S ISIN/Common Code: Rule 144A ISIN/CUSIP: XS2913414384 / 291341438 US900148AG22 / 900148AG2	Reg S: ISIN: XS3106498051 Common Code: 310649805 CUSIP: 900148AG2 ISIN: US900148AH05 CUSIP: 900148 AH0	Reg S: ISIN: XS3205715611 Common Code: 320571561 CUSIP: 900148 AJ6 ISIN: US900148AJ60 Common Code: 320569478
Governing law (s) of the instrument	Subject to English Law and in terms of certain articles to Turkish Regulations. It is issued within the scope of the Communiqué VII-128.8 on Debt Instruments of the Capital Markets Board and the Regulation on Bank Capital of the BRSA.	Subject to English Law and in terms of certain articles to Turkish Regulations. It is issued within the scope of the Communiqué VII-128.8 on Debt Instruments of the Capital Markets Board and the Regulation on Bank Capital of the BRSA.	Subject to English Law and in terms of certain articles to Turkish Regulations. It is issued within the scope of the Communiqué VII-128.8 on Debt Instruments of the Capital Markets Board and the Regulation on Bank Capital of the BRSA.	Subject to English Law and in terms of certain articles to Turkish Regulations. It is issued within the scope of the Communiqué VII-128.8 on Debt Instruments of the Capital Markets Board and the Regulation on Bank Capital of the BRSA.	Subject to English Law and in terms of certain articles to Turkish Regulations. It is issued within the scope of the Communiqué VII-128.8 on Debt Instruments of the Capital Markets Board and the Regulation on Bank Capital of the BRSA.
Subject to 10% deduction as of 1/1/2015	No	No	No	No	No
Eligible on unconsolidated and /or consolidated basis	Eligible on unconsolidated and consolidated				
Instrument type	Subordinated debt instruments (Notes)				
Amount recognized in regulatory capital (Currency in TL million, as of most recent reporting date)	5,281 (31 December 2024: 8,509)	21,443 (31 December 2024: 17,274)	32,164 (31 December 2024: 25,911)	21,443 (31 December 2024: None.)	30,020 (31 December 2024: None.)
Nominal value of instrument (TL million)	26,407 (31 December 2024: 25,911)	21,443 (31 December 2024: 17,274)	32,164 (31 December 2024: 25,911)	21,443 (31 December 2024: None.)	30,020 (31 December 2024: None.)
Accounting classification of the instrument	34701 – Secondary Subordinated Loans				
Issuance date of instrument	23.05.2017	28.02.2024	03.12.2024	01.07.2025	15.10.2025
Maturity structure of the instrument (demand/time)	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
Original maturity of the instrument	24.05.2027	28.02.2034	03.01.2035	08.01.2036	15.04.2036
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory (BRSA) approval	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	-	28.02.2029-USD 500,000,000	03.01.2030-USD 750,000,000	08.01.2031-USD 500.000.000	15.04.2031-USD 700.000.000
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed or floating coupon/dividend payments	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
Coupon rate and any related index	7.1770%	First five years 8.375%; second five years will be 5Y US Treasury rate + 409 Bps.	First five years 8.125%; second five years will be 5Y US Treasury rate + 383,6 Bps.	First five years 8.250%; second five years will be 5Y US Treasury rate + 432,5 Bps.	First five years 7.625%; second five years will be 5Y US Treasury rate + 386,7 Bps.

Existence of any dividend payment restriction	-	-	-	-	-
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	-	-	-	-	-
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	-	-	-	-	-
Noncumulative or cumulative	-	-	-	-	-
Convertible into equity shares	-	-	-	-	-
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	-	-	-	-	-
If convertible, fully or partially	-	-	-	-	-
If convertible, conversion rate	-	-	-	-	-
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	-	-	-	-	-
If convertible, type of instrument convertible into	-	-	-	-	-
If convertible, issuer of instrument to be converted into	-	-	-	-	-
Write-down feature	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
If bonds can be written-down, write-down trigger(s)	Due to the losses incurred, where the Bank is at the point at which the BRSA may determine pursuant to Article 71 of the Banking Law that: (i) its operating license is to be revoked and the Bank is liquidated or (ii) the rights of all of its shareholders (except to dividends), and the management and supervision of the Bank, are to be transferred to the SDIF on the condition that losses are deducted from the capital of existing shareholders (occurrence of either condition means the issuer has become non-viable), or (iii) it is probable that the Issuer will become non-viable; then the bonds can be written-down.	Due to the losses incurred, where the Bank is at the point at which the BRSA may determine pursuant to Article 71 of the Banking Law that: (i) its operating license is to be revoked and the Bank is liquidated or (ii) the rights of all of its shareholders (except to dividends), and the management and supervision of the Bank, are to be transferred to the SDIF on the condition that losses are deducted from the capital of existing shareholders (occurrence of either condition means the issuer has become non-viable), or (iii) it is probable that the Issuer will become non-viable; then the bonds can be written-down.	Due to the losses incurred, where the Bank is at the point at which the BRSA may determine pursuant to Article 71 of the Banking Law that: (i) its operating license is to be revoked and the Bank is liquidated or (ii) the rights of all of its shareholders (except to dividends), and the management and supervision of the Bank, are to be transferred to the SDIF on the condition that losses are deducted from the capital of existing shareholders (occurrence of either condition means the issuer has become non-viable), or (iii) it is probable that the Issuer will become non-viable; then the bonds can be written-down.	Due to the losses incurred, where the Bank is at the point at which the BRSA may determine pursuant to Article 71 of the Banking Law that: (i) its operating license is to be revoked and the Bank is liquidated or (ii) the rights of all of its shareholders (except to dividends), and the management and supervision of the Bank, are to be transferred to the SDIF on the condition that losses are deducted from the capital of existing shareholders (occurrence of either condition means the issuer has become non-viable), or (iii) it is probable that the Issuer will become non-viable; then the bonds can be written-down.	Due to the losses incurred, where the Bank is at the point at which the BRSA may determine pursuant to Article 71 of the Banking Law that: (i) its operating license is to be revoked and the Bank is liquidated or (ii) the rights of all of its shareholders (except to dividends), and the management and supervision of the Bank, are to be transferred to the SDIF on the condition that losses are deducted from the capital of existing shareholders (occurrence of either condition means the issuer has become non-viable), or (iii) it is probable that the Issuer will become non-viable; then the bonds can be written-down.
If bond can be written-down, full or partial	Partially or fully				
If bond can be written-down, permanent or temporary	Continuously	Continuously	Continuously	Continuously	Continuously
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	There are no any temporary write-up mechanisms.				
Position in subordination hierarchy in case of liquidation (instrument type immediately senior to the instrument)	In priority of receivables, it comes after the senior obligations of the Issuer.	In priority of receivables, it comes after the senior obligations of the Issuer.	In priority of receivables, it comes after the senior obligations of the Issuer.	In priority of receivables, it comes after the senior obligations of the Issuer.	In priority of receivables, it comes after the senior obligations of the Issuer.

In compliance with article number 7 and 8 of Regulation on Bank Capital	Instrument is in compliant with Article 8 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.	Instrument is in compliant with Article 8 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.	Instrument is in compliant with Article 8 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.	Instrument is in compliant with Article 8 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.	Instrument is in compliant with Article 8 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.
Details of incompliances with article number 7 and 8 of Regulation on Bank Capital	Instrument is not in compliant with Article 7 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.	Instrument is not in compliant with Article 7 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.	Instrument is not in compliant with Article 7 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.	Instrument is not in compliant with Article 7 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.	Instrument is not in compliant with Article 7 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.

<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Information about instruments included in total capital calculation</i>					
Issuer	responsAbility SICAV (Lux) acting for its sub-funds responsAbility SICAV (Lux) Micro and SME Finance Leaders responsAbility SICAV (Lux) Financial Inclusion Fund	MultiConcept Fund Management S.A. acting in its own name for responsAbility Global Micro and SME Finance Fund	responsAbility SICAV (Lux) acting for its sub-funds responsAbility SICAV (Lux) Micro and SME Finance Leaders responsAbility SICAV (Lux) Financial Inclusion Fund responsAbility SICAV (Lux) Micro and SME Finance Debt Fund	MultiConcept Fund Management S.A. acting in its own name for responsAbility Global Micro and SME Finance Fund	Black Sea Trade and Development Bank	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Identifier (CUSIP, ISIN vb.)	LEI:529900S7V25UG37A2Q19 LEI:5299008N49S2T1SWIP98	LEI:529900J0CQ7V9271DC81	LEI:5299008N49S2T1SWIP98 LEI:529900S7V25UG37A2Q19 LEI:529900IHHF9LIQY6AH65	LEI:529900J0CQ7V9271DC81	LEI:529900J7FSFACAGZ5042	LEI:549300HTGDOVDU6OGK19
Governing law (s) of the instrument	The provisions of the Loan Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, without giving effect to any conflicts of law provisions.	The provisions of the Loan Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, without giving effect to any conflicts of law provisions.	The provisions of the Loan Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, without giving effect to any conflicts of law provisions.	The provisions of the Loan Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, without giving effect to any conflicts of law provisions.	The provisions of the Loan Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the England and Wales, without giving effect to any conflicts of law provisions.	The provisions of the Loan Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the England and Wales, without giving effect to any conflicts of law provisions.
<b>Regulatory treatment</b>						
Subject to 10% deduction as of 1/1/2015	No	No	No	No	No	No
Eligible on unconsolidated and /or consolidated basis	Eligible on consolidated basis	Eligible on consolidated basis	Eligible on consolidated basis	Eligible on consolidated basis	Eligible on consolidated basis	Eligible on consolidated basis
Instrument type	Subordinated debt instruments (Loan Agreement)	Subordinated debt instruments (Loan Agreement)	Subordinated debt instruments (Loan Agreement)	Subordinated debt instruments (Loan Agreement)	Subordinated debt instruments (Loan Agreement)	Subordinated debt instruments (Loan Agreement)
Amount recognized in regulatory capital (Currency in TL million, as of most recent reporting date)	166 (31 December 2024: 105)	133 (31 December 2024: 84)	133 (31 December 2024: 84)	232 (31 December 2024: 147)	331 (31 December 2024: 210)	1,657
Nominal value of instrument (TL million)	252 (31 December 2024: 179)	201 (31 December 2024: 143)	201 (31 December 2024: 143)	352 (31 December 2024: 251)	503 (31 December 2024: 359)	2,515
Accounting classification of the instrument	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance date of instrument	28.12.2022	28.12.2022	23.02.2023	23.02.2023	29.05.2024	30.04.2025
Maturity structure of the instrument (demand/time)	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
Original maturity of the instrument	03.01.2029	03.01.2029	28.02.2029	28.02.2029	29.05.2031	16.08.2032
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory (BRSA) approval	-	-	-	-	-	-

Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Interest/dividend payment</i>						
Fixed or floating coupon/dividend payments	Floating	Floating	Floating	Floating	Floating rate	Floating rate
Coupon rate and any related index	EURIBOR 6M + 5%	EURIBOR 6M + 4.95%	EURIBOR 6M + 4.75%			
Existence of any dividend payment restriction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	-	-	-	-	-	-
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noncumulative or cumulative	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convertible into equity shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	-	-	-	-	-	-
If convertible, fully or partially	-	-	-	-	-	-
If convertible, conversion rate	-	-	-	-	-	-
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	-	-	-	-	-	-
If convertible, type of instrument convertible into	-	-	-	-	-	-
If convertible, issuer of instrument to be converted into	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-down feature	-	-	-	-	-	-
If bonds can be written-down, write-down trigger(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-
If bond can be written-down, full or partial	-	-	-	-	-	-
If bond can be written-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	There are no any temporary write-up mechanisms.	There are no any temporary write-up mechanisms.	There are no any temporary write-up mechanisms.	There are no any temporary write-up mechanisms.	There are no any temporary write-up mechanisms.	There are no any temporary write-up mechanisms.

Position in subordination hierarchy in case of liquidation (instrument type immediately senior to the instrument)	In priority of receivables, it comes after the senior obligations of the Issuer.	In priority of receivables, it comes after the senior obligations of the Issuer.	In priority of receivables, it comes after the senior obligations of the Issuer.	In priority of receivables, it comes after the senior obligations of the Issuer.	In priority of receivables, it comes after the senior obligations of the Issuer.	In priority of receivables, it comes after the senior obligations of the Issuer.
In compliance with article number 7 and 8 of Regulation on Bank Capital	Instrument is in compliant with Article 8 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.	Instrument is in compliant with Article 8 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.	Instrument is in compliant with Article 8 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.	Instrument is in compliant with Article 8 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.	Instrument is in compliant with Article 8 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.	Instrument is in compliant with Article 8 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.
Details of incompliances with article number 7 and 8 of Regulation on Bank Capital	Instrument is not in compliant with Article 7 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.	Instrument is not in compliant with Article 7 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.	Instrument is not in compliant with Article 7 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.	Instrument is not in compliant with Article 7 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.	Instrument is not in compliant with Article 7 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.	Instrument is not in compliant with Article 7 of the Regulation on Bank Capital.

#### 4.1.3 Reconciliation of capital items to balance sheet

<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Carrying value</i>	<i>Amount of correction</i>	<i>Value of the capital report</i>	<i>Explanation of differences</i>
Paid-in Capital	4,200,000	772,554	4,972,554	Inflation adjustments included in Paid-in Capital according to Regulation's Temporary Article 1
Capital Reserves	784,434	(772,554)	11,880	Inflation adjustments included in Paid-in Capital according to Regulation's Temporary Article 1
<i>Other Capital Reserves</i>	<i>772,554</i>	<i>(772,554)</i>	-	Inflation adjustments included in Paid-in Capital according to Regulation's Temporary Article 1
<i>Bonus Shares of Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures</i>	-	-	-	
<i>Share Premium</i>	<i>11,880</i>	-	<i>11,880</i>	
Other Comprehensive Income/Expenses in Shareholders' Equity as per Turkish Account Standards	68,118,051	1,257,651	69,375,702	Items not included in the calculation as per Regulation's Article 9-1-f and Gain on sale of associate/subsidiaries' shares and real estate classified as different in the value of the capital report
<i>Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not to be Recycled to Profit/Loss</i>	<i>33,611,818</i>	-	<i>33,611,818</i>	
<i>Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items to be Recycled to Profit/Loss</i>	<i>34,506,233</i>	<i>1,257,651</i>	<i>35,763,884</i>	Items not included in the calculation as per Regulation's Article 9-1-f
Profit Reserves	261,061,503	-	261,061,503	
Profit or Loss	109,908,872	-	109,908,872	
<i>Prior Periods' Profit/Loss</i>	<i>92,560</i>	-	<i>92,560</i>	
<i>Current Period Net Profit/Loss</i>	<i>109,816,312</i>	-	<i>109,816,312</i>	
Minority Interest	2,563,280	(1,682,868)	880,412	Items are calculated as per Regulation's Article 12
Deductions from Common Equity Tier I Capital (-)	-		8,109,954	Deductions from Common Equity Tier 1 Capital as per the Regulation
<b>Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>	<b>446,636,140</b>		<b>438,100,969</b>	
Subordinated Debts				
Deductions from Tier I Capital (-)			-	Deductions from Tier 1 Capital as per the Regulation
<b>Tier I Capital</b>			<b>438,100,969</b>	
Subordinated Debts			113,003,728	
12 Month ECL (Stage 1) and Lifetime ECL Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)			32,296,071	Stage 1 and Stage 2 expected credit losses added to Tier II Capital as per the Regulation's Article 8
Deductions from Tier II Capital (-)			-	Deductions from Tier II Capital as per the Regulation
<b>Tier II Capital</b>			<b>145,299,799</b>	
Deductions from Total Capital (-)			40,132	Deductions from Capital as per the Regulation
<b>Total</b>			<b>583,360,636</b>	

Within the scope of the measures announced by the BRSA on 21 December 2021, in the case of net valuation differences of the securities classified under "Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income" are negative, these differences are not taken into consideration in capital calculation for capital adequacy ratio.

<i>Prior Period</i>	<i>Carrying value</i>	<i>Amount of correction</i>	<i>Value of the capital report</i>	<i>Explanation of differences</i>
Paid-in Capital	4,200,000	772,554	4,972,554	Inflation adjustments included in Paid-in Capital according to Regulation's Temporary Article 1
Capital Reserves	784,434	(772,554)	11,880	Inflation adjustments included in Paid-in Capital according to Regulation's Temporary Article 1
<i>Other Capital Reserves</i>	772,554	(772,554)	-	Inflation adjustments included in Paid-in Capital according to Regulation's Temporary Article 1
<i>Bonus Shares of Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures</i>	-	-	-	
<i>Share Premium</i>	11,880	-	11,880	
Other Comprehensive Income/Expenses in Shareholders' Equity as per Turkish Account Standards	45,591,011	1,400,555	46,991,566	Items not included in the calculation as per Regulation's Article 9-1-f and Gain on sale of associate/subsidiaries' shares and real estate classified as different in the value of the capital report
<i>Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not to be Recycled to Profit/Loss</i>	24,983,291	-	24,983,291	
<i>Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items to be Recycled to Profit/Loss</i>	20,607,720	1,400,555	22,008,275	Items not included in the calculation as per Regulation's Article 9-1-f
Profit Reserves	187,933,574	-	187,933,574	
Profit or Loss	91,279,430	-	91,279,430	
<i>Prior Periods' Profit/Loss</i>	36,294	-	36,294	
<i>Current Period Net Profit/Loss</i>	91,243,136	-	91,243,136	
Minority Interest	1,620,169	(1,157,647)	462,522	Items are calculated as per Regulation's Article 12
Deductions from Common Equity Tier I Capital (-)	-		4,526,171	Deductions from Common Equity Tier 1 Capital as per the Regulation
<b>Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>	<b>331,408,618</b>		<b>327,125,355</b>	
Subordinated Debts			-	
Deductions from Tier I Capital (-)			-	Deductions from Tier 1 Capital as per the Regulation
<b>Tier I Capital</b>			<b>327,125,355</b>	
Subordinated Debts			53,074,453	
12 Month ECL (Stage 1) and Lifetime ECL Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)			22,182,516	Stage 1 and Stage 2 expected credit losses added to Tier II Capital as per the Regulation's Article 8
Deductions from Tier II Capital (-)			-	Deductions from Tier II Capital as per the Regulation
<b>Tier II Capital</b>			<b>75,256,969</b>	
Deductions from Total Capital (-)			8,779	Deductions from Capital as per the Regulation
<b>Total</b>			<b>402,373,545</b>	

## 4.2 Consolidated credit risk

Credit risk is defined as risks and losses that may occur if the counterparty that the Parent Bank or its consolidated financial affiliates work with, fails to comply with the agreement's requirements and cannot perform its obligations partially or completely on the terms set. In compliance with the legislation, the credit limits are set for the financial position and credit requirements of customers within the authorization limits assigned for Branches, Lending Departments, Executive Vice President responsible of Lending, General Manager, Credit Committee and Board of Directors. The limits are subject to revision if necessary.

The debtors or group of debtors are subject to credit risk limits. Sectoral risk concentrations are reviewed on a monthly basis.

Credit worthiness of debtors is periodically reviewed in compliance with the legislation and in case that the risk level of debtor deteriorates, the credit limits are revised and further collateral is required by risk rating models developed and optimized for this purpose. For unsecured loans, the necessary documentation is gathered in compliance with the legislation.

Geographical concentration of credit customers is reviewed monthly. This is in line with the concentration of industrial and commercial activities in Türkiye.

In accordance with the lending policies, the debtor's creditworthiness is analysed and the adequate collateral is obtained based on the financial position of the company and the type of loan; like cash collateral, bank guarantees, mortgages, pledges, bills and personal or corporate guarantees.

There are control limits on the position held through forwards, options and other similar agreements. Credit risk of such instruments is managed together with the risk from market fluctuations. The risk arising from such instruments are followed up and when necessary, the actions to decrease it are taken.

The liquidated non-cash loans are subject to the same risk weight with the overdue loans.

Foreign trade finance and other interbank credit transactions are performed through widespread correspondents network. Accordingly, limits are assigned to domestic and foreign banks and other financial institutions based on review of their credit worthiness, periodically.

The Parent Bank and its financial affiliates' largest 100 and 200 cash loan customers compose 17.80% (31 December 2024: 18.13%) and 22.96% (31 December 2024: 23.56%) of the total cash loan portfolio except factoring and lease receivables, respectively.

The Parent Bank and its financial affiliates' largest 100 and 200 non-cash loan customers compose 31.49% (31 December 2024: 28.16%) and 42.75% (31 December 2024: 39.52%) of the total non-cash loan portfolio, respectively.

The Parent Bank and its financial affiliates' largest 100 ve 200 cash and non-cash loan customers represent 5.34% (31 December 2024: 5.65%) and 7.42% (31 December 2024: 7.89%) of the total "on and off balance sheet" assets except factoring and lease receivables, respectively.

Stage 1 and Stage 2 expected losses for consolidated credit risk amount to TL 40,443,889 (31 December 2024: TL 40,931,592).

The Parent Bank developed a statistical-based internal default rate model for its credit portfolio of corporate/commercial/medium-size companies. This internal default rate model is used for expected credit loss of the Parent Bank. Risk rating system which has been used for both to determine branch managers' credit authorization limits and in credit assessment process, is also used in default rate model calculations.

The concentration table of the cash and non-cash loans for the Parent Bank according to the risk rating system for its customers defined as corporate, commercial and medium-size enterprises is presented below:

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
	%	%
Above Average	3.30	5.51
Average	22.28	21.55
Below Average	74.42	72.94
<b>Total</b>	100.00	100.00

Exposure Categories	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Risk Amount (*)	Average Risk Amount (**)	Risk Amount (*)	Average Risk Amount (**)
Conditional and unconditional exposures to central governments or central banks	1,162,285,331	1,123,448,827	835,776,045	821,231,532
Conditional and unconditional exposures to regional governments or local authorities	6,756,099	7,840,968	5,910,218	1,747,787
Conditional and unconditional exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial undertakings	768,638	1,286,008	1,135,623	1,725,176
Conditional and unconditional exposures to multilateral development banks	1,208,909	1,414,713	155,375	158,835
Conditional and unconditional exposures to international organisations	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional exposures to banks and brokerage houses	291,386,366	313,695,168	153,398,679	182,816,363
Conditional and unconditional exposures to corporates	1,351,760,921	1,360,607,390	1,046,728,880	945,726,391
Conditional and unconditional retail exposures	1,369,083,174	1,030,493,357	814,878,690	568,520,602
Conditional and unconditional exposures secured by real estate property	176,295,769	152,237,583	106,904,364	88,348,976
Past due items	29,266,567	17,681,217	11,908,500	8,780,484
Items in regulatory high-risk categories	5,673,640	6,191,446	15,660,310	194,047,169
Exposures in the form of bonds secured by mortgages	33,818	2,818	-	-
Securitisation positions	-	-	-	-
Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-
Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings	5,189,582	1,980,708	93,454	179,623
Shares	37,820,057	27,382,250	18,367,139	15,045,153
Other items	167,761,435	146,184,069	114,990,349	95,252,610

(\*) Includes total risk amounts before the effect of credit risk mitigation but after credit conversions.

(\*\*) Average risk amounts are the arithmetical averages of the amounts in monthly reports prepared as per the Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks.

#### 4.2.1 Profile of significant exposures in major regions

Current Period <sup>(*)</sup>	Exposure Categories							Total
	Conditional and unconditional exposures to central governments or central banks	Conditional and unconditional exposures to banks and brokerage houses	Conditional and unconditional exposures to corporates	Conditional and unconditional retail exposures	Conditional and unconditional exposures secured by real estate property	Past due receivables	Other	
Domestic	901,667,157	124,602,205	1,138,972,873	1,307,866,164	156,730,056	28,937,558	178,818,151	3,837,594,164
European Union (EU) Countries	254,360,634	68,303,511	72,676,503	58,507,176	19,462,985	303,736	7,276,541	480,891,086
OECD Countries <sup>(**)</sup>	634,682	50,683,539	37,686,716	95,703	49,980	1,083	582,694	89,734,397
Off-Shore Banking Regions	-	334,397	17,710,121	7,936	1,634	2	98	18,054,188
USA, Canada	-	36,686,328	10,581,481	89,956	16,106	598	638,837	48,013,306
Other Countries	5,622,858	9,315,140	28,351,902	2,516,239	35,008	23,590	75,799	45,940,536
Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint –Ventures	-	1,461,246	45,781,325	-	-	-	37,820,058	85,062,629
Unallocated Assets/Liabilities <sup>(***)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,162,285,331</b>	<b>291,386,366</b>	<b>1,351,760,921</b>	<b>1,369,083,174</b>	<b>176,295,769</b>	<b>29,266,567</b>	<b>225,212,178</b>	<b>4,605,290,306</b>

(\*) Includes risk amounts before the effect of credit risk mitigation but after the credit conversion.

(\*\*) Includes OECD countries other than EU countries, USA and Canada.

(\*\*\*) Includes assets and liability items that cannot be allocated on a consistent basis

Prior Period <sup>(*)</sup>	Exposure Categories							Total
	Conditional and unconditional exposures to central governments or central banks	Conditional and unconditional exposures to banks and brokerage houses	Conditional and unconditional exposures to corporates	Conditional and unconditional retail exposures	Conditional and unconditional exposures secured by real estate property	Past due receivables	Other	
Domestic	641,342,457	70,464,621	913,540,291	783,634,016	102,939,395	11,633,143	131,210,377	2,654,764,300
European Union (EU) Countries	184,520,400	30,479,956	84,190,640	29,475,064	3,862,295	224,305	6,241,140	338,993,800
OECD Countries <sup>(**)</sup>	277,206	37,031,614	16,717,580	76,407	55,671	616	274,748	54,433,842
Off-Shore Banking Regions	-	82,125	8,612,477	4,657	4,763	-	157	8,704,179
USA, Canada	257,178	12,002,461	7,404,631	83,449	19,671	118	37	19,767,545
Other Countries	9,378,804	2,785,511	15,574,976	1,605,097	22,569	50,318	218,870	29,636,145
Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint –Ventures	-	552,391	688,285	-	-	-	18,367,139	19,607,815
Unallocated Assets/Liabilities <sup>(***)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>835,776,045</b>	<b>153,398,679</b>	<b>1,046,728,880</b>	<b>814,878,690</b>	<b>106,904,364</b>	<b>11,908,500</b>	<b>156,312,468</b>	<b>3,125,907,626</b>

(\*) Includes risk amounts before the effect of credit risk mitigation but after the credit conversion.

(\*\*) Includes OECD countries other than EU countries, USA and Canada.

(\*\*\*) Includes assets and liability items that cannot be allocated on a consistent basis

**4.2.2 Risk profile by sectors or counterparties**

<i>Current Period</i> (*)	Exposure Categories																	TL	FC	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
<b>Agriculture</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,252,549	4,596,892	971,307	86,930	209,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,403,736	23,713,400	36,117,136
<i>Farming and Stockbreeding</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,609,868	2,943,762	641,610	72,032	200,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,666,952	20,800,879	29,467,831
<i>Forestry</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,946,890	1,395,038	264,969	13,845	8,752	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,435,534	1,193,960	3,629,494
<i>Fishery</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,695,791	258,092	64,728	1,053	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,301,250	1,718,561	3,019,811
<b>Manufacturing</b>	-	-	13	-	-	-	532,771,150	96,834,587	22,445,043	4,461,639	1,323,107	-	-	-	-	-	-	290,032,902	367,802,637	657,835,539
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,741,111	1,914,310	483,845	24,635	2,211	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,937,868	18,228,244	27,166,112
<i>Production</i>	-	-	13	-	-	-	429,096,590	94,056,210	21,105,643	4,426,900	1,295,887	-	-	-	-	-	-	264,558,395	285,422,848	549,981,243
<i>Electricity, Gas and Water</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,933,449	864,067	855,555	10,104	25,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,536,639	64,151,545	80,688,184
<b>Construction</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,002,449	22,743,596	3,694,689	971,441	986,541	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,289,691	47,109,025	107,398,716
<b>Services</b>	985,117	-	73,648	1,208,905	-	267,357,928	537,331,030	1,123,706,341	124,160,556	21,328,171	2,837,854	33,818	-	-	4,264,518	226,798	-	1,689,650,656	393,864,028	2,083,514,684
<i>Wholesale and Retail Trade</i>	-	-	11	-	-	-	252,967,603	996,189,724	94,293,357	19,248,420	1,830,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,259,512,766	105,017,041	1,364,529,807
<i>Accommodation and Dining</i>	-	-	12,012	-	-	-	46,550,708	26,588,450	14,852,572	393,923	104,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,523,542	39,978,793	88,502,335
<i>Transportation and Telecommunication</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,931,729	49,241,627	4,424,103	733,178	105,732	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,416,438	54,019,931	133,436,369
<i>Financial Institutions</i>	983,718	-	-	1,208,905	-	267,357,928	89,120,571	2,500,557	424,514	31,035	78,791	33,818	-	-	4,264,518	226,798	-	198,440,535	167,790,618	366,231,153
<i>Real Estate and Rental Services</i>	-	-	49,241	-	-	-	56,526,263	40,456,733	8,494,839	758,334	696,442	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,685,619	22,296,233	106,981,852
<i>Professional Services</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,419	8,721	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,140	36,140
<i>Educational Services</i>	-	-	960	-	-	-	1,507,791	3,006,279	535,336	26,745	10,811	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,659,665	428,257	5,087,922
<i>Health and Social Services</i>	1,399	-	11,424	-	-	-	11,726,365	5,695,552	1,127,114	136,536	10,716	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,412,091	4,297,015	18,709,106
<b>Others</b>	1,161,300,214	6,756,099	694,977	4	-	24,028,438	172,403,743	121,201,758	25,024,174	2,418,386	316,680	-	-	925,064	37,593,259	167,761,435	-	1,028,949,686	691,474,545	1,720,424,231
<b>Total</b>	1,162,285,331	6,756,099	768,638	1,208,909	-	291,386,366	1,351,760,921	1,369,083,174	176,295,769	29,266,567	5,673,640	33,818	-	-	5,189,582	37,820,057	167,761,435	3,081,326,671	1,523,963,635	4,605,290,306

**Türkiye Garanti Bankası AŞ and Its Financial Subsidiaries**

Consolidated Financial Report as of and  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2025  
(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

*Convenience Translation of Financial Statements  
and Related Disclosures and Footnotes  
Originally Issued in Turkish*

<i>Prior Period</i> (*)	Exposure Categories																	TL	FC	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
<b>Agriculture</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,849,564	2,653,547	899,167	32,360	227,515	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,514,260	17,147,893	24,662,153
Farming and Stockbreeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,692,938	1,805,230	601,514	28,616	225,886	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,898,692	15,455,492	20,354,184
Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,258,916	715,371	219,049	3,648	1,401	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,529,262	669,123	2,198,385
Fishery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,897,710	132,946	78,604	96	228	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,086,306	1,023,278	2,109,584
<b>Manufacturing</b>	-	503,408	35,382	-	-	-	400,550,497	48,943,294	15,635,822	601,733	1,543,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	227,912,826	239,900,985	467,813,811
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,703,057	1,118,512	392,219	4,330	3,629	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,053,563	13,168,184	20,221,747
Production	-	-	32	-	-	-	325,229,283	47,385,711	14,582,278	593,229	655,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	197,668,106	190,778,396	388,446,502
Electricity, Gas and Water	-	503,408	35,350	-	-	-	56,618,157	439,071	661,325	4,174	884,077	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,191,157	35,954,405	59,145,562
<b>Construction</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,734,338	13,291,728	2,665,129	585,257	1,083,069	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,442,903	33,916,618	77,359,521
<b>Services</b>	612,190	-	31,807	155,358	-	131,912,580	448,871,327	681,794,774	78,783,083	7,680,413	12,391,772	-	-	-	-	327,137	-	1,079,161,596	283,398,845	1,362,560,441
Wholesale and Retail Trade	-	-	170	-	-	38,400	209,284,329	618,466,272	60,356,413	6,920,879	11,886,801	-	-	-	-	-	-	830,224,184	76,729,080	906,953,264
Accommodation and Dining	-	-	149	-	-	-	31,466,200	13,628,179	9,616,221	147,163	88,628	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,793,516	25,153,024	54,946,540
Transportation and	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,496,890	25,812,706	2,670,308	264,531	132,091	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,866,702	43,509,824	93,376,526
Financial Institutions	611,263	-	-	155,358	-	131,874,180	75,034,869	1,261,527	221,617	971	149,385	-	-	-	-	327,137	-	96,529,264	113,107,043	209,636,307
Real Estate and Rental Services	94	-	30,968	-	-	-	57,864,359	18,168,611	5,088,138	338,063	123,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,838,916	20,775,166	81,614,082
Professional Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,090	2,343	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,433	22,433
Educational Services	-	-	210	-	-	-	1,304,363	1,518,919	343,721	3,650	5,252	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,806,913	369,202	3,176,115
Health and Social Services	833	-	310	-	-	-	9,420,317	2,918,470	484,322	5,156	5,766	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,102,101	3,733,073	12,835,174
<b>Others</b>	835,163,855	5,406,810	1,068,434	17	-	21,486,099	116,723,154	68,195,347	8,921,163	3,008,737	414,279	-	-	-	93,454	18,040,002	114,990,349	744,454,702	449,056,998	1,193,511,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>835,776,045</b>	<b>5,910,218</b>	<b>1,135,623</b>	<b>155,375</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>153,398,679</b>	<b>1,046,728,880</b>	<b>814,878,690</b>	<b>106,904,364</b>	<b>11,908,500</b>	<b>15,660,310</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>93,454</b>	<b>18,367,139</b>	<b>114,990,349</b>	<b>2,102,486,287</b>	<b>1,023,421,339</b>	<b>3,125,907,626</b>

- 1- Conditional and unconditional exposures to central governments or central banks
- 2- Conditional and unconditional exposures to regional governments or local authorities
- 3- Conditional and unconditional exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial undertakings
- 4- Conditional and unconditional exposures to multilateral development banks
- 5- Conditional and unconditional exposures to international organisations
- 6- Conditional and unconditional exposures to banks and brokerage houses
- 7- Conditional and unconditional exposures to corporates
- 8- Conditional and unconditional retail exposures
- 9- Conditional and unconditional exposures secured by real estate property
- 10- Past due receivables
- 11- Receivables in regulatory high-risk categories
- 12- Exposures in the form of bonds secured by mortgages
- 13- Securitisation positions
- 14- Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates
- 15- Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings
- 16- Shares
- 17- Other receivables

(\*) Includes risk amounts before the effect of credit risk mitigation but after the credit conversions.

#### 4.2.3 Analysis of maturity-bearing exposures according to remaining maturities

Current Period		Term To Maturity					Demand	Total
		Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 1 Year		
Exposure Categories (*)								
1	Conditional and unconditional exposures to central governments or central banks	447,984,004	5,058,508	12,319,527	39,618,979	393,335,469	263,968,844	1,162,285,331
2	Conditional and unconditional exposures to regional governments or local authorities	918	1,758	966,067	800,605	4,951,053	35,698	6,756,099
3	Conditional and unconditional exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial undertakings	28,637	71,631	20,005	16,644	527,035	104,686	768,638
4	Conditional and unconditional exposures to multilateral development banks	491,929	-	231,615	450,612	34,748	5	1,208,909
5	Conditional and unconditional exposures to international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Conditional and unconditional exposures to banks and brokerage houses	112,966,247	40,389,026	22,075,908	34,059,988	28,207,745	53,687,452	291,386,366
7	Conditional and unconditional exposures to corporates	130,969,828	156,122,651	156,977,866	278,412,574	538,552,626	90,725,376	1,351,760,921
8	Conditional and unconditional retail exposures	189,756,473	120,053,675	59,356,939	152,690,641	361,282,587	485,942,859	1,369,083,174
9	Conditional and unconditional exposures secured by real estate property	2,593,525	5,875,116	8,928,258	15,692,412	139,214,097	3,992,361	176,295,769
10	Past due items	-	-	-	-	-	29,266,567	29,266,567
11	Items in regulatory high-risk categories	754,349	520,993	578,337	319,877	1,840,676	1,659,408	5,673,640
12	Exposures in the form of bonds secured by mortgages	-	33,818	-	-	-	-	33,818
13	Securitisation positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	4,264,518	925,064	5,189,582
16	Shares	-	-	-	-	-	37,820,057	37,820,057
17	Other items	261,597	6,992,811	-	-	-	160,507,027	167,761,435
	<b>Total</b>	<b>885,807,507</b>	<b>335,119,987</b>	<b>261,454,522</b>	<b>522,062,332</b>	<b>1,472,210,554</b>	<b>1,128,635,404</b>	<b>4,605,290,306</b>

(\*) Includes risk amounts before the effect of credit risk mitigation but after the credit conversions.

Prior Period		Term To Maturity					Demand	Total
		Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 1 Year		
Exposure Categories (*)								
1	Conditional and unconditional exposures to central governments or central banks	339,004,198	8,946,380	25,831,786	13,431,498	323,352,150	125,210,033	835,776,045
2	Conditional and unconditional exposures to regional governments or local authorities	972	7,267	14,409	22,552	5,865,018	-	5,910,218
3	Conditional and unconditional exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial undertakings	30,170	189	34,505	477,486	555,824	37,449	1,135,623
4	Conditional and unconditional exposures to multilateral development banks	-	22,833	-	6,975	125,550	17	155,375
5	Conditional and unconditional exposures to international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Conditional and unconditional exposures to banks and brokerage houses	78,784,893	7,881,084	13,878,454	16,090,410	14,399,295	22,364,543	153,398,679
7	Conditional and unconditional exposures to corporates	112,920,124	123,179,172	125,774,188	207,919,887	420,624,471	56,311,038	1,046,728,880
8	Conditional and unconditional retail exposures	115,239,844	82,004,334	44,929,667	112,072,973	157,837,877	302,793,995	814,878,690
9	Conditional and unconditional exposures secured by real estate property	1,669,576	4,011,556	5,938,791	10,758,505	81,891,258	2,634,678	106,904,364
10	Past due items	258	34	-	-	1,039	11,907,169	11,908,500
11	Items in regulatory high-risk categories	1,482,574	255,593	355,597	168,086	1,156,106	12,242,354	15,660,310
12	Exposures in the form of bonds secured by mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Securitisation positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	93,454	93,454
16	Shares	-	-	-	-	-	18,367,139	18,367,139
17	Other items	220,901	6,047,114	-	-	-	108,722,334	114,990,349
	<b>Total</b>	<b>649,353,510</b>	<b>232,355,556</b>	<b>216,757,397</b>	<b>360,948,372</b>	<b>1,005,808,588</b>	<b>660,684,203</b>	<b>3,125,907,626</b>

(\*) Includes risk amounts before the effect of credit risk mitigation but after the credit conversions.

#### 4.2.4 Exposure categories

An international rating firm, Fitch Ratings' external risk ratings are used to determine the risk weight of the risk categories as per the Article 6 of the "Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks".

The international risk ratings are used for the exposures to central governments and central banks, whereas for central governments and central banks that are not rated by Fitch Ratings, the published country ratings as announced by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) are used.

According to capital adequacy regulations, Fitch Ratings International Ratings and JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş.'s national ratings are taken into consideration in determining the risk weights for the risk classes of receivables from banks and brokerage houses and corporate receivables. In accordance with the BRSA decision dated 21 February 2020 and numbered 8875, the national ratings announced by JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş. are used for the risk weights of domestic banks, intermediary institutions and corporate TL receivables. Where the counterparties are domestic, the related exposures are included in the calculation of capital adequacy as unrated.

Fitch Ratings' risk ratings as per the credit quality grades and the risk weights according to exposure categories are presented below:

Credit Quality Grade	Fitch Ratings Long Term Credit Rating	Exposure Categories			
		Exposures to Central Governments or Central Banks	Exposures to Banks and Brokerage Houses		Exposures to Corporates
			Exposures with Original Maturities Less Than 3 Months	Exposures with Original Maturities More Than 3 Months	
1	AAA to AA-	0%	20%	20%	20%
2	A+ to A-	20%	20%	50%	50%
3	BBB+ to BBB-	50%	20%	50%	100%
4	BB+ to BB-	100%	50%	100%	100%
5	B+ to B-	100%	50%	100%	150%
6	CCC+ and below	150%	150%	150%	150%

#### 4.2.5 Exposures by risk weights

Current Period (*)	0%	2%	10%	20%	25%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	250%	Others	Deductions from Equity
<b>Risk Weights</b>													
Exposures before Credit Risk Mitigation	1,138,729,471	548,547	10,676,926	256,844,864	-	98,494,731	298,755,353	1,368,376,291	1,319,451,717	4,318,033	-	1,244	5,134,348
Exposures after Credit Risk Mitigation	1,140,586,597	548,546	10,676,926	246,255,644	-	98,467,140	275,438,594	1,359,107,597	1,311,757,644	4,251,633	-	1,244	5,134,348

(\*) Excluding counterparty credit risk and securities positions

Prior Period (*)	0%	2%	10%	20%	25%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	250%	Others	Deductions from Equity
<b>Risk Weights</b>													
Exposures before Credit Risk Mitigation	806,199,827	343,889	-	180,099,419	7,570,375	54,631,856	207,367,475	814,751,650	990,802,677	13,132,658	-	1,472,617	4,369,304
Exposures after Credit Risk Mitigation	807,804,116	343,888	-	165,689,868	7,570,375	54,607,936	192,147,492	806,428,807	966,770,048	13,124,725	-	1,472,529	4,369,304

(\*) Excluding counterparty credit risk and securities positions

#### 4.2.6 Information by major sectors and type of counterparties

Financial assets are assessed in 3 stages based on TFRS 9 as explained in accounting policy note 3.8.1 “Calculation of expected credit losses”. In this respect, the life time expected credit losses are recognized for impaired loans (Stage 3) and the probability of default is considered to be 100%.

When the loan is not under default yet, but there is a significant increase in the credit risk since origination date, the life time expected credit losses are calculated for these loans (Stage 2).

Regarding the remaining financial assets within the scope of TFRS 9, the 12-month estimated probability of default is calculated and the loss allowance for these loans (Stage 1) is measured at an amount equal to 12-month (after the reporting date) expected credit losses.

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Loans</b>		<i>TFRS 9 Expected Credit Losses</i>
	<i>Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)</i>	<i>Defaulted (Stage 3)</i>	
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>1,083,662</b>	<b>818,503</b>	<b>543,229</b>
Farming and Stockbreeding	753,428	732,244	427,961
Forestry	285,495	72,199	98,716
Fishery	44,739	14,060	16,552
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>62,163,211</b>	<b>12,654,532</b>	<b>11,556,324</b>
Mining and Quarrying	2,460,191	84,530	189,941
Production	50,462,879	12,387,662	10,965,845
Electricity, Gas and Water	9,240,141	182,340	400,538
<b>Construction</b>	<b>11,717,752</b>	<b>6,522,548</b>	<b>4,827,625</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>95,559,466</b>	<b>20,342,256</b>	<b>18,903,864</b>
Wholesale and Retail Trade	47,120,164	12,476,087	9,660,104
Accommodation and Dining	8,822,223	1,657,497	1,647,069
Transportation and Telecommunication	13,598,795	2,877,627	2,812,552
Financial Institutions	1,700,446	252,365	132,357
Real Estate and Rental Services	21,686,429	2,577,036	4,223,437
Professional Services	558,764	65,725	70,613
Educational Services	705,470	112,447	94,148
Health and Social Services	1,367,175	323,472	263,584
<b>Others</b>	<b>229,279,281</b>	<b>52,074,390</b>	<b>48,027,011</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>399,803,372</b>	<b>92,412,229</b>	<b>83,858,053</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Loans</b>		<i>TFRS 9 Expected Credit Losses</i>
	<i>Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)</i>	<i>Defaulted (Stage 3)</i>	
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>656,175</b>	<b>549,925</b>	<b>374,936</b>
Farming and Stockbreeding	329,723	516,985	303,136
Forestry	233,650	24,032	60,152
Fishery	92,802	8,908	11,648
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>34,335,990</b>	<b>3,315,373</b>	<b>4,906,074</b>
Mining and Quarrying	1,078,844	23,410	106,055
Production	28,537,449	3,158,591	3,983,007
Electricity, Gas and Water	4,719,697	133,372	817,012
<b>Construction</b>	<b>13,038,947</b>	<b>5,015,813</b>	<b>4,646,734</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>74,713,749</b>	<b>8,081,165</b>	<b>16,125,564</b>
Wholesale and Retail Trade	23,795,136	3,923,350	3,789,710
Accommodation and Dining	3,518,884	803,620	748,353
Transportation and Telecommunication	7,912,203	1,933,822	2,045,153
Financial Institutions	8,450,976	144,647	157,956
Real Estate and Rental Services	29,865,775	1,134,830	9,235,195
Professional Services	212,194	34,255	44,254
Educational Services	364,895	57,835	55,145
Health and Social Services	593,686	48,806	49,798
<b>Others</b>	<b>153,242,637</b>	<b>26,293,144</b>	<b>30,860,653</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>275,987,498</b>	<b>43,255,420</b>	<b>56,913,961</b>

#### 4.2.7 Movements in value adjustments and provisions

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>Provision for Period</b>	<b>Provision Reversals</b>	<b>Other Adjustments(*)</b>	<b>Closing Balance</b>
Stage 3 Provisions	28,878,500	52,339,681	(13,800,380)	(9,564,059)	57,853,742
Stage 1 and Stage 2 Provisions	40,883,684	76,404,645	(77,180,856)	305,716	40,413,189

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>Provision for Period</b>	<b>Provision Reversals</b>	<b>Other Adjustments(*)</b>	<b>Closing Balance</b>
Stage 3 Provisions	21,392,148	28,476,357	(10,653,459)	(10,336,546)	28,878,500
Stage 1 and Stage 2 Provisions	43,492,458	68,428,173	(71,114,366)	77,419	40,883,684

(\*) Includes also foreign exchange losses and transfers.

**4.2.8 Exposures subject to countercyclical capital buffer**

<i>Current Period</i> Country	RWAs of Banking Book for Private Sector Lending	RWAs of Trading Book	Total
Türkiye	2,065,574,859	2,749,777	2,068,324,636
Romania	88,439,462	-	88,439,462
Switzerland	35,773,949	-	35,773,949
United Kingdom	40,847,191	-	40,847,191
the Netherlands	9,887,176	46,612	9,933,788
Germany	6,599,025	-	6,599,025
United States of America	10,432,481	1,021	10,433,502
NCTR	10,831,134	-	10,831,134
France	6,587,806	-	6,587,806
Other	47,195,482	6,282	47,201,764
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,322,168,565</b>	<b>2,803,692</b>	<b>2,324,972,257</b>

<i>Prior Period</i> Country	RWAs of Banking Book for Private Sector Lending	RWAs of Trading Book	Total
Türkiye	1,437,069,178	2,253,582	1,439,322,760
Romania	63,868,078	-	63,868,078
Switzerland	16,095,241	-	16,095,241
United Kingdom	17,481,131	16,740	17,497,871
the Netherlands	4,639,763	-	4,639,763
Germany	6,690,041	-	6,690,041
United States of America	7,357,089	-	7,357,089
NCTR	3,556,032	-	3,556,032
France	4,492,501	-	4,492,501
Other	32,430,512	4,002	32,434,514
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,593,679,566</b>	<b>2,274,324</b>	<b>1,595,953,890</b>

### 4.3 Consolidated currency risk

Foreign currency open position limit is set in compliance with the legal standard ratio of net foreign currency position. As of 31 December 2025, the Parent Bank and its financial subsidiaries' net 'on balance sheet' foreign currency short position amounts to TL 174,162,216 (31 December 2024: TL 16,953,617 short position), net 'off-balance sheet' foreign currency long position amounts to TL 208,287,140 (31 December 2024: TL 44,913,219 long position), while net foreign currency long position amounts to TL 34,124,924 (31 December 2024: TL 27,959,602 long position).

The foreign currency position risk is measured by "standard method" and "value-at-risk (VaR) model". Measurements by standard method are carried out monthly, whereas measurements by VaR are done daily for the Parent Bank. The foreign currency exchange risk is managed through transaction, dealer, desk and stop-loss limits approved by the Board of Directors for the trading portfolio beside the foreign currency net position standard ratio and the VaR limit.

The Parent Bank's valuation rates at the date of balance sheet and for the last five working days of the period announced by the Parent Bank in TL are as follows:

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>EURO</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>EURO</b>	<b>USD</b>
<b>The Parent Bank's foreign currency purchase</b>	50.3070	42.8860	35.8470	34.5480
<u>Exchange rates for the working days before balance sheet date:</u>				
Working day 1	50.4690	42.9050	35.9710	34.5700
Working day 2	50.4440	42.8060	35.8370	34.3720
Working day 3	50.4490	42.8100	35.7480	34.3740
Working day 4	50.4310	42.8070	35.9420	34.5180
Working day 5	50.3600	42.7900	35.8390	34.4490

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>EURO</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>EURO</b>	<b>USD</b>
<b>Last 30-days arithmetical average rate</b>	49.9795	42.6348	35.8166	34.1998

*The Bank's consolidated currency risk*

	EUR	USD	Other FCs	Total
<b>Current Period</b>				
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash (Cash on Hand, Money in Transit, Purchased Cheques) and Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye	61,604,153	96,073,302	120,300,842	277,978,297
Banks	251,234,338	54,042,932	32,711,984	337,989,254
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	237,408	6,832,985	-	7,070,393
Money Market Placements	4,846,761	10,170,250	-	15,017,011
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	62,293,269	35,595,305	1,189,820	99,078,394
Loans (*)	593,645,834	350,704,537	91,819,765	1,036,170,136
Investments in Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures	33,672	-	520,709	554,381
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	11,156,938	66,478,663	40,105,349	117,740,950
Derivative Financial Assets Held for Hedging Purpose	690,022	1,215,809	25,190	1,931,021
Tangible Assets	1,628,739	2,156	1,022,890	2,653,785
Intangible Assets	609,067	-	707,219	1,316,286
Other Assets (**)	(5,792,210)	2,857,386	(1,691,522)	(4,626,346)
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>982,187,991</b>	<b>623,973,325</b>	<b>286,712,246</b>	<b>1,892,873,562</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Bank Deposits	1,765,067	279,827	151,991	2,196,885
Foreign Currency Deposits	548,120,753	532,685,610	153,660,634	1,234,466,997
Money Market Funds	-	20,630,931	306	20,631,237
Other Fundings	52,628,606	33,254,908	1,246,659	87,130,173
Securities Issued (***)	41,434,883	327,612,232	7,863,802	376,910,917
Miscellaneous Payables	10,636,075	17,905,412	912,263	29,453,750
Derivative Financial Liabilities Held for Hedging Purpose Management	53,796	82,950	71,857	208,603
Other Liabilities (****)	9,475,799	8,590,964	297,970,453	316,037,216
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>664,114,979</b>	<b>941,042,834</b>	<b>461,877,965</b>	<b>2,067,035,778</b>
<b>Net 'On Balance Sheet' Position</b>	<b>318,073,012</b>	<b>(317,069,509)</b>	<b>(175,165,719)</b>	<b>(174,162,216)</b>
<b>Net 'Off-Balance Sheet' Position</b>	<b>(294,427,666)</b>	<b>305,484,534</b>	<b>197,230,272</b>	<b>208,287,140</b>
Derivative Assets	66,692,542	532,429,308	221,955,626	821,077,476
Derivative Liabilities	361,120,208	226,944,774	24,725,354	612,790,336
Non-Cash Loans	-	-	-	-
<b>Prior Period</b>				
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>570,429,820</b>	<b>447,871,119</b>	<b>144,230,531</b>	<b>1,162,531,470</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>405,012,354</b>	<b>561,020,023</b>	<b>213,452,710</b>	<b>1,179,485,087</b>
<b>Net 'On Balance Sheet' Position</b>	<b>165,417,466</b>	<b>(113,148,904)</b>	<b>(69,222,179)</b>	<b>(16,953,617)</b>
<b>Net 'Off-Balance Sheet' Position</b>	<b>(151,454,121)</b>	<b>112,940,395</b>	<b>83,426,945</b>	<b>44,913,219</b>
Derivative Assets	30,531,708	243,402,507	111,946,123	385,880,338
Derivative Liabilities	181,985,829	130,462,112	28,519,178	340,967,119
Non-Cash Loans	-	-	-	-

(\*) The foreign currency-indexed loans amounting TL 69,846 (31 December 2024: TL 231,873) included under TL loans in the accompanying consolidated financial statements are presented above under the related foreign currency code.

(\*\*) Includes expected credit losses in accordance with TFRS 9.

(\*\*\*) Includes securities issued as subordinated loan presented under subordinated debts and financial liabilities measured at FVTPL in the balance sheet

(\*\*\*\*) Other liabilities include gold deposits of TL 295,906,124 (31 December 2024: TL 113,914,539).

#### 4.4 Consolidated interest rate risk

The interest rate risk resulting from balance sheet maturity mismatch presents the possible losses that may arise due to the changes in interest rates of interest sensitive assets and liabilities in the on- and off-balance sheet. Interest sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items is evaluated during the Weekly Assessment Committee and Assets-Liabilities Committee meetings taking into consideration the developments in market conditions.

The Bank's interest rate risk is measured by using, economic value, economic capital, net interest income, income at risk, market price sensitivity of marketable securities portfolio, duration-gap and sensitivity analysis.

The results are supported by the sensitivity and scenario analysis performed periodically against the possible instabilities in the markets. Furthermore, the interest rate risk is monitored according to the limits approved by the Board of Directors.

##### 4.4.1 Interest rate sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off balance sheet items (based on repricing dates)

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Up to 1 Month</b>	<b>1-3 Months</b>	<b>3-12 Months</b>	<b>1-5 Years</b>	<b>5 Years and Over</b>	<b>Non-Interest Bearing (*)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash (Cash on Hand, Money in Transit, Purchased Cheques) and Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye	240,296,514	-	-	-	-	395,570,086	635,866,600
Banks	261,653,420	565,985	367,074	178,681	-	89,792,730	352,557,890
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	2,653,838	1,754,173	1,016,276	2,816,818	840,242	6,672,406	15,753,753
Money Market Placements	10,044,927	7,605,835	-	-	-	20,256	17,671,018
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	22,727,100	6,599,527	61,651,690	58,154,671	23,547,937	43,001,000	215,681,925
Loans	1,095,746,720	303,040,201	651,031,427	476,510,295	190,494,055	93,866,390	2,810,689,088
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	37,962,538	2,129,883	35,882,326	115,296,281	57,929,830	69,467,059	318,667,917
Other Assets (**)	73,269	787,790	223,680	282,178	1,593	179,516,979	180,885,489
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,671,158,326</b>	<b>322,483,394</b>	<b>750,172,473</b>	<b>653,238,924</b>	<b>272,813,657</b>	<b>877,906,906</b>	<b>4,547,773,680</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Bank Deposits	4,232,371	-	-	41,157	-	1,863,352	6,136,880
Other Deposits	1,340,858,296	408,233,493	260,588,526	25,429,814	2,163	1,108,784,405	3,143,896,697
Money Market Funds	51,226,594	16,787,306	18,076,005	10,437	-	1,397,851	87,498,193
Miscellaneous Payables	535,870	385,754	-	-	-	212,586,060	213,507,684
Securities Issued (***)	77,840,087	20,134,956	95,409,928	69,498,087	105,071,419	8,956,766	376,911,243
Other Fundings	26,063,361	11,976,699	34,745,641	32,545,470	5,158,343	446,988	110,936,502
Other Liabilities	157,543	417,906	1,116,503	2,991,946	487,248	603,715,335	608,886,481
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1,500,914,122</b>	<b>457,936,114</b>	<b>409,936,603</b>	<b>130,516,911</b>	<b>110,719,173</b>	<b>1,937,750,757</b>	<b>4,547,773,680</b>
<b>On Balance Sheet Long Position</b>	<b>170,244,204</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>340,235,870</b>	<b>522,722,013</b>	<b>162,094,484</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,195,296,571</b>
<b>On Balance Sheet Short Position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(135,452,720)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,059,843,851)</b>	<b>(1,195,296,571)</b>
<b>Off-Balance Sheet Long Position</b>	<b>106,283,229</b>	<b>99,706,680</b>	<b>112,642,102</b>	<b>161,173,987</b>	<b>28,166,144</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>507,972,142</b>
<b>Off-Balance Sheet Short Position</b>	<b>(126,493,476)</b>	<b>(107,857,480)</b>	<b>(126,797,553)</b>	<b>(119,605,115)</b>	<b>(31,009,008)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(511,762,632)</b>
<b>Total Position</b>	<b>150,033,957</b>	<b>(143,603,520)</b>	<b>326,080,419</b>	<b>564,290,885</b>	<b>159,251,620</b>	<b>(1,059,843,851)</b>	<b>(3,790,490)</b>

(\*) Interest accruals are included in non-interest bearing column.

(\*\*) Includes expected credit losses in accordance with TFRS 9.

(\*\*\*) Includes securities issued having qualification of subordinated loan presented under subordinated debts and financial liabilities measured at FVTPL in the balance sheet.

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Up to 1 Month</b>	<b>1-3 Months</b>	<b>3-12 Months</b>	<b>1-5 Years</b>	<b>5 Years and Over</b>	<b>Non-Interest Bearing (*)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash (Cash on Hand, Money in Transit, Purchased Cheques) and Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye	174,310,665	-	-	-	-	189,149,954	363,460,619
Banks	200,188,697	338,164	765,995	81,865	-	37,991,301	239,366,022
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	259,525	2,299,348	1,733,356	5,787,461	949,522	1,097,631	12,126,843
Money Market Placements	20,294,285	-	-	-	-	47,150	20,341,435
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	16,056,354	5,524,290	25,962,062	27,474,717	24,698,735	39,372,687	139,088,845
Loans	762,531,852	182,339,951	455,424,109	272,989,797	109,075,319	43,600,704	1,825,961,732
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	29,423,293	10,987,064	16,789,168	103,813,391	52,317,413	56,742,116	270,072,445
Other Assets (**)	76,138	648,738	350,039	204,197	-	130,882,326	132,161,438
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,203,140,809</b>	<b>202,137,555</b>	<b>501,024,729</b>	<b>410,351,428</b>	<b>187,040,989</b>	<b>498,883,869</b>	<b>3,002,579,379</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Bank Deposits	55,293,672	-	43,087	-	-	2,655,369	57,992,128
Other Deposits	892,975,401	263,393,740	144,743,242	13,847,086	1,111,221	780,284,824	2,096,355,514
Money Market Funds	41,503,145	1,897,652	2,401,786	-	-	1,080,249	46,882,832
Miscellaneous Payables	1,123,230	79,509	57,075	-	-	131,082,955	132,342,769
Securities Issued (***)	62,010,673	9,533,158	11,461,299	40,656,606	25,911,719	1,765,682	151,339,137
Other Fundings	24,668,657	7,212,679	24,819,051	10,485,790	1,858,334	136,328	69,180,839
Other Liabilities	75,896	181,840	478,448	1,396,701	223,186	446,130,089	448,486,160
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1,077,650,674</b>	<b>282,298,578</b>	<b>184,003,988</b>	<b>66,386,183</b>	<b>29,104,460</b>	<b>1,363,135,496</b>	<b>3,002,579,379</b>
<b>On Balance Sheet Long Position</b>	<b>125,490,135</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>317,020,741</b>	<b>343,965,245</b>	<b>157,936,529</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>944,412,650</b>
<b>On Balance Sheet Short Position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(80,161,023)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(864,251,627)</b>	<b>(944,412,650)</b>
<b>Off-Balance Sheet Long Position</b>	<b>56,988,032</b>	<b>87,132,177</b>	<b>105,594,856</b>	<b>64,747,836</b>	<b>38,161,953</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>352,624,854</b>
<b>Off-Balance Sheet Short Position</b>	<b>(44,692,447)</b>	<b>(97,634,360)</b>	<b>(108,098,149)</b>	<b>(70,847,152)</b>	<b>(33,951,274)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(355,223,382)</b>
<b>Total Position</b>	<b>137,785,720</b>	<b>(90,663,206)</b>	<b>314,517,448</b>	<b>337,865,929</b>	<b>162,147,208</b>	<b>(864,251,627)</b>	<b>(2,598,528)</b>

(\*)Interest accruals are included in non-interest bearing column.

(\*\*)Includes expected credit losses in accordance with TFRS 9.

(\*\*\*)Includes securities issued having qualification of subordinated loan presented under subordinated debts and financial liabilities measured at FVTPL in the balance sheet

**4.4.2 Average interest rates on monetary financial instruments (%)**

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>TL</b>
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash (Cash on Hand, Money in Transit, Purchased Cheques) and Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye	-	-	31.49
Banks	1.92-2.30	1.77-3.64	36.50-45.92
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	3.59	5.76-6.36	38.00-40.00
Money Market Placements	1.80	3.54	37.95-40.00
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	2.13-6.25	0.50-12.06	22.19-49.67
Loans (*)	0.89-19.97	3.55-20.50	26.54-80.82
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	0.50-4.32	6.68	24.24
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Bank Deposits	1.75-2.05	-	40.78
Other Deposits	0.10-6.00	0.64-4.90	25.00-37.74
Money Market Fundings	-	3.90-4.78	30.27-45.13
Miscellaneous Payables	-	-	-
Securities Issued	3.08	6.66	-
Other Fundings	0.94-7.30	1.66-8.40	36.89-51.07

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>TL</b>
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash (Cash on Hand, Money in Transit, Purchased Cheques) and Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye	-	-	37.99
Banks	2.91-3.00	2.28	43.50-58.32
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	4.25	5.84-6.67	34.00-40.96
Money Market Placements	-	4.17	48.73
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	2.13-6.25	0.50-12.06	12.60-100.10
Loans (*)	1.08-25.46	3.17-26.61	41.44-89.64
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	4.00	6.67	26.33
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Bank Deposits	2.75-3.04	4.63	62.76
Other Deposits	0.10-5.40	0.18-5.45	6.00-46.00
Money Market Fundings	1.75	3.62	19.27-52.50
Miscellaneous Payables	-	-	-
Securities Issued	2.76	7.08	62.47
Other Fundings	0.94-10.21	1.66-8.40	39.52-52.50

(\*) Lease receivables and factoring receivables are included.

## 4.5 Consolidated position risk of equity securities

### 4.5.1 Equity shares in associates and subsidiaries

Accounting policies for equity shares in associates and subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 3.3.

### 4.5.2 Comparison of carrying, fair and market values of equity shares

<i>Current Period</i>		Comparison		
Equity Securities (shares)		Carrying Value	Fair Value	Market Value
<b>1</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade A</b>	<b>22,418,758</b>	<b>22,418,760</b>	<b>513,855</b>
	Quoted Securities	513,855	513,855	513,855
<b>2</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade B</b>	<b>25,578</b>	<b>25,578</b>	-
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-
<b>3</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade C</b>	<b>10,688</b>	<b>10,688</b>	-
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-
<b>4</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade D</b>	<b>154,238</b>	<b>154,238</b>	-
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-
<b>5</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade E</b>	<b>3,489</b>	<b>3,489</b>	-
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-
<b>6</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade F</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	-
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-

<i>Prior Period</i>		Comparison		
Equity Securities (shares)		Carrying Value	Fair Value	Market Value
<b>1</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade A</b>	<b>9,645,945</b>	<b>9,645,945</b>	<b>321,417</b>
	Quoted Securities	321,417	321,417	321,417
<b>2</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade B</b>	<b>25,577</b>	<b>25,577</b>	-
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-
<b>3</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade C</b>	<b>3,228,984</b>	<b>3,228,984</b>	-
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-
<b>4</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade D</b>	<b>117,519</b>	<b>117,519</b>	-
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-
<b>5</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade E</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>1,014</b>	-
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-
<b>6</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade F</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	-
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-

### 4.5.3 Realised gains/losses, revaluation surpluses and unrealised gains/losses on equity securities and results included in core and supplementary capitals

<i>Current Period</i>		Gains/Losses in Current Period	Revaluation Surpluses		Unrealized Gains and Losses		
Portfolio			Total	Amount in Tier I Capital	Total	Amount in Core Capital	Amount in Tier I Capital
1	Private Equity Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Quoted Shares	-	-	-	155,615	-	155,615
3	Other Shares	-	1,570,017	1,570,017	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1,570,017</b>	<b>1,570,017</b>	<b>155,615</b>	-	<b>155,615</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>		Gains/Losses in Current Period	Revaluation Surpluses		Unrealized Gains and Losses		
			Total	Amount in Tier I Capital	Total	Amount in Core Capital	Amount in Tier I Capital
Portfolio							
1	Private Equity Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Quoted Shares	-	-	-	225,853	-	225,853
3	Other Shares	-	955,148	955,148	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>955,148</b>	<b>955,148</b>	<b>225,853</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>225,853</b>

#### 4.5.4 Capital requirement as per equity shares

<i>Current Period</i>		Carrying Value	RWA Total	Minimum Capital Requirement
Portfolio				
1	Private Equity Investments	-	-	-
2	Quoted Shares	-	-	-
3	Other Shares	22,227,106	38,060,868	3,044,869
<b>Total</b>		<b>22,227,106</b>	<b>38,060,868</b>	<b>3,044,869</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>		Carrying Value	RWA Total	Minimum Capital Requirement
Portfolio				
1	Private Equity Investments	-	-	-
2	Quoted Shares	-	-	-
3	Other Shares	12,722,452	18,814,793	1,505,183
<b>Total</b>		<b>12,722,452</b>	<b>18,814,793</b>	<b>1,505,183</b>

#### 4.6 Liquidity risk management, consolidated liquidity coverage ratio and consolidated net stable funding ratio

Liquidity risk is managed by Asset and Liability Management Department (ALMD), Weekly Review Committee and Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) in line with liquidity and funding policies and risk appetite approved by the Board of Directors in order to take the necessary measures in a timely and correct manner against possible liquidity shortages that may result from market conditions and balance sheet structure. Under stressed conditions, liquidity risk is managed within the contingency funding plan framework.

The Board of Directors reviews the liquidity risk management policy and approves the liquidity and funding risk management policy, ensures the effective of practice of policies and integrations with the Parent Bank's risk management system. The Board of Directors determines the basic metrics in liquidity risk measurement and monitoring. The Board of Directors establishes risk appetite of the Parent Bank in liquidity risk management and identifies the risk limits in accordance with the risk appetite and reviews it regularly.

ALCO takes necessary decisions which will be executed by related departments by assessing the liquidity risk that the Parent Bank is exposed to and considering the Parent Bank's strategy and conditions of competition and pursues the implementations.

ALMD, performs daily liquidity management by ensuring compliance with regulatory and internal liquidity limits and monitoring related early warning indicators in case of probable liquidity squeezes. The medium and long term liquidity and funding management is performed by ALMD in accordance with ALCO decisions.

Head of Risk management defines the Parent Bank's liquidity risk, measures and monitors the risks with liquidity risk measurement methods that are in compliance with international standards, presents measurement results periodically to related departments, committees and senior management. Head of Risk management coordinates related parties in order to ensure compliance of risk management process in accordance with the Parent Bank's risk profile, operation environment and strategic plan with regulations. Head of Risk management analyses, develops and revises relevant liquidity risk measurement in accordance with changing market conditions and the Parent Bank's structure. Head of Risk Management department reviews assumptions and parameters used in liquidity risk analysis.

The liquidity risk analysis and the important liquidity indicators are reported regularly to related senior management. Additionally, analysis and monitored internal ratios related to liquidity risk are presented in ALCO report. Internal liquidity metrics are monitored with limit and alert levels approved by the Board of Directors/ the Board of Directors Risk Committee and reported regularly to related parties.

Decentralized management approach is adopted in the Parent Bank's liquidity management. Each subsidiary controlled by the Parent Bank performs daily, medium and long term liquidity management independently from the Parent Bank by the authorities in each subsidiary responsible for managing liquidity risk. In addition, within the scope of consolidated risk management, liquidity and funding risk of each subsidiary in control are monitored via the liquidity risk management methods identified by the Parent Bank by considering the operations, risk profile and regulations of the related subsidiary.

The Parent Bank's funding management is carried out in compliance with the ALCO decisions. Funding and placement strategies are developed by assessing liquidity of the Parent Bank.

In liquidity risk management actions that will be taken and procedures are determined by considering normal economic conditions and stress conditions.

Diversification of assets and liabilities is assured so as to be able to continuously meet the obligations, also taking into account the relevant currencies. Funding sources are monitored actively during identification of concentration risk related to funding.

The Parent Bank's funding base of customer deposits, interbank and other borrowing transactions are diversified in order to prevent the concentration of a particular funding source. Factors that could trigger the sudden and significant run off in funds or impair the accessibility of the funding sources are analyzed. Additionally, in order to have a healthy liquidity buffer, most of the securities which are eligible as collateral at CBRT issued by Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance have active secondary market are comprised in the Parent Bank's assets.

In the context of TL and foreign currencies liquidity management, the Parent Bank monitors the cash flows regarding assets and liabilities and forecasts the required liquidity in future periods. In cash flow analysis, stress is applied to items that affect the liquidity by volume and rate of change from a liquidity management point of view.

Liquidity risk exposed by the Parent Bank is managed by establishing risk appetite, risk mitigation according to the liquidity and funding policies (diversification of funding sources, holding high quality liquid assets reserve) and effective control environment and closely monitoring by limits. For those risks that cannot be reduced, the adoption of the current level of risk, reduction or termination of the activities that cause the risk is considered.

In liquidity risk stress testing framework, the level of the Parent Bank's ability to cover cash outflows in liquidity crisis scenario based on the Parent Bank's current cash flow structure, by high quality liquid assets is calculated. Scenario analysis are performed by assessing changing balance sheet structure, liquidity requirements and market conditions.

The results of liquidity risk stress testing are taken into consideration in the assessment of liquidity adequacy and identification of policy regarding liquidity risk and contingency funding plan is prepared within this framework.

There exists “Liquidity Contingency Plan” in the Parent Bank approved by the Board of Directors, including mechanisms to prevent increase in liquidity risk scenarios for different conditions and levels. Available liquidity sources are determined by considering the liquidity squeezes. Within the framework of this plan, the Parent Bank monitors liquidity risk in terms of early warning indicators and probable scenarios where liquidity risk crisis and possible actions that can be taken. Moreover, Liquidity Contingency Plan for each subsidiaries has been documented and approved by their Board of Directors.

In the scope of contingency plan within the framework of intraday liquidity risk management in liquidity and funding risk procedure, situations requiring the activation of contingency plan and indicating an intraday liquidity stress, and intraday liquidity metrics are monitored and intraday liquidity risk stress testing is performed. Furthermore, “Liquidity Contingency Plan” which is approved by the Board of Directors, is prepared independently in each subsidiary controlled by the Parent Bank.

The Parent Bank’s liabilities consist of TL and foreign currency funding, of which a large portion is USD/EUR and Gold. Deposits and capital constitute most of TL funding. Retail customers cannot use foreign currency loans but are able to purchase FX for foreign currency deposits, leading to imbalances in deposit and loan volumes in the TL and FC balance sheet. Long term funding obtained from foreign banks and creditors are mainly in foreign currency. For these reasons overall foreign currency liabilities are usually more than foreign currency assets and unused portion of USD, EURO and gold are used in TL funding via currency swap transactions. Swap transactions which is made for TL funding are made with CBRT, however swap transactions with foreign banks are being made in legal swap limits. Repo lines by open market operations and Borsa Istanbul (“OMO / BİST”) are not utilized, unused limits and high quality liquid asset stock is held is kept to use in the case of a liquidity scarcity in market. Also Eurobonds of Republic of Türkiye aren’t used to secure funding and kept as reserve to use in the case of a foreign currency liquidity scarcity in market. In TL and foreign currency liquidity management, regulatory ratios, internally set warnings, limits and other liquidity and funding metrics are monitored.

The Parent Bank turns to permanent consumer deposits to increase of weights Consumer/SME deposits in TL deposits which significantly contributes to liquidity metrics such as the internal stress test during last quarter of 2025.

The Parent Bank keeps a strong liquidity buffer due to possible liquidity risks. Excess liquidity is utilized as overnight reverse repurchase transactions in BİST, in which, the collateral received by the bank is HQLA securities issued by Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance.

#### **4.6.1 Liquidity coverage ratio**

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), aims for the banks having the ability to cover 30 days of liquidity needs with their own cash and high quality liquid assets that are easy to convert to cash during liquidity shortages in the markets. With that perspective and according to “Regulation for Banks’ Liquidity Coverage Ratio Calculations” (the Regulation) terms LCR ratio is calculated by having high quality liquid assets divided by net cash outflows. In both bank-only and consolidated basis, LCR ratio should be at least 80% for foreign currency and 100% for total.

Items in balance sheet and off balance sheet items are taken into account after being multiplied by the coefficients advised in the Regulation. In both bank-only and consolidated LCR calculations cash inflows are limited by 75% of cash outflows and cash inflows from high quality liquid assets aren’t included.

High quality liquid assets consist of cash, deposits in central banks and securities considered as high quality liquid assets. Reserve deposits are included in high quality liquid assets, limited by the amount that is allowed by central bank to use in liquidity shortages. High quality liquid assets are composed of 2.63% cash, 62.90% deposits in central banks and 34.47% securities considered as high quality liquid assets.

The Parent Bank’s main funding sources are deposits, funds borrowed, money market borrowings and securities issued. Consolidated funding source composition as of report date is 76.06% deposits, 4.68% funds borrowed and money market borrowings, 9.21% securities issued and 10.05% other liabilities.

In consolidated LCR calculations, cash outflows are mainly consisting of deposits, secured and unsecured borrowings, securities issued and off balance sheet items.

The cash flows from derivative financial instruments are included in consolidated LCR calculations according to the Regulation’s terms. The Parent Bank also considers changes in fair value of the liabilities that result in margin calls when calculating cash outflows.

<i>Current Period</i>		<b>Total Unweighted Value (*)</b>		<b>Total Weighted Value (*)</b>	
		<b>TL+FC</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL+FC</b>	<b>FC</b>
<b>High-Quality Liquid Assets</b>				<b>1,043,670,021</b>	<b>614,876,195</b>
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	1,045,657,700	616,690,132	1,043,670,021	614,876,195
<b>Cash Outflows</b>					
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	1,863,056,756	856,834,920	167,091,369	84,906,822
3	Stable deposits	384,286,140	15,533,390	19,214,307	776,669
4	Less stable deposits	1,478,770,616	841,301,530	147,877,062	84,130,153
5	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	1,006,467,096	572,143,418	572,101,363	330,817,693
6	Operational deposits	-	-	-	-
7	Non-operational deposits	796,751,008	481,062,081	421,214,147	248,523,778
8	Unsecured funding	209,716,088	91,081,337	150,887,216	82,293,915
9	Secured wholesale funding	31,780,239	26,098,674	31,644,137	26,098,674
10	Other cash outflows of which:	3,151,258,605	318,243,358	247,099,293	78,478,274
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	17,711,385	32,097,962	17,711,385	32,100,182
12	Outflows related to restructured financial Instruments	-	-	-	-
13	Payment commitments and other off-balance sheet commitments granted for debts to financial markets	3,133,547,220	286,145,396	229,387,908	46,378,092
14	Other revocable off-balance sheet commitments and contractual obligations	40,873,196	37,507,592	2,043,660	1,875,380
15	Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable off-balance sheet obligations	90,427,888	89,536,524	4,521,394	4,476,826
<b>16</b>	<b>Total Cash Outflows</b>	<b>6,183,863,780</b>	<b>1,900,364,486</b>	<b>1,024,501,216</b>	<b>526,653,669</b>
<b>Cash Inflows</b>					
17	Secured receivables	133,207	-	-	-
18	Unsecured receivables	466,162,032	190,854,058	305,487,047	135,900,785
19	Other cash inflows	16,586,120	83,404,249	15,336,340	82,836,859
<b>20</b>	<b>Total Cash Inflows</b>	<b>482,881,359</b>	<b>274,258,307</b>	<b>320,823,387</b>	<b>218,737,644</b>
				<b>Upper Limit Applied Values</b>	
<b>21</b>	<b>Total HQLA</b>			<b>1,043,670,021</b>	<b>614,876,195</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>Total Net Cash Outflows</b>			<b>703,677,829</b>	<b>307,916,025</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)</b>			<b>148.57%</b>	<b>200.86%</b>

(\*) The average of last three months' simple averages of daily figures.

The table below presents highest, lowest and average liquidity coverage ratios of the fourth quarter of 2025:

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Highest</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Lowest</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>TL+FC</b>	160.92%	31.12.2025	127.05%	04.12.2025	148.57%
<b>FC</b>	271.14%	31.10.2025	142.33%	01.10.2025	200.86%

<i>Prior Period</i>		<b>Total Unweighted Value (*)</b>		<b>Total Weighted Value (*)</b>	
		<b>TL+FC</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL+FC</b>	<b>FC</b>
<b>High-Quality Liquid Assets</b>				<b>717,304,698</b>	<b>415,652,755</b>
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	717,699,584	415,764,703	717,304,698	415,652,755
<b>Cash Outflows</b>					
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	1,336,877,073	544,231,192	120,485,597	53,853,736
3	Stable deposits	264,042,190	11,387,672	13,202,109	569,384
4	Less stable deposits	1,072,834,883	532,843,520	107,283,488	53,284,352
5	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	679,957,684	378,250,539	381,459,771	216,061,780
6	Operational deposits	-	-	-	-
7	Non-operational deposits	559,448,736	304,904,952	295,721,696	147,537,438
8	Unsecured funding	120,508,948	73,345,587	85,738,075	68,524,342
9	Secured wholesale funding	2,297,061	87,477	2,233,432	87,469
10	Other cash outflows of which:	1,851,877,844	224,651,601	150,257,322	62,321,723
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	13,051,158	33,059,718	13,051,158	33,059,718
12	Outflows related to restructured financial Instruments	-	-	-	-
13	Payment commitments and other off-balance sheet commitments granted for debts to financial markets	1,838,826,686	191,591,883	137,206,164	29,262,005
14	Other revocable off-balance sheet commitments and contractual obligations	22,314,823	20,025,525	1,115,741	1,001,276
15	Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable off-balance sheet obligations	59,924,745	57,270,975	2,996,240	2,863,549
<b>16</b>	<b>Total Cash Outflows</b>	<b>3,953,249,230</b>	<b>1,224,517,309</b>	<b>658,548,103</b>	<b>336,189,533</b>
<b>Cash Inflows</b>					
17	Secured receivables	70,667	-	-	-
18	Unsecured receivables	324,596,815	114,984,707	212,453,365	82,031,396
19	Other cash inflows	10,563,417	37,977,653	10,146,487	37,893,858
<b>20</b>	<b>Total Cash Inflows</b>	<b>335,230,899</b>	<b>152,962,360</b>	<b>222,599,852</b>	<b>119,925,254</b>
				<b>Upper Limit Applied Values</b>	
<b>21</b>	<b>Total HQLA</b>			<b>717,304,698</b>	<b>415,652,755</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>Total Net Cash Outflows</b>			<b>435,948,251</b>	<b>216,264,279</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)</b>			<b>166.11%</b>	<b>196.64%</b>

(\*) The average of last three months' simple averages of daily figures.

The table below presents highest, lowest and average liquidity coverage ratios of the last quarter of 2024:

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Highest</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Lowest</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>TL+FC</b>	195.22%	10.10.2024	122.68%	10.11.2024	166.11%
<b>FC</b>	241.45%	19.12.2024	117.84%	09.11.2024	196.64%

#### 4.6.2 Contractual maturity analysis of liabilities according to remaining maturities

Contractual maturity analysis of liabilities according to remaining maturities shows the undiscounted principal and interest cash outflows of the Parent Bank and its financial subsidiaries' financial liabilities as per their earliest likely contractual maturities.

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Carrying Value</b>	<b>Total Cashflow</b>	<b>Demand</b>	<b>Up to 1 Month</b>	<b>1-3 Months</b>	<b>3-12 Months</b>	<b>1-5 Years</b>	<b>5 Years and Over</b>
Bank Deposits	6,136,880	6,142,467	1,861,008	4,240,302	-	-	41,157	-
Other Deposits	3,143,896,697	3,204,992,890	1,275,596,446	542,200,812	871,351,054	418,684,039	97,149,573	10,966
Other Fundings	110,936,502	117,879,654	2,344	13,567,987	13,452,665	39,072,304	47,685,288	4,099,066
Interbank Money Market Takings	87,498,193	91,063,531	-	51,880,904	18,002,513	19,972,545	1,207,569	-
Securities Issued (*)	376,911,243	494,593,446	-	10,329,338	22,165,284	110,158,102	131,009,924	220,930,798
Lease payables	6,015,524	9,297,268	-	285,486	718,970	1,799,657	5,687,653	805,502
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,731,395,039</b>	<b>3,923,969,256</b>	<b>1,277,459,798</b>	<b>622,504,829</b>	<b>925,690,486</b>	<b>589,686,647</b>	<b>282,781,164</b>	<b>225,846,332</b>

(\*) Includes subordinated securities issued and financial liabilities measured at FVTPL.

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Carrying Value</b>	<b>Total Cashflow</b>	<b>Demand</b>	<b>Up to 1 Month</b>	<b>1-3 Months</b>	<b>3-12 Months</b>	<b>1-5 Years</b>	<b>5 Years and Over</b>
Bank Deposits	57,992,128	58,675,729	2,154,923	56,477,719	-	43,087	-	-
Other Deposits	2,096,355,514	2,142,221,482	817,497,739	293,882,714	593,298,646	341,588,233	94,823,419	1,130,731
Other Fundings	69,180,839	110,724,229	10	7,609,369	2,906,343	52,996,511	30,537,710	16,674,286
Interbank Money Market Takings	46,882,832	47,528,817	425	42,385,148	2,105,594	3,037,650	-	-
Securities Issued (*)	151,339,137	189,719,254	-	1,673,461	10,840,466	18,160,843	45,087,368	113,957,116
Lease payables	2,949,292	4,486,857	-	154,585	336,329	882,137	2,746,689	367,117
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,424,699,742</b>	<b>2,553,356,368</b>	<b>819,653,097</b>	<b>402,182,996</b>	<b>609,487,378</b>	<b>416,708,461</b>	<b>173,195,186</b>	<b>132,129,250</b>

(\*) Includes subordinated securities issued and financial liabilities measured at FVTPL.

#### 4.6.3 Maturity analysis of liabilities according to remaining maturities

	Demand	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Undistributed	Total
<b>Current Period</b>								
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash (Cash on Hand, Money in Transit, Purchased Cheques) and Balances with the central bank	291,184,940	326,180,268	18,501,392	-	-	-	-	635,866,600
Banks	96,861,741	251,490,566	586,127	-	-	3,152,244	467,212	352,557,890
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	6,099,627	2,602,085	1,486,299	967,409	3,383,805	1,203,004	11,524	15,753,753
Money Market Placements	-	10,060,080	7,610,938	-	-	-	-	17,671,018
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	4,620,614	12,227,111	5,837,214	33,351,646	116,881,387	42,763,953	-	215,681,925
Loans	20,265,858	760,490,990	366,036,914	742,790,400	648,236,796	146,827,551	126,040,579	2,810,689,088
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	-	29,444,572	1,582,326	35,684,577	151,876,527	99,820,980	258,935	318,667,917
Other Assets (*)	55,974,728	17,818,870	3,316,331	2,584,599	4,429,414	6,670,362	90,091,185	180,885,489
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>475,007,508</b>	<b>1,410,314,542</b>	<b>404,957,541</b>	<b>815,378,631</b>	<b>924,807,929</b>	<b>300,438,094</b>	<b>216,869,435</b>	<b>4,547,773,680</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Bank Deposits	1,861,008	4,234,716	-	-	41,156	-	-	6,136,880
Other Deposits	1,275,596,455	1,198,035,942	407,563,505	239,816,218	22,875,951	8,626	-	3,143,896,697
Other Fundings	4,372,997	19,211,199	7,020,125	34,833,139	41,843,788	3,655,254	-	110,936,502
Money Market Funds	-	51,617,732	17,262,382	17,832,837	785,242	-	-	87,498,193
Securities Issued (**)	-	7,036,771	22,320,959	94,798,926	71,755,606	180,961,456	37,525	376,911,243
Miscellaneous Payables	202,891,322	2,934,204	722,062	854,270	137,770	317	5,967,739	213,507,684
Other Liabilities (***)	58,004,165	27,099,055	9,559,334	4,847,421	9,011,443	1,923,800	498,441,263	608,886,481
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1,542,725,947</b>	<b>1,310,169,619</b>	<b>464,448,367</b>	<b>392,982,811</b>	<b>146,450,956</b>	<b>186,549,453</b>	<b>504,446,527</b>	<b>4,547,773,680</b>
<b>Liquidity Gap</b>	<b>(1,067,718,439)</b>	<b>100,144,923</b>	<b>(59,490,826)</b>	<b>422,395,820</b>	<b>778,356,973</b>	<b>113,888,641</b>	<b>(287,577,092)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Off-Balance Sheet Position</b>	<b>(5,248,974)</b>	<b>2,723,897</b>	<b>(5,379,365)</b>	<b>(5,962,367)</b>	<b>4,693,553</b>	<b>10,218</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(9,163,038)</b>
Derivative Financial Assets	5,416,640	539,696,418	215,641,389	144,468,054	51,334,142	12,568,235	-	969,124,878
Derivative Financial Liabilities	10,665,614	536,972,521	221,020,754	150,430,421	46,640,589	12,558,017	-	978,287,916
<b>Non-Cash Loans</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>161,031,140</b>	<b>36,898,236</b>	<b>27,026,354</b>	<b>63,797,352</b>	<b>10,138,810</b>	<b>3,397,025,671</b>	<b>3,695,918,569</b>
<b>Prior Period</b>								
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>240,852,961</b>	<b>907,959,348</b>	<b>300,088,134</b>	<b>581,015,546</b>	<b>621,177,715</b>	<b>210,058,491</b>	<b>141,427,184</b>	<b>3,002,579,379</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>989,525,792</b>	<b>971,224,672</b>	<b>302,168,410</b>	<b>211,364,114</b>	<b>48,380,809</b>	<b>103,941,980</b>	<b>375,973,602</b>	<b>3,002,579,379</b>
<b>Liquidity Gap</b>	<b>(748,672,831)</b>	<b>(63,265,324)</b>	<b>(2,080,276)</b>	<b>369,651,432</b>	<b>572,796,906</b>	<b>106,116,511</b>	<b>(234,546,418)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Off-Balance Sheet Position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>337,312</b>	<b>(2,546,917)</b>	<b>279,958</b>	<b>(2,565,885)</b>	<b>703,757</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3,791,775)</b>
Derivative Financial Assets	-	278,068,974	109,266,097	83,826,062	34,273,804	6,054,051	-	511,488,988
Derivative Financial Liabilities	-	277,731,662	111,813,014	83,546,104	36,839,689	5,350,294	-	515,280,763
<b>Non-Cash Loans</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>84,008,635</b>	<b>17,803,480</b>	<b>18,612,595</b>	<b>34,717,452</b>	<b>6,399,287</b>	<b>1,919,280,355</b>	<b>2,080,822,521</b>

(\*) Includes expected credit losses in accordance with TFRS 9.

(\*\*) Includes subordinated securities issued and financial liabilities measured at FVTPL.

(\*\*\*) Shareholders' Equity is included in "Other Liabilities" line under "Undistributed" column.

#### **4.6.4 Net Stable Funding Ratio**

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) is calculated by dividing the available stable funding amount by the required stable funding amount. Available stable funding includes the portion of banks' liabilities and capital that are expected to be permanent; and required stable funding refers to the portion of banks' on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet liabilities that are expected to be refunded.

Available stable funding amount is calculated by summing the amounts to be found after applying the relevant consideration rates determined within the scope of the legislation to the amounts of banks' liabilities and capital items valued in accordance with TFRS. Required stable funding amount will be found after applying the relevant consideration rates determined within the scope of the legislation to the value calculated by deducting the special provisions set aside in accordance with the Regulation on the Procedures and Principles on the Classification of Loans and the Provisions from the amounts of the banks' on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet liabilities valued in accordance with TFRS.

The three-month simple arithmetic average of the consolidated and unconsolidated NSFR calculated monthly as of capital calculation periods as of March, June, September and December cannot be less than one hundred percent.

<i>Current Period</i>		a	b	c	ç	d
Unweighted Amount According to Residual Maturity						
		Non Maturity	Residual maturity of less than 6 months	Residual maturity of nine months and longer but less than one year	Residual maturity of one year or more	Total Weighted Amount
<b>Available stable funding</b>						
1	Capital Instruments	629,962,199	-	-	-	629,962,199
2	Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital	629,962,199	-	-	-	629,962,199
3	Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4	Real-person and Retail Customer Deposits	957,395,169	974,295,614	45,710,933	468,943	1,807,123,737
5	Stable Deposits	242,665,294	275,177,373	22,874,960	85,252	513,762,735
6	Less Stable Deposits	714,729,875	699,118,241	22,835,973	383,691	1,293,361,002
7	Other Obligations	328,752,263	814,981,572	75,332,132	73,157,151	653,451,964
8	Operational deposits	4,465,351	-	-	-	2,232,676
9	Other Obligations	324,286,912	814,981,572	75,332,132	73,157,151	651,219,288
10	Liabilities equivalent to interconnected assets	-	-	-	-	-
11	Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	35,398,628
12	Derivative liabilities	-	-	2,951,826	-	-
13	All other equity not included in the above categories	394,821,521	34,997,391	7,467,891	30,758,868	35,398,628
14	<b>Available stable funding</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>3,125,936,528</b>
<b>Required stable funding</b>						
15	High Quality Liquid Assets	-	-	-	-	95,521,019
16	Deposits held at financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17	Performing Loans	192,120,029	1,500,299,834	456,118,579	716,651,803	1,551,235,495
18	Encumbered loans to financial institutions, where the loan is secured against Level 1 assets	6,589,763	15,931,924	-	339,751	11,311,230
19	Unencumbered loans to financial institutions or encumbered loans that are not secured against Level 1 assets	80,157,464	38,801,474	30,508,246	7,188,427	28,801,482
20	Loans to corporate customers, real persons and or retail customers, central banks, other than credit agencies and/or financial institutions	96,000,693	1,424,586,025	413,527,950	543,982,221	1,380,844,808
21	<i>Loans with a risk weight of less than or equal to %35</i>	-	865	2,509,523	3,264,916	3,377,169
22	Residential mortgages	-	13,293,977	11,519,054	150,378,448	111,955,822
23	<i>Residential mortgages with a risk weight of less than or equal to %35</i>	-	9,082,876	7,824,822	94,088,314	70,228,769
24	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA and exchange-traded equities	9,372,109	7,686,434	563,329	14,762,957	18,322,154
25	Assets equivalent to interconnected liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
26	Other Assets	-	-	-	-	466,212,439
27	Physical traded commodities, including gold	35,735,732	-	-	-	35,735,732
28	Initial margin posted or given guarantee fund to central counterparty	-	-	2,531,230	-	2,151,546
29	Derivative Assets	-	-	19,107,588	-	18,013,039
30	Derivative Liabilities before the deduction of the variation margin	-	-	1,231,193	-	1,231,193
31	Other Assets not included above	358,611,128	85,374,768	-	41,510,467	409,080,929
32	Off-balance sheet commitments	-	329,188,652	215,073,749	3,004,329,377	201,207,101
33	<b>Total Required stable funding</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>2,314,176,055</b>
34	<b>Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>135.08</b>

As of 31 December 2025, consolidated NSFR is calculated as 135.08% (31 December 2024: 140.53%). Considering the amounts to which the consideration rate is applied, Capital items corresponds to 20.15% of Available Stable Funding amount (31 December 2024: 20.64%) and Real Person and Retail Customer Deposits corresponds to 57.81% of Available Stable Funding amount. (31 December 2024: 60.60%), where those two refers to items to which the highest consideration rates are applied within the scope of the legislation.

Performing Receivables, which have the largest share in Required Stable Funding, constitute 67.03% (31 December 2024: 65.65%) of Required Stable Fund amount.

Factors such as the development of major balance sheet items such as Loans and Deposits, the change in balance sheet maturity structure and asset encumbrance are effective in the development of the ratio between the periods.

Consolidated NSFR ratio development in the last 3 months of 2025 is shown in the table below.

<b>Period</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
31 October 2025	137.59%
30 November 2025	134.48%
31 December 2025	135.08%
3 Month Average	135.72%

<i>Prior Period</i>		a	b	c	ç	d
		Unweighted Amount According to Residual Maturity				Total Weighted Amount
		Non Maturity	Residual maturity of less than 6 months	Residual maturity of nine months and longer but less than one year	Residual maturity of one year or more	
<b>Available stable funding</b>						
1	Capital Instruments	433,745,063	-	-	-	433,745,063
2	Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital	433,745,063	-	-	-	433,745,063
3	Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4	Real-person and Retail Customer Deposits	591,891,666	766,644,551	28,871,184	7,820,777	1,273,472,790
5	Stable Deposits	172,703,021	166,468,148	11,460,911	4,716,514	337,581,164
6	Less Stable Deposits	419,188,645	600,176,403	17,410,272	3,104,263	935,891,625
7	Other Obligations	235,022,743	517,129,251	26,783,107	57,053,102	373,298,077
8	Operational deposits	4,620,950	-	-	-	2,310,475
9	Other Obligations	230,401,793	517,129,251	26,783,107	57,053,102	370,987,602
10	Liabilities equivalent to interconnected assets	-	-	-	-	-
11	Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	20,809,471
12	Derivative liabilities	-		2,401,231		-
13	All other equity not included in the above categories	267,237,424	10,343,905	2,524,832	21,382,937	20,809,471
14	<b>Available stable funding</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>2,101,325,400</b>
<b>Required stable funding</b>						
15	High Quality Liquid Assets	-	-	-	-	83,467,630
16	Deposits held at financial institutions for operational purposes	24	-	-	-	12
17	Performing Loans	110,879,010	983,840,232	301,649,474	405,206,365	981,643,357
18	Encumbered loans to financial institutions, where the loan is secured against Level 1 assets	10,873,400	20,607,579	28,470	211,112	11,113,023
19	Unencumbered loans to financial institutions or encumbered loans that are not secured against Level 1 assets	25,817,624	18,512,353	18,127,614	5,655,229	22,496,328
20	Loans to corporate customers, real persons and or retail customers, central banks, other than credit agencies and/or financial institutions	74,135,206	930,815,561	274,107,764	314,319,221	882,187,363
21	<i>Loans with a risk weight of less than or equal to %35</i>	-	16,897,081	4,002,311	2,897,669	12,332,864
22	Residential mortgages	-	8,296,408	7,675,733	74,418,606	57,581,577
23	<i>Residential mortgages with a risk weight of less than or equal to %35</i>	-	5,853,925	4,458,184	59,077,960	43,931,138
24	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA and exchange-traded equities	52,780	5,608,332	1,709,893	10,602,196	8,265,066
25	Assets equivalent to interconnected liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
26	Other Assets	-	-	-	-	317,153,033
27	Physical traded commodities, including gold	16,300,705	-	-	-	16,300,705
28	Initial margin posted or given guarantee fund to central counterparty	-		1,243,193		1,056,714
29	Derivative Assets	-		9,360,748		8,061,192
30	Derivative Liabilities before the deduction of the variation margin	-		991,944		991,944
31	Other Assets not included above	232,005,487	65,307,234	-	21,525,833	290,742,478
32	Off-balance sheet commitments	-	213,784,805	148,809,863	1,634,988,956	113,013,870
33	<b>Total Required stable funding</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>1,495,277,901</b>
34	<b>Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>140.53</b>

Consolidated NSFR ratio development in the last 3 months of 2024 is shown in the table below.

Period	Ratio
31 October 2024	148.14%
30 November 2024	140.69%
31 December 2024	140.53%
3 Month Average	143.12%

#### 4.7 Consolidated leverage ratio

The leverage ratio table prepared in accordance with the Communiqué “Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Leverage Ratios of Banks” published in the Official Gazette No. 28812 dated 5 November 2013 is presented below.

The Parent Bank’s consolidated leverage ratio calculated by taking average of end of month leverage ratios for the last three-month periods, is 5.31% (31 December 2024: 6.27%). While the capital increased by 34.52% mainly as a result of increase in net profits, total risk amount increased by 58.78%. Therefore, the current period leverage ratio decreased by 96 basis points compared to prior period.

		Current Period <sup>(***)</sup>	Prior Period <sup>(***)</sup>
1	Total assets in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards (*) (**)	3,823,478,388	2,617,090,174
2	The difference between total assets prepared in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards (*) and total assets in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communiqué “Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements” (**)	(1,768,920)	335,014
3	The difference between the amounts of derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communiqué “Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements” and risk amounts of such instruments	(108,617,410)	(77,660,059)
4	The difference between the amounts of securities or commodity financing transactions in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communiqué “Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements” and risk amounts of such instruments	123,577,139	129,383,956
5	The difference between the amounts of off-balance items in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communiqué “Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements” and risk amounts of such items	8,192,673	3,665,340
6	Other differences between the amounts in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communiqué “Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements” and risk amounts of such items	-	-
7	Total risk amount	7,990,914,240	5,032,653,807

(\*) Consolidated financial statements prepared in compliance with the paragraph 6 of Article 5 of the Communiqué “Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements.”

(\*\*) The consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards as of 30 June 2025 for the current period and 31 December 2024 for the prior period, are considered.

(\*\*\*) Amounts in the table are three-month average amounts.

		<i>Current Period</i> (*)	<i>Prior Period</i> (*)
<b>On-balance sheet assets</b>			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives but including collateral)	4,376,807,111	2,948,245,184
2	(Assets deducted in determining Tier I capital)	(7,817,810)	(4,127,235)
3	Total on-balance sheet risks (sum of lines 1 and 2)	4,368,989,301	2,944,117,949
<b>Derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives</b>			
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives	15,401,717	10,671,624
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives	93,215,692	66,988,435
6	Total risks of derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives (sum of lines 4 and 5)	108,617,409	77,660,059
<b>Securities or commodity financing transactions (SCFT)</b>			
7	Risks from SCFT assets (excluding on-balance sheet)	17,597,349	13,514,144
8	Risks from brokerage activities related exposures	-	-
9	Total risks related with securities or commodity financing transactions (sum of lines 7 and 8)	17,597,349	13,514,144
<b>Other off-balance sheet transactions</b>			
10	Gross notional amounts of off-balance sheet transactions	3,503,902,854	2,001,026,995
11	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(8,192,673)	(3,665,340)
12	Total risks of off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 10 and 11)	3,495,710,181	1,997,361,655
<b>Capital and total risks</b>			
13	Tier I capital	424,256,900	315,395,781
14	Total risks (sum of lines 3, 6, 9 and 12)	7,990,914,240	5,032,653,807
<b>Leverage ratio</b>			
15	Leverage ratio	5.31%	6.27%

(\*) Amounts in the table are three-month average amounts.

## 4.8 Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

	<b>Carrying Value</b>		<b>Fair Value</b>	
	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Financial Assets</b>	<b>4,299,327,394</b>	<b>2,829,106,353</b>	<b>4,228,018,938</b>	<b>2,740,111,325</b>
Interbank Money Market Placements	17,671,018	20,341,435	17,670,179	20,344,591
Banks (*)	920,863,693	561,515,053	920,890,515	561,523,998
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss	15,753,753	12,126,843	15,753,753	12,126,843
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	215,681,925	139,088,845	215,681,925	139,088,845
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	318,667,917	270,072,445	286,388,807	230,553,234
Loans	2,810,689,088	1,825,961,732	2,771,633,759	1,776,473,814
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>4,009,314,897</b>	<b>2,607,683,786</b>	<b>4,000,932,286</b>	<b>2,605,236,282</b>
Bank Deposits	6,136,880	57,992,128	6,178,833	58,237,864
Other Deposits	3,143,896,697	2,096,355,514	3,129,553,984	2,093,474,082
Other Fundings from Financial Institutions	110,936,502	69,180,839	111,486,990	69,369,133
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss	69,884,162	57,223,084	69,884,162	57,223,084
Money market funds	87,498,193	46,882,832	87,508,276	46,882,730
Securities Issued (**)	307,027,081	94,116,053	312,384,682	94,116,053
Other Liabilities	283,935,382	185,933,336	283,935,359	185,933,336

(\*) Including the balances at the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye.

(\*\*) Includes subordinated securities issued.

The estimated fair value of banks, other fundings from Financial institutions, securities issued and deposits is calculated by finding discounted cash flows using current market interest rates.

Fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets measured at amortised cost are derived from market prices or in case of absence of such prices, market prices of other securities quoted in similar qualified markets and having substantially similar characteristics in terms of interest, maturity and other conditions.

Fair values of loans are calculated discounting future cash flows at current market interest rates.

The aggregate fair value of securities issued is calculated based on quoted market prices and, where market prices are not available, a discounted cash flow model based on the current yield to maturity is used.

Fair values of other financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost of financial assets or liabilities calculating by effective interest method.

The table below analyses the financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method:

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	175,097,490	40,499,722	84,713	215,681,925
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	10,200,701	5,035,581	517,471	15,753,753
Derivative Financial Assets Held for Trading	1,445	17,336,894	4,415,683	21,754,022
Derivative Financial Assets Held for Hedging Purpose	-	2,148,864	-	2,148,864
<b>Financial Assets at Fair Value</b>	<b>185,299,636</b>	<b>65,021,061</b>	<b>5,017,867</b>	<b>255,338,564</b>
Derivative Financial Liabilities Held for Trading	86,240	16,161,253	-	16,247,493
Funds Borrowed (*)	-	-	69,884,162	69,884,162
Derivative Financial Liabilities Held for Hedging Purpose	-	1,046,506	-	1,046,506
<b>Financial Liabilities at Fair Value</b>	<b>86,240</b>	<b>17,207,759</b>	<b>69,884,162</b>	<b>87,178,161</b>

(\*) Includes financial liabilities measured at FVTPL.

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	88,441,213	50,144,319	503,313	139,088,845
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	9,968,727	1,842,404	315,712	12,126,843
Derivative Financial Assets Held for Trading	35,168	11,404,951	1,882,852	13,322,971
Derivative Financial Assets Held for Hedging Purpose	-	637,038	-	637,038
<b>Financial Assets at Fair Value</b>	<b>98,445,108</b>	<b>64,028,712</b>	<b>2,701,877</b>	<b>165,175,697</b>
Derivative Financial Liabilities Held for Trading	209	13,775,814	-	13,776,023
Funds Borrowed (*)	-	-	57,223,084	57,223,084
Derivative Financial Liabilities Held for Hedging Purpose	-	1,347,924	-	1,347,924
<b>Financial Liabilities at Fair Value</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>15,123,738</b>	<b>57,223,084</b>	<b>72,347,031</b>

(\*) Includes financial liabilities measured at FVTPL.

Level 1 : Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 : Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The movement of financial assets in Level 3 is presented below.

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Balances at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>2,701,877</b>	<b>1,185,665</b>
Purchases During the Period	-	139,696
Disposals Through Sale/Redemptions	(655,206)	(116,265)
Valuation Effect	2,971,196	1,492,781
Transfers	-	-
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>5,017,867</b>	<b>2,701,877</b>

Based on TFRS 9, in order to eliminate the accounting mismatch, the securitized bonds issued are measured at fair value and it is used the valuation of the Turkish Republic’s credit default swap (CDS) and Eurobonds together with the Z-spread of the Turkish Republic (TC) and the Bank. The credit default swap (CDS) level is determined based on the remaining maturity.

Regarding valuation of the related securitization transactions, it is determined a reference level which indicates the correlation among the transaction spread at inception date with either of the followings: TC CDS, TC eurobonds, and Z-spreads of the Parent Bank and TC and considered the impact of daily changes in relevant parameters with variation in reference level. Therefore, the fair value of both the securitization transactions and the corresponding Total Return Swap (TRS) transactions are determined as Level 3.

#### **4.9 Transactions carried out on behalf of customers and items held in trust**

None.

#### **4.10 Risk management objectives and policies**

The notes under this caption are prepared as per the “Regulation on Calculation of Risk Management Disclosures” published in the Official Gazette No. 29511 dated 23 October 2015.

##### **4.10.1 Risk management strategy and weighted amounts**

###### **4.10.1.1 Risk management strategy**

Risk Management ensures that; risk management policies and principles are applied and adopted throughout the Parent Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries and that risk management system is maintained and improved which pursues risk-return relationship, and measures all risks together and which is in compliance with applicable regulation, bank strategies and policies and where limits determined in connection with the risk appetite approved by the Board of Directors are not breached. Risk Management defines, measures, reports, monitors the risks and ensure the activities executed in order to control these risks thoroughly and timely; also monitors the results.

Policies and procedures regarding risk management are established for consolidated subsidiaries. Policies and procedures are prepared in compliance with applicable legislations that the subsidiaries subject to and the Parent Bank’s risk management strategy, reviewed regularly and revised if necessary. The parent Bank ensures that risk management system is applied in subsidiaries where risks are defined, measured, monitored and controlled.

Risk management activities are structured under the responsibility of the Board of Directors. Besides oversight of corporate risk management policies and practices, capital adequacy and planning with liquidity adequacy subjects, management of various risks that the Parent Bank may be exposed to is the responsibility of the Risk Committee, which consists of members of the Board of Directors. Accordingly, the Risk Management, which performs risk management functions, reports to the Board of Directors via the Risk Committee, whereas the Internal Audit Department, performing internal audit functions, the Internal Control Unit, performing internal control functions, and the Compliance Department, which implements compliance controls and performs activities to prevent laundering proceeds of crime, and financing of terrorism, report directly to the Board of Directors.

Senior managements responsibility is to report to Board of Directors about the significant risk the Parent Bank encounters, ensure the compliance with the risk management about own duties, eliminate the risks, deficiencies and errors occurring in the units responsible or take the necessary measures, participate in design and implementation of internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP); participate in process of assessing the adequacy and appropriateness of the underlying assumptions, data sources and principles used to measure the assumptions and risks associated with the models.

The Parent Bank's main approach for the implementation of risk management model is establishing risk culture throughout the Parent Bank, and aims that the importance of risk management for maintaining business operations is understood and risk awareness and sensitivity is ensured for decision making and implementation mechanisms process by all employees.

The Parent Bank manages all exposed crisis situations within the framework of business continuity policy and business continuity program formed by strategic goals which designate The Parent Bank's business continuity vision and principles; takes necessary actions.

Compliant with legislation, the Bank measures and monitors risks that exposed to, considering methods suitable with international standards. Risk measuring and reporting are performed via advanced methods and risk management software. Risk based detailed reports are prepared for management of significant risks, in order to determine strategies and take decisions, in this scope, reports are prepared for Board of Directors, relevant committees and senior management.

The Parent Bank's risk appetite framework determines the risk level that the Board of Directors is prepared to accept in order to accomplish the goals and strategies with the consideration of the capacity of the institution to safely absorbs those risks and the Parent Bank monitors regularly risk appetite metrics regarding capital, liquidity, income recurrence and risk based limits. Risks that the Parent Bank is exposed is managed by providing effective control environment and monitoring limits. Unmitigated risks are either accepted with current risk levels or decreasing/ terminating the activity that causes the risk.

The Risk Management function conducts the ICAAP report, to be sent to the BRSA by coordinating relevant parties. Stress test report is also reported to the BRSA, which evaluates how adverse effects on macroeconomic parameters, in the scope of determined scenarios, affect the Parent Bank's three year budget plan and results, and certain ratios, including capital adequacy.

Training programs for employees, risk reports to the Board of Directors, senior management and committees, risk appetite framework established by the Parent Bank and ICAAP generate significant inputs to ensure that risk management culture is widely embraced.

On the other hand, within the scope of the "Regulation on the Precautionary Plans to be Prepared by Systemically Important Banks" published in the Official Gazette dated 16 March 2021 and numbered 31425, the Bank prepares a Recovery Plan and reports the Plan to BRSA.

The Recovery Plan describes; the "precautionary measures" to be taken, in case the Recovery Plan indicators such as solvency (capital), liquidity, profitability indicators etc., fall below certain threshold levels. In this plan, besides the measures that can be applied under stress scenarios, information about the bank's structure is also given.

The main purposes of the Recovery Plan are the following:

- An overview, with a detailed analysis of core business lines, critical economic functions as well as its interconnectedness.
- A detailed explanation of the specific governance arrangements relating to the recovery plan, comprising its development, approval and integration in the overall corporate governance of the Bank.
- A description of the decision-making process regarding the potential adoption of recovery measures, underscoring the escalation process and the role of indicators in this process.
- An identification of feasible recovery measures to be potentially adopted in order to restore the Recovery Plan indicators such as liquidity, solvency (capital), profitability etc., following a substantial deterioration that has potentially led to the implementation of recovery measures. This identification should be accompanied by a financial assessment of each measure, their legal and operational requirements, their potential obstacles, and their time for implementation and, in a second step, their feasibility in different scenarios of financial stress.

-A reference to the communication plan to address both internal and external communication.

The main purpose of including scenarios in the recovery plan is to test the impact and feasibility of the different recovery measures. They also allow for proper identification of the potential impediments or delays in the implementation of the recovery measures in a range of situations. Therefore, it is worth noting that the role of scenarios is noticeably different from the role of scenarios in other supervisory tools, such as capital plans or stress-tests exercises, whereas there should be consistency among all these tools.

#### 4.10.1.2 Risk weighted amounts

		Risk Weighted Amounts		Minimum Capital
		Current Period	Prior Period	Requirements
				Current Period
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk) (CCR) (*)	2,558,296,083	1,748,771,899	204,663,687
2	Of which standardised approach (SA)	2,558,296,083	1,748,771,899	204,663,687
3	Of which internal rating-based (IRB) approach	-	-	-
4	Counterparty credit risk	23,701,078	25,735,945	1,896,086
5	Of which standardised approach for counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR)	23,701,078	25,735,945	1,896,086
6	Of which internal model method (IMM)	-	-	-
7	Equity position in banking book under basic risk weighting or internal rating-based	-	-	-
8	Equity investments in funds – look-through approach	-	-	-
9	Equity investments in funds – mandate-based approach	1,688,517	93,455	135,081
10	Equity investments in funds – 1250% risk weighting Approach	-	-	-
11	Settlement risk	-	-	-
12	Securitisation exposures in banking book	-	-	-
13	Of which IRB ratings-based approach (RBA)	-	-	-
14	Of which IRB supervisory formula approach (SFA)	-	-	-
15	Of which SA/simplified supervisory formula approach (SSFA)	-	-	-
16	Market risk	87,751,576	44,101,237	7,020,126
17	Of which standardised approach (SA)	87,751,576	44,101,237	7,020,126
18	Of which internal model approaches (IMM)	-	-	-
19	Operational risk	337,670,689	216,769,358	27,013,655
20	Of which basic indicator approach	337,670,689	216,769,358	27,013,655
21	Of which standardised approach	-	-	-
22	Of which advanced measurement approach	-	-	-
23	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction from capital (subject to 250% risk weight)	-	-	-
24	Floor adjustment	-	-	-
25	<b>Total (1+4+7+8+9+10+11+12+16+19+23+24)</b>	<b>3,009,107,943</b>	<b>2,035,471,894</b>	<b>240,728,635</b>

(\*) Excluding equity investments in funds and amounts below the thresholds for deductions from capital.

#### 4.10.2 Linkages between financial statements and risk amounts

##### 4.10.2.1 Differences and matching between asset and liabilities' carrying values in financial statements and risk amounts in capital adequacy calculation

Current Period	Carrying values of items in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards						
	Carrying values in financial statements prepared as per TAS (*)	Carrying values in consolidated financial statements prepared as per TAS but in compliance with the communiqué "Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements"	Subject to credit risk	Subject to counterparty credit risk	Subject to market risk (**)	Subject to capital calculation	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
<b>Assets</b>	<b>1,099,448,614</b>	<b>1,260,568,409</b>	<b>1,215,479,492</b>	<b>82,737,486</b>	<b>15,806,458</b>	<b>(828,407)</b>	-
Cash and cash equivalents	890,358,188	1,005,229,845	994,218,707	2,654,007	-	(865,663)	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit/loss (FVTPL)	10,454,274	15,753,753	5,578,389	145,096	10,175,363	37,256	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	187,742,468	215,681,925	215,681,925	55,919,143	-	-	-
Derivative financial assets	10,893,684	23,902,886	471	24,019,240	5,631,095	-	-
<b>Loans (net)</b>	<b>2,490,155,796</b>	<b>3,042,165,652</b>	<b>3,076,091,740</b>	<b>25,938,141</b>	-	<b>(33,168,658)</b>	<b>(480)</b>
Loans	2,207,616,839	2,715,711,500	2,716,466,979	-	-	1,951	(480)
Lease receivables	50,697,761	62,352,078	62,352,078	-	-	-	-
Factoring receivables	25,001,672	32,625,510	32,625,510	-	-	-	-
Non performing receivables	282,882,468	318,667,917	318,667,917	25,938,141	-	-	-
Expected credit losses (-)	76,042,944	87,191,353	54,020,744	-	-	33,170,609	-
Assets held for sale and assets of discontinued operations (net)	4,246,931	4,989,948	4,989,948	-	-	-	-
Ownership investments (net)	66,686	17,474,261	17,474,261	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets (net)	72,335,611	51,167,625	50,069,430	-	-	1,098,195	-
Intangible assets (net)	7,357,424	7,440,474	430,113	-	-	7,010,361	-
Investment property (net)	576,875	3,135,507	3,135,507	-	-	-	-
Current tax asset	4,222,077	4,902,460	4,902,460	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset	24,144,097	11,101,033	11,466,511	-	-	(365,478)	-
Other assets	120,924,277	144,459,093	140,910,486	-	-	(107,379)	3,655,986
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>3,823,478,388</b>	<b>4,547,404,462</b>	<b>4,524,949,948</b>	<b>108,675,627</b>	<b>15,806,458</b>	<b>(26,361,366)</b>	<b>3,655,506</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Deposits	2,676,568,827	3,150,033,577	-	-	-	-	3,150,033,577
Funds borrowed	99,836,174	106,376,951	-	8,143,580	-	-	98,233,371
Money market funds	139,995,866	87,498,193	-	75,369,365	-	-	12,128,828
Securities issued (net)	85,508,951	170,767,594	-	-	-	-	170,767,594
Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit/loss (FVTPL)	63,263,376	69,884,162	-	-	-	-	69,884,162
Derivative financial liabilities	16,921,443	17,293,999	-	-	-	-	17,293,999
Factoring payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease payables (net)	5,477,708	6,015,525	-	-	-	-	6,015,525
Provisions	32,227,509	43,318,953	3,384,598	-	-	6,299,931	33,634,424
Current tax liability	12,639,102	25,194,166	-	-	-	-	25,194,166
Deferred tax liability	291,810	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Türkiye Garanti Bankası AŞ and Its Financial Subsidiaries**

Consolidated Financial Report as of and  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2025  
(Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL))

*Convenience Translation of Financial Statements  
and Related Disclosures and Footnotes  
Originally Issued in Turkish*

Liabilities for assets held for sale and assets of discontinued operations (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated debts	81,722,002	140,819,036	-	-	-	110,352,128	30,466,908
Other liabilities	230,087,926	283,935,395	-	-	327,628	-	283,607,767
Shareholders' equity	378,937,694	446,636,139	-	-	-	444,750,320	1,885,819
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>3,823,478,388</b>	<b>4,547,773,690</b>	<b>3,384,598</b>	<b>83,512,945</b>	<b>327,628</b>	<b>561,402,379</b>	<b>3,899,146,140</b>

(\*) As per financial statements prepared in compliance with the paragraph 6 of article 5 of the communiqué “Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements” as of 30 June 2025.

(\*\*) Disclosed based on gross position amounts subject to general market risk and specific risk.

Prior Period	Carrying values of items in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards						
	Carrying values in financial statements prepared as per TAS (*)	Carrying values in consolidated financial statements prepared as per TAS but in compliance with the communiqué “Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements”	Subject to credit risk	Subject to counterparty credit risk	Subject to market risk (**)	Subject to capital calculation	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
<b>Assets</b>	<b>744,722,879</b>	<b>787,746,434</b>	<b>754,312,265</b>	<b>21,504,058</b>	<b>18,376,155</b>	<b>(591,545)</b>	<b>-</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	600,896,187	622,570,737	614,969,226	97,970	-	(597,339)	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit/loss (FVTPL)	7,814,720	12,126,843	254,194	67,594	11,866,803	5,794	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	124,763,716	139,088,845	139,088,845	7,448,306	-	-	-
Derivative financial assets	11,248,256	13,960,009	-	13,890,188	6,509,352	-	-
<b>Loans (net)</b>	<b>1,712,644,973</b>	<b>2,034,811,186</b>	<b>2,069,833,694</b>	<b>33,793,689</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(35,022,508)</b>	<b>(2,056)</b>
Loans	1,462,166,824	1,776,363,816	1,776,361,519	-	-	2,297	(2,056)
Lease receivables	32,032,164	36,512,833	36,512,833	-	-	-	-
Factoring receivables	10,950,756	13,085,083	13,085,083	-	-	-	-
Non performing receivables	263,987,572	270,072,445	270,072,445	33,793,689	-	-	-
Expected credit losses (-)	56,492,343	61,222,991	26,198,186	-	-	35,024,805	-
Assets held for sale and assets of discontinued operations (net)	2,393,529	3,807,084	3,807,084	-	-	-	-
Ownership investments (net)	83,563	9,012,068	9,012,068	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets (net)	48,281,754	36,675,275	36,267,448	-	-	407,827	-
Intangible assets (net)	3,561,815	4,364,462	246,118	-	-	4,118,344	-
Investment property (net)	555,270	2,416,949	2,416,949	-	-	-	-
Current tax asset	963,646	159,784	159,784	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset	27,001,486	20,728,047	20,728,047	-	-	-	-
Other assets	76,881,259	102,854,520	101,242,568	-	-	(104,042)	1,715,994
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>2,617,090,174</b>	<b>3,002,575,809</b>	<b>2,998,026,025</b>	<b>55,297,747</b>	<b>18,376,155</b>	<b>(31,191,924)</b>	<b>1,713,938</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Deposits	1,852,528,703	2,154,347,642	-	-	-	-	2,154,347,642
Funds borrowed	69,180,332	68,116,773	-	2,627,382	-	-	65,489,391
Money market funds	124,887,553	46,882,831	-	44,347,655	-	-	2,535,176
Securities issued (net)	10,343,204	28,109,501	-	-	-	-	28,109,501
Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit/loss (FVTPL)	53,659,993	57,223,084	-	-	-	-	57,223,084
Derivative financial liabilities	14,566,400	15,123,947	-	-	-	-	15,123,947
Factoring payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease payables (net)	2,685,988	2,949,292	-	-	-	-	2,949,292

Provisions	24,156,838	26,447,228	2,353,320	-	-	5,212,731	18,881,177
Current tax liability	10,565,146	18,779,667	-	-	-	-	18,779,667
Deferred tax liability	176,195	186,841	-	-	-	-	186,841
Liabilities for assets held for sale and assets of discontinued operations (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated debts	42,555,856	67,070,618	-	-	-	52,444,200	14,626,418
Other liabilities	131,590,614	185,934,128	-	-	157,316	-	185,776,812
Shareholders' equity	280,193,346	331,407,821	-	-	-	329,959,859	1,447,962
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>2,617,090,168</b>	<b>3,002,579,373</b>	<b>2,353,320</b>	<b>46,975,037</b>	<b>157,316</b>	<b>387,616,790</b>	<b>2,565,476,910</b>

(\*) As per financial statements prepared in compliance with the paragraph 6 of article 5 of the communiqué "Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements" as of 30 June 2024.

(\*\*) Disclosed based on gross position amounts subject to general market risk and specific risk.

#### 4.10.2.2 Major items causing differences between assets and liabilities' carrying values in financial statements and risk amounts in capital adequacy calculation

	<i>Cari Dönem</i>	<i>Toplam</i>	<i>Kredi riskine tabi</i>	<i>Karşı taraf kredi riskine tabi</i>	<i>Piyasa riskine tabi (*)</i>
1	Carrying Value of Assets in Accordance with Communiqué "Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements" (as per 4.10.2.1)	4,488,107,942	4,442,947,568	26,673,247	15,806,458
2	Carrying Value of Debt Instruments Subject Counterparty Credit Risk in Accordance with Communiqué "Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements" (as per 4.10.2.1)	82,002,380	82,002,380	82,002,380	-
3	Carrying Value of Liabilities Subject to Counterparty Credit Risk in Accordance with Communiqué "Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements" (as per 4.10.2.1)	83,512,945	-	83,512,945	-
4	Carrying Value of Other Liabilities in Accordance with Communiqué "Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements" (as per 4.10.2.1)	327,628	-	-	327,628
5	<b>Total Net Amount Under Regulatory Consolidation</b>	<b>4,486,269,749</b>	<b>4,524,949,948</b>	<b>25,162,682</b>	<b>15,478,830</b>
6	Off-balance Sheet Amounts (**)	6,382,358,963	598,072,448	13,823,156	1,251,805,130
7	Credit Risk Mitigation		(58,435,280)	-	-
8	Repurchase Transactions Valuation Adjustments		-	8,618,865	-
9	<b>Risk Amounts</b>		<b>5,064,587,116</b>	<b>47,604,703</b>	<b>1,267,283,960</b>

(\*) Disclosed based on gross position amounts subject to general market risk and specific risk.

(\*\*) The amounts present the balances of the off-balance sheet items.

	<i>Prior Period</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Credit risk</i>	<i>Counterparty credit risk</i>	<i>Market risk (*)</i>
1	Carrying Value of Assets in Accordance with Communiqué "Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements" (as per 4.10.2.1)	2,990,744,206	2,956,716,436	13,988,158	18,376,155
2	Carrying Value of Debt Instruments Subject Counterparty Credit Risk in Accordance with Communiqué "Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements" (as per 4.10.2.1)	41,309,589	41,309,589	41,309,589	-
3	Carrying Value of Liabilities Subject to Counterparty Credit Risk in Accordance with Communiqué "Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements" (as per 4.10.2.1)	46,975,037	-	46,975,037	-
4	Carrying Value of Other Liabilities in Accordance with Communiqué "Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements" (as per 4.10.2.1)	157,316	-	-	157,316
5	<b>Total Net Amount Under Regulatory Consolidation</b>	<b>2,984,921,442</b>	<b>2,998,026,025</b>	<b>8,322,710</b>	<b>18,218,839</b>
6	Off-balance Sheet Amounts (**)	1,614,047,498	390,982,756	9,246,086	799,539,203
7	Credit Risk Mitigation		(67,198,209)	-	-
8	Repurchase Transactions Valuation Adjustments		-	25,673,397	-
9	<b>Risk Amounts</b>		<b>3,321,810,572</b>	<b>43,242,193</b>	<b>817,758,042</b>

(\*) Disclosed based on gross position amounts subject to general market risk and specific risk.

(\*\*) The amounts present the balances of the off-balance sheet items.

#### 4.10.2.3 Explanations on differences between carrying values in financial statements and risk amounts in capital adequacy calculation of assets and liabilities

There are no material differences between the carrying values in financial statements and the risk amounts in capital adequacy calculation of assets and liabilities.

#### 4.10.3 Consolidated credit risk

##### 4.10.3.1 General information on consolidated credit risk

##### 4.10.3.1.1 General qualitative information on consolidated credit risk

The Parent Bank's credit risk management policies; under the relevant legislation in line with the Parent Bank's credit strategy approved by the board of directors are created based on the prudence, sustainability and customer credit worthiness principles. Credit risk is managed on a portfolio basis considering the risk/return balance and asset quality of the Parent Bank in the scope of the principles specified in the credit risk policy documents.

Credit risk management is a structured process where credit risks are consistently assessed, quantified and monitored. In order to take the right decision, during the credit process which begins with the application of the customer and includes the phases of determination of the customer's credibility, collateralization, loan configuration, approval and usage, monitoring and closing the exposure, all required financial and non-financial information and documents intended to identify the customer are collected in a centralized database, with this information the customer's financial strength is analyzed, credit risk analysis is done. The customers are graded according to their characteristics and size and the information is kept updated by inquiring the customers. Thus before a loan is granted, it is ensured that risks are well-understood, sufficient evaluation has been done and after the loan is granted the loan is monitored, controlled and reported.

Diversification to avoid concentrations are performed while determining the Parent Bank's credit risk profile. Credit portfolios are evaluated depending upon the credit type, managed aggregately during their life cycle. Customer selection is made in accordance with the policies and strategies, affordability of the borrower to fulfil on a timely basis all financial obligations with his expected cash flows from foreseeable specific transactions or from its regular operations; without depending upon guarantors, bails or pledged assets is predicated. Necessary risk rating/scoring models are developed, reviewed, and validated for the different portfolios of the Parent Bank. These models are created by ensuring the best separation of the customers in terms of their credibility and grading them using the objective criteria. The outputs of the internal rating and scoring models that developed based on the each portfolio are an important part of the loan approval process.

Loan based assessment, allocation and monitoring are carried out within the framework of related processes by related units in the credit group. Credit proposals, on the basis of the determined amount and in the framework of levels of authority, are concluded after being evaluated by the regional offices, loans units and committees of headoffice, if required by the credit committee and the board of directors. The credit approval authority can be transferred starting from the board of directors by notifying in written form.

Each unit operating in credit risk management is responsible for identifying risks arising from its own process, activities and systems, informing senior management and taking necessary action to reduce risk level.

The general risk policy including the risk appetite and indicators is determined by the board of directors. Risk management is handled, in order to reach the determined targets, by carrying out a continuous monitoring process with a proper classification of risks and customers in scope of the effective management mentality. The limit framework and delegation rules are specified by establishing proper decision systems in order to assess the risks correctly. Optimum limit levels are determined by taking into account the loss and returns during the limit setting process.

Organizational structure related to credit risk management and control functions is detailed below: Units within the scope of credit risk management; Corporate and Specialized Loans, Commercial Loans, Retail Loans Evaluation, Retail Risk Strategies, Commercial Risk Strategies, Corporate and Commercial Loans Restructuring, Risk Planning Monitoring and Reporting, Risk Solutions, Strategy and Performance, Credit Risk Management Advanced Analytics Discipline.

In addition, decisions regarding the credit policy in the corporate governance framework are taken by the relevant committees. In this context, there are Wholesale Credit Risk Committee, Retail Credit Risk Committee, Risk Management Committee, Risk Technology and Analytics Committee, Credit Restructuring Committee, NPL and Collection Committee, Credit Admission Committee, and Risk Committee. Allocated limits and conditions that exceeding the limits with their usage, evaluations regarding major risks and non-performing loans with high risk, information regarding NPLs, the data regarding the portfolios of subsidiaries are reported to senior management on a regular basis.

The Risk Management measures, monitors and reports credit risks by using validated probability of defaults obtained from the Parent Bank's rating models, loss that is caused by defaulted customer and credit conversion factors. The Bank's internal capital is calculated and adequacy is assessed by considering stress tests and scenario analysis. Also, by considering optimum risk return balance, expectations regarding economic outlook the limits are determined for credit portfolios. Risk based analyses are executed, credit concentrations are monitored and the results are presented to senior management.

The Parent Bank carries out on-site and central controls regarding credit risk by Internal Control Unit. Internal Control Unit, which is in the second line of defense, carries out on-site collateral and contract controls and centralized remote examinations in branches and business/support units, which are involved in credit risk management, respectively, alongside with the operational examinations in the regions. In addition, as a second line control specialist, Risk Management Control which reports to the Head of Risk Management conducts periodic controls and assessments on credit risk management on compliance with the Parent Bank's credit risk policies, rules and procedures.

**4.10.3.1.2 Credit quality of consolidated assets**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Gross carrying value in consolidated financial statements prepared as perTAS</i>		<i>Allowances/amortisation and impairments</i>	<i>Net values</i>
		<i>Defaulted</i>	<i>Non-defaulted</i>		
1	Loans	86,014,065	3,651,584,823	54,020,748	3,683,578,140
2	Debt securities	-	529,585,152	-	529,585,152
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	6,494,324	926,378,300	3,400,973	929,471,651
<b>4</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>92,508,389</b>	<b>5,107,548,275</b>	<b>57,421,721</b>	<b>5,142,634,943</b>

	<i>Prior Period</i>	<i>Gross carrying value in consolidated financial statements prepared as perTAS</i>		<i>Allowances/amortisation and impairments</i>	<i>Net values</i>
		<i>Defaulted</i>	<i>Non-defaulted</i>		
1	Loans	39,145,869	2,360,529,628	26,198,191	2,373,477,306
2	Debt securities	-	405,892,880	-	405,892,880
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	4,256,973	612,847,625	2,370,145	614,734,453
<b>4</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>43,402,842</b>	<b>3,379,270,133</b>	<b>28,568,336</b>	<b>3,394,104,639</b>

**4.10.3.1.3 Changes in stock of default loans and debt securities**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>1</b> Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the previous reporting period	<b>39,145,869</b>	<b>26,158,606</b>
2 Loans and debt securities defaulted since the last reporting period	85,708,476	39,538,631
3 Receivables back to non-defaulted status	-	-
4 Amounts written off (-)	(14,509,487)	(13,431,111)
5 Other changes (-) (Collections and fx differences)	(24,330,793)	(13,120,257)
<b>6</b> Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the reporting period	<b>86,014,065</b>	<b>39,145,869</b>

**4.10.3.1.4 Additional information on credit quality of consolidated assets**

**4.10.3.1.4.1 Qualitative disclosures related to the credit quality of assets**

As explained in accounting policy notes of 3.8 “Disclosures on impairment of financial assets” and 3.8.1 “Calculation of expected credit losses”, the Parent Bank and its financial subsidiaries calculate the expected credit losses in accordance with TFRS 9. At each reporting date, it is assessed whether there is a significant increase in the credit risk of the financial instrument within the scope of impairment since it was initially recognized in the financial statements. In making this assessment, it is used the change in the estimated probability of default of the financial instrument.

A refinancing/restructuring refers to; extending a new loan for the purpose of repayment of a part or whole of the outstanding loans or related interest payments granted previously or, amending the conditions of such outstanding loans in order to facilitate the repayment capacity; due to current or foreseeable financial difficulties of the borrower or the related risk group.

**4.10.3.1.4.2 Breakdown of exposures by geographical areas, industry and ageing**

Disclosed under section 4.2 credit risk.

**4.10.3.1.4.3 Exposures provisioned against by major regions and sectors**

	<i>Current Period</i>			<i>Prior Period</i>		
	<i>Non-performing</i>	<i>Expected Credit losses-</i>	<i>Write-Offs</i>	<i>Non-performing</i>	<i>Expected Credit losses-</i>	<i>Write-Offs</i>
Domestic	81,264,356	50,641,198	13,718,272	35,447,634	23,593,808	12,954,392
European Union (EU) Countries	4,169,967	3,254,822	778,210	3,160,445	2,472,852	465,366
OECD Countries	505,529	78,294	923	411,756	86,559	915
Off-Shore Banking Regions	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA, Canada	1,708	1,045	133	494	324	181
Other Countries	72,505	45,389	11,949	125,540	44,648	10,257
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,014,065</b>	<b>54,020,748</b>	<b>14,509,487</b>	<b>39,145,869</b>	<b>26,198,191</b>	<b>13,431,111</b>

	<i>Current Period</i>		
	<i>Non-performing Loans</i>	<i>Expected Credit losses-Stage 3</i>	<i>Write-Offs</i>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>815,788</b>	<b>457,851</b>	<b>10,130</b>
Farming and Stockbreeding	732,673	400,239	8,046
Forestry	69,619	45,178	2,082
Fishery	13,496	12,434	2
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>11,717,310</b>	<b>6,762,902</b>	<b>483,868</b>
Mining and Quarrying	83,392	57,346	3,682
Production	11,515,556	6,597,447	479,006
Electricity, Gas and Water	118,362	108,109	1,180
<b>Construction</b>	<b>3,181,640</b>	<b>1,967,573</b>	<b>243,994</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>19,311,119</b>	<b>11,520,405</b>	<b>1,962,787</b>
Wholesale and Retail Trade	11,677,768	6,654,214	1,530,335
Accommodation and Dining	1,760,933	1,156,590	110,519
Transportation and Telecommunication	2,951,675	2,045,972	199,950
Financial Institutions	253,516	114,367	2,494
Real Estate and Rental Services	2,156,869	1,242,543	110,211
Professional Services	99,584	79,975	-
Educational Services	105,189	66,682	6,258
Health and Social Services	305,585	160,062	3,020
<b>Others</b>	<b>50,988,208</b>	<b>33,312,017</b>	<b>11,808,708</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,014,065</b>	<b>54,020,748</b>	<b>14,509,487</b>

	<i>Prior Period</i>		
	<i>Non-performing Loans</i>	<i>Expected Credit losses-Stage 3</i>	<i>Write-Offs</i>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>549,761</b>	<b>320,343</b>	<b>10,630</b>
Farming and Stockbreeding	517,726	292,700	6,868
Forestry	23,566	19,334	2,587
Fishery	8,469	8,309	1,175
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>2,769,583</b>	<b>1,943,204</b>	<b>529,451</b>
Mining and Quarrying	21,512	17,051	4,732
Production	2,625,843	1,808,483	523,633
Electricity, Gas and Water	122,228	117,670	1,086
<b>Construction</b>	<b>2,375,706</b>	<b>1,437,023</b>	<b>1,528,589</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>7,969,334</b>	<b>5,518,066</b>	<b>1,067,361</b>
Wholesale and Retail Trade	3,797,763	2,503,885	713,339
Accommodation and Dining	841,515	582,714	93,389
Transportation and Telecommunication	1,983,727	1,592,098	171,939
Financial Institutions	144,731	63,040	2,041
Real Estate and Rental Services	1,051,573	649,392	78,316
Professional Services	61,828	53,226	-
Educational Services	51,939	47,151	2,310
Health and Social Services	36,258	26,560	6,027
<b>Others</b>	<b>25,481,485</b>	<b>16,979,555</b>	<b>10,295,080</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,145,869</b>	<b>26,198,191</b>	<b>13,431,111</b>

#### 4.10.3.1.4.4 Ageing of past-due exposures

<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Up to 3 Months</i>	<i>3-12 Months</i>	<i>1-3 Years</i>	<i>3-5 Years</i>	<i>5 Years and Over</i>
Corporate and Commercial Loans	8,413,611	15,068,698	4,494,592	1,770,394	4,597,890
Retail Loans	6,519,572	9,713,361	3,069,153	53,979	94,295
Credit Cards	9,010,514	16,775,935	4,227,108	18,887	11,053
Others	1,815,847	217,756	125,757	15,599	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,759,544</b>	<b>41,775,750</b>	<b>11,916,610</b>	<b>1,858,859</b>	<b>4,703,302</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<i>Up to 3 Months</i>	<i>3-12 Months</i>	<i>1-3 Years</i>	<i>3-5 Years</i>	<i>5 Years and Over</i>
Corporate and Commercial Loans	2,646,880	2,871,388	2,430,533	1,906,629	4,702,223
Retail Loans	4,370,980	4,304,158	1,534,561	71,866	87,567
Credit Cards	5,805,921	5,928,776	1,123,683	13,018	12,239
Others	1,049,535	116,327	127,458	30,504	11,623
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,873,316</b>	<b>13,220,649</b>	<b>5,216,235</b>	<b>2,022,017</b>	<b>4,813,652</b>

#### 4.10.3.2 Consolidated credit risk mitigation

##### 4.10.3.2.1 Qualitative disclosure on consolidated credit risk mitigation techniques

The Parent Bank assesses the cash flow of the activity or investment subject to credit as the primary repayment source during the credit assignment process.

Calculating the value of the collateral depends on margins determined according to market and FX risks. Standard margins in use throughout the Parent Bank are specific to type of the collateral and changes according to the currency of the collateral.

If credit assignment is conditioned to a collateral extension, the data of the collaterals must be entered to the banking information system. Operational transactions are handled by centralized Operation unit (ABACUS). During the credit utilization, compliance of all conditions between credit decision and credit utilization (such as collateral conditions) are controlled systematically.

In the scope of capital adequacy ratio calculations The Parent Bank monitors up to date value of the collaterals by type. Credit monitoring process involves the control of the balance between the value of the collateral and risk besides creditworthiness of the customer.

The Parent Bank's credit risk exposure and mitigation techniques used in order to reduce the exposure level are taken into account according to the principles stated in the related regulation. The Parent Bank applies credit risk mitigation according to the comprehensive method that includes risk mitigation calculations considering the volatility-adjusted values of financial collaterals The standardized risk weights are applied to the rest of the loans and receivables that remained unprotected after credit risk mitigation techniques. Financial collaterals, that are composed of cash or cash equivalents, real estate mortgages, high quality securities and Credit Guarantee Fund suretyship having Treasury guarantee, have been used in credit risk mitigation.

#### 4.10.3.2.2 Consolidated credit risk mitigation techniques

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Exposures unsecured: carrying amount as per TAS</i>	<i>Exposures secured by collateral</i>	<i>Collateralized amount of exposures secured by collateral</i>	<i>Exposures secured by financial guarantees</i>	<i>Collateralized amount of exposures secured by financial guarantees</i>	<i>Exposures secured by credit derivatives</i>	<i>Collateralized amount of exposures secured by credit derivatives</i>
1	Loans	3,588,066,487	95,511,631	87,408,283	1,857,124	1,857,124	-	-
2	Debt securities	529,585,153	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,117,651,640</b>	<b>95,511,631</b>	<b>87,408,283</b>	<b>1,857,124</b>	<b>1,857,124</b>	-	-
4	Of which defaulted (*)	85,665,237	348,739	42,833	-	-	-	-

(\*) The gross defaulted amount is given.

	<i>Prior Period</i>	<i>Exposures unsecured: carrying amount as per TAS</i>	<i>Exposures secured by collateral</i>	<i>Collateralized amount of exposures secured by collateral</i>	<i>Exposures secured by financial guarantees</i>	<i>Collateralized amount of exposures secured by financial guarantees</i>	<i>Exposures secured by credit derivatives</i>	<i>Collateralized amount of exposures secured by credit derivatives</i>
1	Loans	2,284,919,646	88,557,647	75,223,373	1,604,290	1,604,290	-	-
2	Debt securities	405,892,880	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,690,812,526</b>	<b>88,557,647</b>	<b>75,223,373</b>	<b>1,604,290</b>	<b>1,604,290</b>	-	-
4	Of which defaulted (*)	38,508,010	637,854	15,137	-	-	-	-

(\*) The gross defaulted amount is given.

#### 4.10.3.3 Consolidated credit risk under standardised approach

##### 4.10.3.3.1 Qualitative disclosures on banks' use of external credit ratings under the standardised approach for credit risk

An international rating firm, Fitch Ratings' external risk ratings are used to determine the risk weights of the risk categories as per the Article 6 of the "Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks".

The international risk ratings are used for the exposures to central governments and central banks, whereas for central governments and central banks that are not rated by Fitch Ratings, the published country ratings as announced by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) are used.

According to the regulation on capital adequacy, external risk ratings are used only for the exposures to banks and brokerage houses and to corporates where the counterparties are resident in abroad, to determine their risk weights. Where the counterparties are domestic, the related exposures are included in the calculation of capital adequacy as unrated.

In the determination of risk weights; if a relevant rating is available then such rating, but if it is an unrated exposure then the rating available for the issuer is used.

Rating notes issued by Fitch Ratings are presented in the table below, as per credit quality levels and risk weights per risk classes:

Credit Quality Level	Fitch Ratings long term credit rating	Risk Classes			
		Exposures to Central Governments or Central Banks	Exposures to Banks and Brokerage Houses		Exposures to Corporates
			Exposures with Original Maturities Less Than 3 Months	Exposures with Original Maturities More Than 3 Months	
1	AAA to AA-	0%	20%	20%	20%
2	A+ to A-	20%	20%	50%	50%
3	BBB+ to BBB-	50%	20%	50%	100%
4	BB+ to BB-	100%	50%	100%	100%
5	B+ to B-	100%	50%	100%	150%
6	CCC+ and below	150%	150%	150%	150%

#### 4.10.3.3.2 Consolidated credit risk exposure and credit risk mitigation techniques

	Current Period	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
		On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
1	Exposures to sovereigns and their central banks	1,161,764,225	976,605	1,163,621,349	390,152	17,849,738	2%
2	Exposures to regional and local governments	6,432,676	375,862	6,432,675	323,423	3,377,169	50%
3	Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	657,845	590,459	655,868	90,435	746,304	100%
4	Exposures to multilateral development banks	1,130,726	487	1,130,727	-	-	0%
5	Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	0%
6	Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	158,181,052	93,812,001	147,598,092	29,445,109	57,026,849	32%
7	Exposures to corporates	947,834,277	790,392,849	923,923,882	392,957,620	1,188,905,753	90%
8	Retail exposures	1,291,889,307	2,562,491,118	1,286,403,247	72,783,451	1,019,370,135	75%
9	Exposures secured by residential property	98,344,069	233,028	98,317,751	149,388	34,463,499	35%
10	Exposures secured by commercial property	64,814,574	20,326,322	64,768,489	12,956,810	48,658,952	63%
11	Past-due items	29,266,567	2,769	29,260,212	-	20,045,741	69%
12	Exposures in high-risk categories	4,190,914	3,158,810	4,093,564	1,462,647	7,240,325	130%
13	Covered bonds	33,818	-	33,818	-	3,382	0%
14	Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-	-	0%
15	Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings	5,189,582	-	4,711,364	-	1,688,516	36%
16	Shares	37,820,057	-	37,820,057	-	37,820,057	100%
17	Other exposures	167,761,435	-	167,761,434	-	122,788,179	73%
18	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,975,311,124</b>	<b>3,472,360,310</b>	<b>3,936,532,529</b>	<b>510,559,035</b>	<b>2,559,984,599</b>	<b>58%</b>

	<i>Prior Period</i>	<i>Exposures before CCF and CRM</i>		<i>Exposures post-CCF and CRM</i>		<i>RWA and RWA density</i>	
		<i>On-balance sheet amount</i>	<i>Off-balance sheet amount</i>	<i>On-balance sheet amount</i>	<i>Off-balance sheet amount</i>	<i>RWA</i>	<i>RWA density</i>
	<b>Risk Classes</b>						
1	Exposures to sovereigns and their central banks	835,083,164	1,154,325	836,687,455	692,880	20,668,491	2%
2	Exposures to regional and local governments	5,721,185	236,145	5,721,184	189,034	2,947,230	50%
3	Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	995,259	455,733	993,872	115,602	1,109,475	100%
4	Exposures to multilateral development banks	16	496	17	-	-	0%
5	Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	0%
6	Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	109,061,651	76,892,843	95,055,297	18,717,813	38,759,068	34%
7	Exposures to corporates	741,475,205	551,151,068	706,221,630	277,350,736	888,967,869	90%
8	Retail exposures	775,819,507	1,343,142,889	769,748,394	36,706,679	604,839,104	75%
9	Exposures secured by residential property	54,484,338	250,909	54,461,468	146,468	19,112,778	35%
10	Exposures secured by commercial property	43,841,824	14,124,293	43,761,020	8,396,866	32,577,405	62%
11	Past-due items	11,908,500	692	11,908,262	-	8,282,812	70%
12	Exposures in high-risk categories	14,669,256	1,914,596	14,657,008	977,155	27,838,262	178%
13	Covered Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	0%
14	Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-	-	0%
15	Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings	93,454	-	93,454	-	93,454	100%
16	Shares	18,367,140	-	18,367,140	-	18,367,140	100%
17	Other exposures	114,990,349	-	114,990,350	-	85,302,266	74%
<b>18</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,726,510,848</b>	<b>1,989,323,989</b>	<b>2,672,666,551</b>	<b>343,293,233</b>	<b>1,748,865,354</b>	<b>58%</b>

**4.10.3.3 Consolidated exposures by asset classes and risk weights**

	<b>Regulatory portfolio Current Period</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>25 %</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>150%</b>	<b>250%</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total risk amount (post- CCF and CRM)</b>
1	Exposures to sovereigns and their central banks	1,091,932,494	-	10,643,108	55,813,037	-	-	81	-	5,622,781	-	-	-	1,164,011,501
2	Exposures to regional and local government	-	-	-	2,936	-	-	6,753,162	-	-	-	-	-	6,756,098
3	Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	746,303	-	-	-	746,303
4	Exposures to multilateral development banks	1,130,727	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,130,727
5	Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	-	548,546	-	114,402,009	-	1	55,914,340	-	6,178,305	-	-	-	177,043,201
7	Exposures to corporates	2,551,998	-	-	72,256,411	-	-	135,388,040	-	1,106,534,271	150,782	-	-	1,316,881,502
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	367	-	-	78,734	1,359,107,597	-	-	-	-	1,359,186,698
9	Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	98,467,139	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,467,139
10	Exposures secured by commercial property	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,132,684	-	19,592,615	-	-	-	77,725,299
11	Past-due items	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,428,943	-	10,831,269	-	-	-	29,260,212
12	Exposures in high-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	742,575	-	711,541	4,100,851	-	1,244	5,556,211
13	Covered bonds	-	-	33,818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,818
14	Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	3,778,560	-	-	-	-	932,804	-	-	-	4,711,364
16	Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,820,057	-	-	-	37,820,057
17	Other exposures	44,971,378	-	-	2,324	-	-	35	-	122,787,697	-	-	-	167,761,434
<b>18</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,140,586,597</b>	<b>548,546</b>	<b>10,676,926</b>	<b>246,255,644</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>98,467,140</b>	<b>275,438,594</b>	<b>1,359,107,597</b>	<b>1,311,757,643</b>	<b>4,251,633</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>4,447,091,564</b>

**4.10.3.3.3 Consolidated exposures by asset classes and risk weights**

	<b>Regulatory portfolio Prior Period</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>150%</b>	<b>250%</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total risk amount (post- CCF and CRM)</b>
1	Exposures to sovereigns and their central banks	775,347,226	-	-	43,838,384	7,543,662	-	1,272,332	-	9,378,731	-	-	-	837,380,335
2	Exposures to regional and local government	-	-	-	3,999	26,713	-	5,879,506	-	-	-	-	-	5,910,218
3	Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,109,474	-	-	-	1,109,474
4	Exposures to multilateral development banks	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
5	Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	-	343,888	-	69,460,415	-	-	38,217,406	-	5,751,401	-	-	-	113,773,110
7	Exposures to corporates	2,772,064	-	-	52,382,243	-	-	99,853,837	-	828,563,644	578	-	-	983,572,366
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	734	-	-	16,353	806,428,807	9,179	-	-	-	806,455,073
9	Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	54,607,936	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,607,936
10	Exposures secured by commercial property	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,160,964	-	12,996,922	-	-	-	52,157,886
11	Past-due items	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,250,903	-	4,657,359	-	-	-	11,908,262
12	Exposures in high-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	496,191	-	541,296	13,124,147	-	1,472,529	15,634,163
13	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,454	-	-	-	93,454
16	Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,367,140	-	-	-	18,367,140
17	Other exposures	29,684,809	-	-	4,093	-	-	-	-	85,301,448	-	-	-	114,990,350
<b>18</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>807,804,116</b>	<b>343,888</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>165,689,868</b>	<b>7,570,375</b>	<b>54,607,936</b>	<b>192,147,492</b>	<b>806,428,807</b>	<b>966,770,048</b>	<b>13,124,725</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,472,529</b>	<b>3,015,959,784</b>

#### 4.10.4 Consolidated counterparty credit risk

##### 4.10.4.1 Qualitative disclosure on consolidated counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk management policies include evaluating and monitoring risk developments, taking necessary measures, setting risk limits, ensuring that the risks remain within the limits, and establishing required reporting, control and audit mechanisms by using the methods aligned with both international standards and local regulations. The policies regarding counterparty credit risk measurement, monitoring, and limit settings are defined by the Board of Directors.

Counterparty credit risk arising from derivative transactions is periodically being monitored and reported by the Market and Structural Risk Department on product, country, counterparty and counterparty type basis.

International framework agreements (ISDA, CSA, GMRA, etc.) are being used through collateral and margin call mechanisms in order to mitigate the counterparty credit risk.

##### 4.10.4.2 Consolidated counterparty credit risk (CCR) approach analysis

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Replacement cost</i>	<i>Potential future exposure</i>	<i>EEPE(Effective Expected Positive Exposure)</i>	<i>Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD</i>	<i>EAD post-CRM</i>	<i>RWA</i>
1	Standardised Approach - CCR (for derivatives)	10,304,370	10,059,557		1.4	28,509,498	10,949,986
2	Internal Model Method (for repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long settlement transactions and securities financing transactions)			-	-	-	-
3	Simple Approach for credit risk mitigation (for repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long settlement transactions and securities financing transactions)					-	-
4	Comprehensive Approach for credit risk mitigation (for repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long settlement transactions and securities financing transactions)					8,525,713	2,124,048
5	Value-at-Risk (VaR) for repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long settlement transactions and securities financing transactions					-	-
<b>6</b>	<b>Total</b>						<b>13,074,034</b>

	<i>Prior Period</i>	<i>Replacement cost</i>	<i>Potential future exposure</i>	<i>EEPE(Effective Expected Positive Exposure)</i>	<i>Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD</i>	<i>EAD post-CRM</i>	<i>RWA</i>
1	Standardised Approach - CCR (for derivatives)	7,879,356	5,101,546		1.4	18,173,262	7,635,794
2	Internal Model Method (for repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long settlement transactions and securities financing transactions)			-	-	-	-
3	Simple Approach for credit risk mitigation (for repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long settlement transactions and securities financing transactions)					-	-
4	Comprehensive Approach for credit risk mitigation (for repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long settlement transactions and securities financing transactions)					17,862,884	10,041,153
5	Value-at-Risk (VaR) for repo transactions, securities or commodity lending or borrowing transactions, long settlement transactions and securities financing transactions					-	-
<b>6</b>	<b>Total</b>						<b>17,676,947</b>

**4.10.4.3 Consolidated capital requirement for credit valuation adjustment (CVA)**

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<i>EAD post-CRM</i>	<i>RWA</i>	<i>EAD post-CRM</i>	<i>RWA</i>
Total portfolios subject to the Advanced CVA capital obligation	-	-	-	-
1 (i) VaR component (including the 3×multiplier)		-		-
2 (ii) Stressed VaR component (including the 3×multiplier)		-		-
3 All portfolios subject to the Standardised CVA capital obligation	24,775,711	10,627,044	16,721,280	8,058,998
<b>4 Total subject to the CVA capital obligation</b>	<b>24,775,711</b>	<b>10,627,044</b>	<b>16,721,280</b>	<b>8,058,998</b>

**4.10.4.4 Consolidated CCR exposures by risk class and risk weights**

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Risk weight</b>										
	<b>Regulatory portfolio</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>150%</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total credit exposure</b>
Exposures to sovereigns and their central banks	92,857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,857
Exposures to regional and local governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to multilateral development banks	78,182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,182
Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	2	5,381,771	-	11,706,994	14,811,241	-	-	-	-	-	31,900,008
Exposures to corporates	-	59,435	-	1,506,377	698,541	-	2,171,147	-	-	-	4,435,500
Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	528,664	-	-	-	-	528,664
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>171,041</b>	<b>5,441,206</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,213,371</b>	<b>15,509,782</b>	<b>528,664</b>	<b>2,171,147</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37,035,211</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Risk weight</b>										
	<b>Regulatory portfolio</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>150%</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total credit exposure</b>
Exposures to sovereigns and their central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to regional and local governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	13
Exposures to multilateral development banks	155,358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,358
Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	-	1,447,626	-	7,762,862	19,193,822	-	176,532	-	-	-	28,580,842
Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	1	26,724	2,552	-	-	-	29,277
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>155,358</b>	<b>1,456,581</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,748,518</b>	<b>19,541,793</b>	<b>26,724</b>	<b>6,107,172</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36,036,146</b>

#### 4.10.4.5 Collaterals for consolidated CCR

<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Collateral for derivative transactions</i>				<i>Collateral for other transactions</i>	
	<i>Fair value of collateral received</i>		<i>Fair value of collateral given</i>		<i>Fair value of collateral received</i>	<i>Fair value of collateral given</i>
	<i>Segregated</i>	<i>Unsegregated</i>	<i>Segregated</i>	<i>Unsegregated</i>		
Cash-domestic currency	-	-	-	-	68,909,201	2,654,007
Cash-foreign currency	-	-	-	-	10,379,352	-
Domestic sovereign debts	-	-	-	-	383,184	78,173,787
Other sovereign debts	-	-	-	-	-	78,059
Government agency debts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate debts	-	-	-	-	-	759,434
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>79,671,737</b>	<b>81,665,287</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<i>Collateral for derivative transactions</i>				<i>Collateral for other transactions</i>	
	<i>Fair value of collateral received</i>		<i>Fair value of collateral given</i>		<i>Fair value of collateral received</i>	<i>Fair value of collateral given</i>
	<i>Segregated</i>	<i>Unsegregated</i>	<i>Segregated</i>	<i>Unsegregated</i>		
Cash-domestic currency	-	-	-	-	11,806,884	97,970
Cash-foreign currency	-	-	-	-	26,514,966	-
Domestic sovereign debts	-	-	-	-	100,134	30,962,790
Other sovereign debts	-	-	-	-	-	255,206
Government agency debts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate debts	-	-	-	-	-	45,977
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>38,421,984</b>	<b>31,361,943</b>

#### 4.10.4.6 Consolidated credit derivatives

<i>Notionals</i>	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<i>Protection bought</i>	<i>Protection sold</i>	<i>Protection bought</i>	<i>Protection sold</i>
Single-name credit default swaps	-	-	-	-
Index credit default swaps	-	-	-	-
Total return swaps	-	64,329,000	-	54,369,915
Credit options	-	-	-	-
Other credit derivatives	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Notionals</b>	-	<b>64,329,000</b>	-	<b>54,369,915</b>
<b>Fair Values</b>	-	<b>3,699,787</b>	-	<b>1,306,142</b>
Positive fair values (asset)	-	3,699,787	-	1,306,142
Negative fair values (liability)	-	-	-	-

#### **4.10.4.7 Exposures to central counterparties**

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<i>EAD (post-CRM)</i>	<i>RWA</i>	<i>EAD (post-CRM)</i>	<i>RWA</i>
<b>Exposures to QCCPs (total)</b>		<b>74,317</b>		<b>29,132</b>
Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	-	-	-	-
(i) OTC derivatives	3,715,838	74,317	1,456,580	29,132
(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	-	-	-	-
(iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-	-	-
(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-	-	-
Segregated initial margin			-	
Non-segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
Pre-funded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-
Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-
<b>Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>
Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	-	-	-	-
(i) OTC derivatives	-	-	-	-
(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	-	-	-	-
(iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-	-	-
(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-	-	-
Segregated initial margin	-		-	
Non-segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
Pre-funded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-

#### **4.10.5 Consolidated securitisations**

None.

#### **4.10.6 Consolidated market risk**

##### **4.10.6.1 Qualitative disclosure on consolidated market risk**

Market risk is managed in accordance with the strategies and policies defined by the Parent Bank. The Bank takes economic climate, market and liquidity conditions and their effects on market risk, the structure of portfolio subject to market risk, the sufficiency of the Bank's definition, measurement, evaluation, monitoring, reporting, control and mitigation of market risk and the availability of the related processes into account while defining the market risk management. Market risk strategies and policies are reviewed by the board of directors and related top management by considering financial performance, capital required for market risk, and the existing market developments. Market risk for internal use, implementation fundamentals and procedures are being developed on bank-only and consolidated level in consideration of the size and complexity of the operations.

Market risk is managed through measuring the risks in parallel with the international standards, setting the limits, capital reserving and additionally through mitigating via hedging transactions.

The Market Risk function under Market and Structural Risk Department monitors the activities of Global Markets Trading Department via risk reports and the limits approved by the board of directors.

Market Risk, which is defined as the risk arising from the price fluctuations in balance sheet and off-balance sheet trading positions, is being calculated and reported daily via Value at Risk (VaR) Model.

**4.10.6.2 Consolidated market risk under standardised approach**

		RWA (*)	
		Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Outright products</b>		<b>86,580,201</b>	<b>43,222,262</b>
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	10,969,300	10,127,261
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	2,240,238	2,764,000
3	Foreign exchange risk	43,485,813	28,169,363
4	Commodity risk	29,884,850	2,161,638
<b>Options</b>		<b>1,171,375</b>	<b>878,975</b>
5	Simplified approach	-	-
6	Delta-plus method	1,171,375	878,975
7	Scenario approach	-	-
8	Securitisation	-	-
<b>9</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>87,751,576</b>	<b>44,101,237</b>

(\*) According to “Bank Capital Regulation” article 10 paragraph 4, which published on Official Gazette dated 5 September 2013 and numbered 28756, banks calculated their consolidated capital with their consolidated insurance company investments as unconsolidated financial institutions if 9th article’s 4th paragraph’s (c) and (ç) items apply. Lesser of consolidated capital calculated according to 1st and 4th paragraphs is considered the consolidated capital according to this regulation. As the consolidated capital calculated including the insurance subsidiary is lesser, consolidated equity and the amounts subject to the market risk are calculated based on the consolidated financial statements including the insurance subsidiaries.

**4.10.7 Consolidated operational risk**

The value at consolidated operational risk is calculated according to the basic indicator approach as per the Article 24 of “Regulation regarding Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Ratios of Banks”.

The annual gross income is composed of net interest income and net non-interest income after deducting realised gains/losses from the sale of securities classified under financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets measured at amortised cost, extraordinary income and income derived from insurance claims.

Current Period	31.12.2022	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	Total/ No. of Years of Positive Gross Income	Rate (%)	Total
<b>Basic Indicator Approach</b>						
Gross Income	122,380,630	171,680,890	246,211,583	180,091,034	15	27,013,655
<b>Value at Operational Risk (Total x 12.5%)</b>						<b>337,670,689</b>

Prior Period	31.12.2021	31.12.2022	31.12.2023	Total/ No. of Years of Positive Gross Income	Rate (%)	Total
<b>Basic Indicator Approach</b>						
Gross Income	52,769,452	122,380,630	171,680,890	115,610,324	15	17,341,549
<b>Value at Operational Risk (Total x 12.5%)</b>						<b>216,769,358</b>

**4.10.8 Consolidated banking book interest rate risk****4.10.8.1 Nature of interest rate risk resulting from banking book, major assumptions on early repayment of loans and movements in deposits other than term deposits and frequency of measuring interest rate risk**

The interest rate risk resulting from the banking book is assessed in terms of repricing risk, yield-curve risk, base risk and option risk, measured as per international standards and managed through limitations and mitigations through hedging transactions.

The interest sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off balance-sheet items are evaluated at the Weekly Review Committee and Monthly Asset-Liability Committee meetings considering also the market developments.

The measurement process of interest rate risk resulting from the banking book, is designed and managed by the Bank on a bank-only basis to include the interest rate positions defined as banking book by the Bank and to consider the relevant repricing and maturity data.

Within the scope of monitoring the re-pricing risk arising from maturity mismatch, the sensitivity of the durations/gap, economic value, economic capital, net interest income, earnings at risk, market price of securities portfolio are measured and the internal early warning and limit levels in this context are monitored and reported regularly. Calculated risk metrics and generated reports are used in the management of the balance sheet interest risk under the supervision of the Asset and Liability Committee. In the said analyses, the present value and the net interest income are calculated over the cash flows of the sensitive assets and liability items by using the yield curves constructed by using the market interest rates. For non-matured products, maturity is determined based on interest rate determination frequency and customer behaviour. These results are supported by periodic sensitivities and scenario analyses against fluctuations that may be experienced in the markets.

Early loan payments under the option risk are considered as unusual payments affecting the repayment of the principal above the regular payment plan, which changes the number and amount of the current payment plan. Within the scope of the early payment model studies, early payment data is based on total early payment and partial early payment distinction. Within the framework of internal net interest income and economic value calculations, early payment option is reflected in monthly reports considering the early payment assumption.

The interest rate risk resulting from the banking book is measured legally as per the “Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Interest Rate Risk Resulting from the Banking Book as per Standard Shock Method” published in the Official Gazette No.28034 dated 23 August 2011, and the legal limit as per this measurement is monitored and reported monthly. The capital level is maintained considering the interest rate risk resulting from the banking book.

The interest rate risk on the interest-rate-sensitive financial instruments of the trading portfolio is evaluated as part of the market risk.

Branches and lines of business are eliminated from interest rate risk through the transfer pricing system and these risks are transferred to the Asset and Liability Management Department (ALM) and managed by ALM in a central structure.

#### **4.10.8.2 *Economic value differences resulted from interest rate instabilities calculated on a bank-only basis according to Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Interest Rate Risk Resulted from Banking Book as per Standard Shock Method***

Interest Rate Risk arising from the Banking Book (IRRBB) is defined as the potential changes in the Parent Bank’s net interest income and the valuation of instruments accounted at fair value and/or the total economic value of the Bank’s equity due to potential changes in interest rates. Structural interest rate risk includes repricing risk, yield curve risk, basis risk and optionality risk.

**Repricing Risk** refers to the probability of loss that may be caused by the negative effect of eventual changes in the interest rates on the net interest income and the economic value of the Bank according to the asset and liability and off balance sheet positions repricing structure.

**Basis Risk** refers to the probability of loss that may be caused by the negative effect of increase or decrease of the various interest rates relative to other which form as the basis for the bilateral or multilateral transactions in the Bank, on the net interest income and the economic value of the Bank.

**Optionality Risk** refers to the probability of loss that may be caused by the negative effect of financial products with options including embedded optionality on the net interest income and the economic value of the Bank.

**Yield Curve Risk** refers to the probability of loss that may be caused by the negative effect of eventual changes in the shape of the yield curve on the net interest income and the economic value of the parent Bank.

The parent Bank establishes its internal policies, implementation principles, and risk measurement, monitoring and control processes related to the management of structural interest rate risk by taking into account the complexity and scale of its activities. All related risk management processes are regulated and operated in accordance with approvals granted by the Board of Directors, Risk Committee of the Board, or approved internal documents.

Hedging strategies used in the management of structural interest rate risk and the products to be used within this framework are defined, and transactions are executed in compliance with the “The Procedure of Hedge Accounting Process”.

When determining its structural interest rate risk strategy, the Bank takes into consideration its balance sheet structure, cash flows, economic and market conditions, funding plan, liquidity conditions and the impact of these conditions on structural interest rate risk, as well as the Bank’s capacity to identify, measure, assess, monitor, report, control and mitigate structural interest rate risk and the existence of related processes. The structural interest rate risk strategy is reviewed by the Board of Directors, the Risk Committee of the Board, relevant senior management and the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), taking into account financial performance, capital required for interest rate risk and current market developments. Structural interest rate risk measurements are carried out within the scope of the “Policy on Interest Rate and Credit Spread Risk in the Banking Book”.

Concentrations related to structural interest rate risk are monitored on the basis of currency, product type, interest rate type and issuer. Where deemed necessary, concentration risk is managed through actions such as changes in business strategy, diversification of portfolio composition and/or risk mitigation measures. Balance sheet management at the Bank is carried out in line with the main strategies determined by ALCO. In managing the banking book, ALCO considers interest rate, exchange rate and inflation developments, the Bank’s TL and FC balance sheet composition, macroeconomic factors, national and international political and economic trends, as well as changes in market shares.

In the measurement of structural interest rate risk, income/expense and economic value approaches are used internally. Under the income/expense approach, potential changes in the Bank’s net interest income due to changes in interest rates are taken into account. The effects of interest rate changes on the Bank’s income and expenses are evaluated within the framework of budget analyses and interest rate change analyses applied over the time buckets defined for the products included in the duration gap analysis. Under the economic value approach, the impact of interest rate changes on the Bank’s present value is analyzed.

Duration gap and sensitivity analyses are used internally to monitor repricing risk arising from maturity mismatches. Duration gap analysis is conducted using yield curves constructed based on market interest rates for all interest sensitive on and off balance sheet items. While calculating present values, yield curves determined on a currency basis are used. In interest rate risk analyses, cases where contractual maturity differs from behavioral maturity, as well as positions with no defined maturity (such as demand deposits and credit cards), are taken into account.

Economic value is defined as the difference between the present value of future cash flows arising from assets and the present value of future cash flows arising from liabilities. Sensitivity of economic value to interest rates is defined as the impact of changes in interest rates on economic value.

Within the scope of economic value sensitivity analysis, the impact of parallel interest rate shocks which are determined based on historical data for each currency and reviewed regularly, on the market value of the banking book is monitored. Currency based results are aggregated by multiplying them with a correlation matrix generated based on historical data. In addition to parallel shocks, scenario analyses generated through Economic Capital analysis using the “Principal Component Analysis” method are also applied. Scenarios are generated based on historical data by currency, taking into account the holding period. Balance sheet items are valued separately for a base scenario and generated scenarios, and the economic value difference at the 99% confidence level is accepted as economic capital.

Net interest income is defined as the difference between interest income arising from assets and interest expenses arising from liabilities in the Bank’s balance sheet. For interest income and expense generating balance sheet items, net interest income calculation and sensitivity analyses are performed using both static and dynamic approaches. Similar to economic value sensitivity analysis, the impact of parallel interest rate changes which are determined based on historical data by currency and reviewed regularly, on net interest income is monitored as net interest income sensitivity. Currency based sensitivity results are aggregated using a correlation matrix generated based on historical data. In addition to parallel shocks, stochastic interest rate scenarios generated based on historical data by currency and the Bank’s planned financials and pricing assumptions are used to calculate net interest income over the following 12 months.

The sensitivity amount corresponding to the 90% confidence interval of the differences between calculated net interest income and base scenario net interest income represents Net Interest Income at Risk.

In internal measurements of structural interest rate risk, prepayment models for loans, deposit models and time to recovery model for non-performing loans are used, and regular validation is performed for the models applied.

Within the scope of regulatory reporting, structural interest rate risk is measured using the Economic Value Change (EVC) calculated in accordance with the “Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Interest Rate Risk Arising from Banking Book with Standard Approach” published in the Official Gazette dated May 12 May 2025 and numbered 32898. Cash flows are constructed by considering repricing dates of interest-sensitive banking book items and including margins. Cash flows created according to the time buckets specified in the regulation are discounted using TLREF, SOFR and ESTR yield curves for TL, USD and EUR respectively, based on the mid-points of the time buckets. Economic value change is calculated for six scenarios generated using shock levels of 400 bps, 500 bps and 300 bps for TL; 200 bps, 300 bps and 225 bps for USD and other foreign currencies; and 225 bps, 350 bps and 200 bps for EUR for parallel, short-term and long-term shocks, respectively. In the calculations, internally developed deposit models and regulatory caps are used to determine the ratio and maturity of core non-maturing deposits and early cancellation ratios of time deposits. Using the core deposit maturity model, account age distributions are determined separately for retail and other customers for each currency and distributed across maturity buckets by taking into account regulatory maturity caps of 5 years and 4 years, respectively. The maximum repricing maturity for core non-maturing deposits is 5 years for retail customers and 4 years for other customers, while the average repricing maturity is less than 4 years for both segments. Additionally, an internal prepayment model is used for TL fixed rate retail and commercial loans, while regulatory ratios are applied for foreign currency loans and an internal deposit model is used for early cancellation of time deposits. As of 31 December 2025, the highest economic value change for the total portfolio was observed under the “Short Rate Up” interest rate scenario, and the Economic Value Change (EVC) amounted to TL 11,628,037. Accordingly, the Standard Ratio of Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book is calculated as 2.65%.

<b>Current Period</b>	<b>EVC</b>
Parallel Up	1,223,101
Parallel Down	(5,645,024)
Steeper	7,599,920
Flattener	(2,218,100)
Short Rates Up	(11,628,037)
Short Rates Down	9,436,959
<b>Maximum</b>	<b>(11,628,037)</b>
<b>Period</b>	<b>Current Period</b>
<b>Tier 1 Capital</b>	<b>438,158,572</b>

#### **4.10.9 Remuneration policy**

##### **4.10.9.1 Qualitative disclosures regarding remuneration policies**

###### **4.10.9.1.1 Disclosures related with Remuneration Committee**

The Bank’s Remuneration Committee is comprised of two non-executive members of the board. The committee convened for 8 times in 2025. The duties and responsibilities of the Committee include the following:

- To conduct the necessary monitoring and audit process in order to ensure that the remuneration policy and practices are implemented in accordance with the related laws and regulations and risk management principles;
- To review and if necessary, revise the remuneration policy at least once a year in order to ensure its compliance with the laws and regulations or market practices in Türkiye;

- To determine and approve remuneration packages of the executive and non-executive Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice Presidents;
- To follow up the revision requirements of the policies, procedures and regulations related with its areas of responsibility and to take actions in order to ensure that they are kept updated.

The Bank has received consultancy service for compliance with the Guidelines on Sound Remuneration Practices in the Parent Banks.

The fundamental principles of the remuneration policy are applicable for all bank employees.

The Parent Bank board members, senior management and the Bank staff deemed to perform the functions having material impact on the Bank's risk profile are considered as identified staff; and by the end of 2025, the number of identified staff is 29.

#### **4.10.9.1.2 Information on the design and structure of remuneration process**

The Parent Bank relies on the following values while managing its Remuneration Policy. These values are considered in all compensation practices.

- a. Fair
- b. Transparent
- c. Based on measurable and balanced performance targets
- d. Encouraging sustainable success
- e. In line with the Bank Risk Management Principles

The main objective of the Remuneration Policy is to maintain the internal and external balances in the remuneration structure. Internal balance is ensured with the principles of "equal pay for equal work" and performance-based remuneration". As for external balance, the data obtained from employee reward and benefit researches conducted by independent research organizations are taken into account.

Increases in the remuneration of employees working in the units responsible for internal systems are determined depending on the basic rate of increase specified by the Bank and their personal performances. In the variable remuneration, only the performance criteria associated with their personal performance or the performance of the unit that they work in are taken into account independently of the performance of the business units that they control.

#### **4.10.9.1.3 Evaluation about how the bank's remuneration processes take the current and future risks into account**

The Parent Bank follows the Risk Management Principles while implementing the remuneration processes. It adopts the remuneration policies that are in line with Bank's long-term objectives and risk management structures and avoiding excessive risk-taking.

#### **4.10.9.1.4 Evaluation about how the Bank associates variable remunerations with performance**

In the association of variable remunerations with performance, various indicators considered among financial and non-financial performance criteria specified by the Bank such as return on regulatory capital, efficiency, profitability, customer satisfaction (NTS), digital sales are taken into account.

In the variable remuneration for the identified staff, personal performance criteria, the Parent Bank's performance criteria and BBVA Group's performance criteria are collectively taken into account. The weightings of such performances taken into account as such may vary according to the position of the identified staff member.

In case of occurrence of risky situations regarding capital adequacy or if and when necessary, the Parent Bank may pursue a more conservative policy in relation to all remuneration issues, particularly regarding variable remunerations. In this context, methodological changes such as deferral, retention, malus and clawback may be applied in relation to variable remunerations in accordance with the principles set out by the applicable laws.

**4.10.9.1.5 Evaluation about the bank’s methods to adjust remunerations according to long-term performance**

Regarding variable remunerations of identified staff, it has been adopted based on the principles in the “Guidelines on Sound Remuneration Practices in Banks” that at least 40% of variable remunerations will be deferred for at least 3 years and at least 50% of it will be paid in non-cash instruments.

Remuneration Committee decided on that variable remuneration of identified staff is subject to cancellation and clawback.

**4.10.9.1.6 Evaluation about the instruments used by the bank for variable remunerations and the purposes of use of such instruments**

The variable remunerations of identified staff are paid using cash and share-linked non-cash instruments. Considering the principles in the “Guidelines on Sound Remuneration Practices in Banks” variable remunerations of identified staff are paid both with cash and non-cash (share-linked) instruments. Regarding variable remunerations of identified staff for the financial period of 2025, BBVA shares are taken as reference for payments based on non-cash instruments.

The type and weight of non-cash instruments used in payment of variable remuneration are same for all identified staff.

## 5 Disclosures and Footnotes on Consolidated Financial Statements

### 5.1 Consolidated assets

#### 5.1.1 Cash and Cash Equivalents

##### 5.1.1.1 Cash and balances with Central Bank

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Cash in TL/Foreign Currency	7,413,029	24,406,197	6,455,145	18,550,380
Central Bank of Türkiye	350,475,274	217,830,529	194,716,186	127,432,845
Others	-	35,741,571	-	16,306,063
<b>Total</b>	<b>357,888,303</b>	<b>277,978,297</b>	<b>201,171,331</b>	<b>162,289,288</b>

##### Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Unrestricted Demand Deposits	136,977,681	29,182	115,100,035	5,194
Unrestricted Time Deposits	105,110,775	-	-	-
Restricted Time Deposits	108,386,818	217,801,347	79,616,151	127,427,651
<b>Total</b>	<b>350,475,274</b>	<b>217,830,529</b>	<b>194,716,186</b>	<b>127,432,845</b>

The reserve requirements in TL, FC and gold that maintained in accordance with the “Communiqué Regarding the Reserve Requirements” numbered 2013/15 are included in the table.

As of 31 December 2025, reserve requirement rates for TL denominated liabilities are in between 3% and 40% depending on their original maturity (31 December 2024: between 3% and 33%) and, reserve requirement rates for foreign currency denominated liabilities are in between 5% and 32% depending on their original maturity (31 December 2024: between 5% and 30%).

An additional reserve requirement of 2.5% is maintained in TL for foreign currency denominated deposits (excluding foreign bank deposits and precious metal accounts).

The Parent Bank receives interest gain over FX protected deposits reserve requirements excluding reserve requirements maintained for TL deposits and newly opened and renewed FX protected deposits as of 21 December 2024.

Within the scope of Regulation on Commission Applied To Reserve Requirement Balances, the banks that undershoot the minimum levels required by CBRT for targets namely “Ratio For Share of TL Deposit” should pay commission to CBRT over their foreign currency denominated reserve requirement balances linked to foreign currency deposits.

##### 5.1.1.2 Banks

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Banks				
Domestic banks	11,806,551	1,858,373	8,456,016	1,110,455
Foreign banks	2,762,085	336,130,881	4,016,945	225,782,606
Foreign head office and branches	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,568,636</b>	<b>337,989,254</b>	<b>12,472,961</b>	<b>226,893,061</b>

The placements at foreign banks include blocked accounts amounting TL 86,675,056 (31 December 2024: TL 64,734,162) of which TL 75,966,179 (31 December 2024: TL 55,816,981) kept at the Central Banks of Malta, TL 1,521,536 (31 December 2024: TL 1,143,468) kept at Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and TL 9,187,341 (31 December 2024: TL 7,773,713) kept at various banks as collateral.

Furthermore, there are restricted deposits at various domestic banks amounting TL 3,207,569 (31 December 2024: TL 1,469,962) as required for insurance activities.

**Due from foreign banks**

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>Restricted Balances</b>	<b>Unrestricted Balances</b>	<b>Restricted Balances</b>	<b>Unrestricted Balances</b>
EU Countries	182,916,827	77,860,780	136,001,770	57,620,762
USA, Canada	46,613,352	1,233,371	16,206,806	-
OECD Countries (*)	17,019,953	6,055,496	3,003,830	5,949,123
Off-shore Banking Regions	732	-	589	-
Others	5,666,976	1,525,479	9,852,342	1,164,329
<b>Total</b>	<b>252,217,840</b>	<b>86,675,126</b>	<b>165,065,337</b>	<b>64,734,214</b>

(\*) OECD countries other than the EU countries, USA and Canada

**5.1.1.3 Receivables from reserve repo transactions**

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
<b>Domestic Transactions</b>	<b>2,654,007</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>97,970</b>	<b>-</b>
Central Bank of Türkiye	-	-	-	-
Banks	2,654,007	-	97,970	-
Others	-	-	-	-
<b>Foreign Transactions</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,017,011</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,243,465</b>
Central banks	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	15,017,011	-	20,243,465
Others	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,654,007</b>	<b>15,017,011</b>	<b>97,970</b>	<b>20,243,465</b>

**5.1.1.4 Expected credit losses for cash and cash equivalents**

<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Balances at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>597,339</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>597,339</b>
Additions during the Period	3,056,464	-	-	3,056,464
Disposal	(2,931,112)	-	-	(2,931,112)
Transfer to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Differences	142,972	-	-	142,972
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>865,663</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>865,663</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Balances at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>1,938,327</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,938,327</b>
Additions during the Period	2,739,300	1	-	2,739,301
Disposal	(4,191,436)	(2)	-	(4,191,438)
Transfer to Stage 1	3	(3)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(4)	4	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Differences	111,149	-	-	111,149
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>597,339</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>597,339</b>

**5.1.2 Financial assets at fair value through profit/loss****5.1.2.1 Financial assets at fair value through profit/loss subject to repurchase agreements and provided as collateral/blocked**

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Collateralised/Blocked Assets	504,255	3,766,865	178,027	2,217,508
Assets Subject to Repurchase Agreements	145,096	-	67,594	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>649,351</b>	<b>3,766,865</b>	<b>245,621</b>	<b>2,217,508</b>

**5.1.2.2. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss**

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Government Securities	2,775,779	6,064,531	4,575,298	5,767,257
Equity Securities	1,472,576	7,785	414,244	117,338
Other Financial Assets (*)	4,435,005	998,077	198,724	1,053,982
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,683,360</b>	<b>7,070,393</b>	<b>5,188,266</b>	<b>6,938,577</b>

(\*) Loans whose contractual conditions are inconsistent with a basic lending agreement (consideration for the time value of money and credit risk are typically the most significant elements of interest) are measured at fair value through profit or loss. As of 31 December 2025, loans with a fair value of TL 251,320 (31 December 2024: TL 54,062) have been classified under other financial assets.

**5.1.3 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income****5.1.3.1 Financial assets subject to repurchase agreements and provided as collateral/blocked**

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Collateralised/Blocked Assets	12,840,515	9,716,090	12,766,813	9,481,770
Assets subject to Repurchase Agreements	9,269,438	41,621,180	2,943,284	15,220,097
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,109,953</b>	<b>51,337,270</b>	<b>15,710,097</b>	<b>24,701,867</b>

**5.1.3.2 Details of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income**

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Debt Securities</b>	<b>173,139,389</b>	<b>100,432,402</b>
Quoted at Stock Exchange	173,139,389	100,432,402
Unquoted at Stock Exchange	-	-
<b>Common Shares/Investment Fund</b>	<b>37,580</b>	<b>28,069</b>
Quoted at Stock Exchange	4,491	4,491
Unquoted at Stock Exchange	33,089	23,578
<b>Value Increase/Impairment Losses (-)</b>	<b>42,504,956</b>	<b>38,628,374</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>215,681,925</b>	<b>139,088,845</b>

Expected losses of TL 250,858 (31 December 2024: TL 189,193) are accounted under shareholders' equity for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

#### 5.1.4 Derivative financial assets

##### 5.1.4.1 Positive differences on derivative financial assets measured at FVTPL

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Forward Transactions	874,133	218,396	884,181	163,955
Swap Transactions	3,853,565	16,482,102	3,536,101	8,514,578
Futures	-	-	-	452
Options	287,975	37,500	202,447	20,993
Others	-	351	-	264
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,015,673</b>	<b>16,738,349</b>	<b>4,622,729</b>	<b>8,700,242</b>

##### 5.1.4.2 Positive differences on derivative financial instruments held for hedging purpose

<b>Derivative Financial Assets Held for Hedging Purpose</b>	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Fair Value Hedges	-	1,951,114	-	239,994
Cash Flow Hedges	11,671	186,079	31,949	365,095
Net Foreign Investment Hedges	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,671</b>	<b>2,137,193</b>	<b>31,949</b>	<b>605,089</b>

As of 31 December 2025, the face values and the net fair values, recognised in the balance sheet, of the derivative financial instruments held for hedging purpose, are summarized below:

	<i>Current Period</i>			<i>Prior Period</i>		
	<b>Face Value</b>	<b>Asset</b>	<b>Liability</b>	<b>Face Value</b>	<b>Asset</b>	<b>Liability</b>
<b>Interest Rate Swaps</b>	<b>226,435,742</b>	<b>1,986,726</b>	<b>104,233</b>	<b>72,469,088</b>	<b>610,545</b>	<b>193,919</b>
-TL	3,025,001	11,671	27,294	1,526,241	14,438	5,771
-FC	223,410,741	1,975,055	76,939	70,942,847	596,107	188,148
<b>Cross Currency Swaps</b>	<b>19,302,878</b>	<b>161,670</b>	<b>874,566</b>	<b>11,974,093</b>	<b>21,617</b>	<b>832,098</b>
-TL	7,604,612	-	244,776	6,698,012	17,511	521,469
-FC	11,698,266	161,670	629,790	5,276,081	4,106	310,629
<b>Currency Forwards</b>	<b>599,914</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>67,707</b>	<b>4,337,675</b>	<b>4,876</b>	<b>321,907</b>
-TL	328,635	-	-	2,375,910	-	-
-FC	271,279	468	67,707	1,961,765	4,876	321,907
<b>Total</b>	<b>246,338,534</b>	<b>2,148,864</b>	<b>1,046,506</b>	<b>88,780,856</b>	<b>637,038</b>	<b>1,347,924</b>

**5.1.4.3 Fair value hedge accounting**

<i>Current Period</i>						
Hedging Item	Hedged Item	Type of Risk	Fair Value Change of Hedged Item	Net Fair Value Change of Hedging Item		Income Statement Effect (gains/losses from derivative financial instruments)
				Asset	Liability	
Interest Rate Swaps	Fixed-rate commercial loans	Interest rate risk	74,256	625,920	(35,390)	664,786
Interest Rate Swaps	Fixed-rate securities	Interest rate risk	(35,416)	125,152	(38,428)	(35,673)
Interest Rate Swaps	Fixed-rate securities issued	Interest rate risk	(2,921,521)	1,180,243	-	(1,651,667)
Cross Currency Swaps	Fixed-rate securities	Interest rate and fx rate risk	-	19,799	(170,460)	-

<i>Prior Period</i>						
Hedging Item	Hedged Item	Type of Risk	Fair Value Change of Hedged Item	Net Fair Value Change of Hedging Item		Income Statement Effect (gains/losses from derivative financial instruments)
				Asset	Liability	
Interest Rate Swaps	Fixed-rate commercial loans	Interest rate risk	(15,107)	-	(407)	(15,514)
Interest Rate Swaps	Fixed-rate securities	Interest rate risk	(124,161)	239,994	(90,396)	(82,039)
Interest Rate Swaps	Fixed-rate securities issued	Interest rate risk	7,692	-	(97,316)	(89,611)
Cross Currency Swaps	Fixed-rate securities	Interest rate and fx rate risk	-	-	-	-

**5.1.4.4 Cash flow hedge accounting**

<i>Current Period</i>							
Hedging Item	Hedged Item	Type of Risk	Fair Value Change of Hedged Item		Gains/Losses Accounted under Shareholders' Equity in the Period	Gains/Losses Accounted under Income Statement in the Period	Ineffective Portion (net) Accounted under Income Statement
			Asset	Liability			
Interest Rate Swaps	Floating-rate funds borrowed	Cash flow risk resulted from change in market interest rates	47,008	(30,415)	59,383	1,633	-
Interest Rate Swaps	Floating-rate deposit	Cash flow risk resulted from change in market interest rates	8,403	-	92,304	95,426	-
Cross Currency Swaps	Floating-rate funds borrowed	Cash flow risk resulted from change in market interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates	-	(73,010)	(165,793)	-	-
Cross Currency Swaps	Fixed-rate funds borrowed	Cash flow risk resulted from change in market interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates	141,871	(631,096)	(257,720)	227,173	-
Currency Forwards	Mile payments	Cash flow risk resulted from foreign currency exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
Currency Forwards	Floating-rate funds borrowed	Cash flow risk resulted from change in market interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates	468	(67,707)	69,550	(33,194)	-
Currency Swaps	Expected investment /Operational expenses	Cash flow risk resulted from foreign currency exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-

In the current period, the profit/loss amount recognized in the equity due to the ceased hedging transactions is TL 87,987 and the part of this amount recycled to income statement is TL 630,248.

<i>Prior Period</i>							
Hedging Item	Hedged Item	Type of Risk	Fair Value Change of Hedged Item		Gains/Losses Accounted under Shareholders' Equity in the Period	Gains/Losses Accounted under Income Statement in the Period	Ineffective Portion (net) Accounted under Income Statement
			Asset	Liability			
Interest Rate Swaps	Floating-rate funds borrowed	Cash flow risk resulted from change in market interest rates	63,413	-	(174,864)	20,451	-
Interest Rate Swaps	Floating-rate deposit	Cash flow risk resulted from change in market interest rates	307,138	-	146,362	77,402	24,699
Cross Currency Swaps	Floating-rate funds borrowed	Cash flow risk resulted from change in market interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates	-	(5,800)	29,954	27,207	-
Cross Currency Swaps	Fixed-rate funds borrowed	Cash flow risk resulted from change in market interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates	17,511	-	(93,547)	-	-
Currency Forwards	Mile payments	Cash flow risk resulted from foreign currency exchange rates	4,106	(832,098)	68,546	(75,893)	-
Currency Forwards	Floating-rate funds borrowed	Cash flow risk resulted from change in market interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates	4,876	(321,907)	59,116	(55,371)	-
Currency Swaps	Expected investment /Operational expenses	Cash flow risk resulted from foreign currency exchange rates	-	-	(292,869)	-	-

As of 31 December 2024, the profit/loss amount recognized in the equity due to the ceased hedging transactions is TL (262,251) and the part of this amount recycled to income statement is TL 998,682.

## 5.1.5 Loans

### 5.1.5.1 Loans and advances to shareholders and employees of the Bank

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Cash Loans	Non-Cash Loans	Cash Loans	Non-Cash Loans
<b>Direct Lendings to Shareholders</b>	-	<b>4,946,951</b>	-	<b>4,004,844</b>
Corporates	-	4,946,951	-	4,004,844
Individuals	-	-	-	-
<b>Indirect Lendings to Shareholders</b>	<b>21,392</b>	<b>16,313</b>	<b>226,373</b>	-
<b>Loans to Employees</b>	<b>3,963,217</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>2,588,364</b>	<b>1,523</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,984,609</b>	<b>4,964,664</b>	<b>2,814,737</b>	<b>4,006,367</b>

### 5.1.5.2 Performing loans and loans under follow-up including restructured loans, and provisions allocated for such loans

#### Loans measured at amortised cost

Current Period	Performing Loans	Loans under Follow-up		
		Cash Loans (*)	Non-restructured	Restructured
				Revised Contract Terms
<b>Loans</b>	<b>2,359,718,064</b>	<b>176,240,291</b>	<b>87,501,228</b>	<b>8,425,120</b>
Working Capital Loans	296,531,128	17,996,000	337,080	2,646,087
Export Loans	238,455,156	13,078,467	50,166	338,684
Import Loans	1,668,130	-	-	-
Loans to Financial Sector	95,971,400	355	-	681
Consumer Loans	507,427,873	36,320,767	12,666,874	38,740
Credit Cards	534,683,147	64,940,961	36,772,473	-
Others	684,981,230	43,903,741	37,674,635	5,400,928
<b>Specialization Loans</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Other Receivables</b>	<b>86,479,315</b>	<b>3,838,989</b>	<b>2,319,039</b>	<b>152,977</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,446,197,379</b>	<b>180,079,280</b>	<b>89,820,267</b>	<b>8,578,097</b>

(\*) Non-performing loans are not included.

Prior Period	Performing Loans	Loans under Follow-up		
		Cash Loans (*)	Non-restructured	Restructured
				Revised Contract Terms
<b>Loans</b>	<b>1,534,245,147</b>	<b>154,143,972</b>	<b>46,181,553</b>	<b>3,964,446</b>
Working Capital Loans	182,030,024	11,096,873	326,238	870,671
Export Loans	151,051,140	7,801,254	30,426	30,058
Import Loans	7,622,936	-	-	-
Loans to Financial Sector	55,057,724	4,533,503	-	-
Consumer Loans	273,034,280	43,529,741	3,278,089	36,206
Credit Cards	369,665,219	35,899,152	16,267,012	-
Others	495,783,824	51,283,449	26,279,788	3,027,511
<b>Specialization Loans</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Other Receivables</b>	<b>43,639,552</b>	<b>2,597,632</b>	<b>2,033,223</b>	<b>10,338</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,577,884,699</b>	<b>156,741,604</b>	<b>48,214,776</b>	<b>3,974,784</b>

(\*) Non-performing loans are not included.

Current Period	Corporate/ Commercial Loans		Consumer Loans		Financial Lease		Factoring		Total	
	TL	FC	TL	FC	TL	FC	TL	FC	TL	FC
Performing Loans (Stage 1)	633,215,646	802,186,461	826,762,212	97,541,500	12,440,566	41,977,194	28,510,603	3,563,197	1,500,929,027	945,268,352
Loans under Follow-up (Stage 2)	60,351,828	76,043,982	132,292,013	3,478,815	1,412,188	4,772,961	125,857	-	194,181,886	84,295,758
<b>Total Stage 1 and 2 Loans</b>	<b>693,567,474</b>	<b>878,230,443</b>	<b>959,054,225</b>	<b>101,020,315</b>	<b>13,852,754</b>	<b>46,750,155</b>	<b>28,636,460</b>	<b>3,563,197</b>	<b>1,695,110,913</b>	<b>1,029,564,110</b>
Expected Credit losses-Stage 1-2 (-)	5,817,374	13,824,574	11,016,363	813,131	168,649	1,054,555	39,199	2,811	17,041,585	15,695,071
<b>Total Non-performing Loans</b>	<b>34,642,945</b>	<b>4,028,286</b>	<b>43,587,058</b>	<b>1,580,754</b>	<b>822,029</b>	<b>927,140</b>	<b>425,853</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>79,477,885</b>	<b>6,536,180</b>
Expected Credit losses-Stage 3 (-)	20,886,339	2,577,623	27,735,738	1,315,966	518,861	650,849	335,372	-	49,476,310	4,544,438

Prior Period	Corporate/ Commercial Loans		Consumer Loans		Financial Lease		Factoring		Total	
	TL	FC	TL	FC	TL	FC	TL	FC	TL	FC
Performing Loans (Stage 1)	460,027,037	498,487,861	542,640,385	33,108,124	8,135,925	22,524,894	10,691,913	2,268,560	1,021,495,260	556,389,439
Loans under Follow-up (Stage 2)	57,741,038	56,278,135	82,814,764	7,456,035	606,277	4,032,072	2,843	-	141,164,922	67,766,242
<b>Total Stage 1 and 2 Loans</b>	<b>517,768,075</b>	<b>554,765,996</b>	<b>625,455,149</b>	<b>40,564,159</b>	<b>8,742,202</b>	<b>26,556,966</b>	<b>10,694,756</b>	<b>2,268,560</b>	<b>1,162,660,182</b>	<b>624,155,681</b>
Expected Credit losses-Stage 1-2 (-)	5,608,580	18,755,035	8,685,470	701,837	73,829	773,372	12,940	1,329	14,380,819	20,231,573
<b>Total Non-performing Loans</b>	<b>22,941,859</b>	<b>2,855,144</b>	<b>10,974,960</b>	<b>1,038,474</b>	<b>500,531</b>	<b>713,134</b>	<b>121,767</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34,539,117</b>	<b>4,606,752</b>
Expected Credit losses-Stage 3 (-)	15,417,623	1,859,381	7,060,301	879,273	351,794	513,597	116,222	-	22,945,940	3,252,251

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Performing Loans	Loans Under Follow-Up	Performing Loans	Loans Under Follow-Up
12-Month ECL (Stage 1)	8,733,520	-	8,918,792	-
Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)	-	24,003,136	-	25,693,600

As of 31 December 2025, loans amounting to TL 9,239,649 (31 December 2024: TL 7,752,182) are benefited as collateral under funding transactions.

*Collaterals received for loans under follow-up*

Current Period	Corporate / Commercial Loans	Consumer Loans	Credit Cards	Total
Loans Collateralized by Cash	1,235,719	13,568	4,093,895	5,343,182
Loans Collateralized by Mortgages / Shares/ Credit Guarantee Fund Sureties	48,216,894	3,938,029	-	52,154,923
Loans Collateralized by Pledged Assets	13,295,188	393,002	-	13,688,190
Loans Collateralized by Cheques and Notes	664,548	6,019	-	670,567
Loans Collateralized by Other Collaterals	58,042,762	23,050,813	-	81,093,575
Unsecured Loans	6,282,718	21,624,950	97,619,539	125,527,207
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,737,829</b>	<b>49,026,381</b>	<b>101,713,434</b>	<b>278,477,644</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Corporate / Commercial Loans</b>	<b>Consumer Loans</b>	<b>Credit Cards</b>	<b>Total</b>
Loans Collateralized by Cash	8,446,967	18,168	-	8,465,135
Loans Collateralized by Mortgages / Shares/ Credit Guarantee Fund Sureties	36,544,623	11,170,517	-	47,715,140
Loans Collateralized by Pledged Assets	8,732,596	1,055,947	-	9,788,543
Loans Collateralized by Cheques and Notes	581,522	4,120	-	585,642
Loans Collateralized by Other Collaterals	43,584,871	24,692,205	-	68,277,076
Unsecured Loans	12,030,385	9,903,079	52,166,164	74,099,628
<b>Total</b>	<b>109,920,964</b>	<b>46,844,036</b>	<b>52,166,164</b>	<b>208,931,164</b>

*Delinquency periods of loans under follow-up*

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Corporate / Commercial Loans</b>	<b>Consumer Loans</b>	<b>Credit Cards</b>	<b>Total</b>
31-60 days	4,044,978	6,938,500	8,685,669	19,669,147
61-90 days	2,948,083	2,971,020	4,644,604	10,563,707
Other	120,744,768	39,116,861	88,383,161	248,244,790
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,737,829</b>	<b>49,026,381</b>	<b>101,713,434</b>	<b>278,477,644</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Corporate / Commercial Loans</b>	<b>Consumer Loans</b>	<b>Credit Cards</b>	<b>Total</b>
31-60 days	1,407,907	5,249,222	6,327,297	12,984,426
61-90 days	761,184	2,120,282	2,882,994	5,764,460
Other	107,751,873	39,474,532	42,955,873	190,182,278
<b>Total</b>	<b>109,920,964</b>	<b>46,844,036</b>	<b>52,166,164</b>	<b>208,931,164</b>

**5.1.5.3 Maturity analysis of cash loans**

	<b>Performing Loans and Other Receivables</b>		<b>Loans under Follow-Up and Other Receivables</b>	
	<b>Loans and Other Receivables</b>	<b>Loans and Receivables with Revised Contract Terms</b>	<b>Loans and Other Receivables</b>	<b>Loans and Receivables with Revised Contract Terms</b>
<i>Current Period</i>				
<b>Short-Term Loans</b>	<b>1,403,403,723</b>	<b>7,825</b>	<b>121,762,696</b>	<b>39,008,210</b>
Loans	1,349,938,985	5,396	120,641,970	37,927,052
Specialization Loans	-	-	-	-
Other Receivables	53,464,738	2,429	1,120,726	1,081,158
<b>Medium and Long-Term Loans</b>	<b>1,038,158,568</b>	<b>4,627,263</b>	<b>58,316,584</b>	<b>59,390,154</b>
Loans	1,005,146,420	4,627,263	55,598,321	57,999,296
Specialization Loans	-	-	-	-
Other Receivables	33,012,148	-	2,718,263	1,390,858
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,441,562,291</b>	<b>4,635,088</b>	<b>180,079,280</b>	<b>98,398,364</b>

	Performing Loans and Other Receivables		Loans under Follow-Up and Other Receivables	
	Loans and Other Receivables	Loans and Receivables with Revised Contract Terms	Loans and Other Receivables	Loans and Receivables with Revised Contract Terms
<i>Prior Period</i>				
<b>Short-Term Loans</b>	<b>982,478,978</b>	<b>342,679</b>	<b>83,374,906</b>	<b>21,251,427</b>
Loans	955,981,183	342,679	82,748,260	20,189,000
Specialization Loans	-	-	-	-
Other Receivables	26,497,795	-	626,646	1,062,427
<b>Medium and Long-Term Loans</b>	<b>590,908,472</b>	<b>4,154,570</b>	<b>57,900,614</b>	<b>46,404,217</b>
Loans	573,770,821	4,150,464	55,929,628	45,423,083
Specialization Loans	-	-	-	-
Other Receivables	17,137,651	4,106	1,970,986	981,134
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,573,387,450</b>	<b>4,497,249</b>	<b>141,275,520</b>	<b>67,655,644</b>

**5.1.5.4 Consumer loans, retail credit cards, personnel loans and personnel credit cards**

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Short-Term</b>	<b>Medium and Long-Term</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Consumer Loans – TL</b>	<b>83,119,993</b>	<b>250,999,109</b>	<b>334,119,102</b>
Housing Loans	175,827	97,017,000	97,192,827
Automobile Loans	8,079,100	4,622,842	12,701,942
General Purpose Loans	74,865,066	149,359,267	224,224,333
Others	-	-	-
<b>Consumer Loans – FC-indexed</b>	-	<b>65,283</b>	<b>65,283</b>
Housing Loans	-	65,283	65,283
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-
<b>Consumer Loans – FC</b>	<b>20,999,141</b>	<b>74,898,281</b>	<b>95,897,422</b>
Housing Loans	1,670,674	55,188,695	56,859,369
Automobile Loans	2,121	281,283	283,404
General Purpose Loans	6,621,358	19,428,283	26,049,641
Others	12,704,988	20	12,705,008
<b>Retail Credit Cards – TL</b>	<b>466,066,200</b>	<b>24,722,568</b>	<b>490,788,768</b>
With Installment	192,112,207	24,722,568	216,834,775
Without Installment	273,953,993	-	273,953,993
<b>Retail Credit Cards – FC</b>	<b>4,854,422</b>	<b>59,001</b>	<b>4,913,423</b>
With Installment	-	-	-
Without Installment	4,854,422	59,001	4,913,423
<b>Personnel Loans – TL</b>	<b>1,241,942</b>	<b>906,162</b>	<b>2,148,104</b>
Housing Loan	-	11,518	11,518
Automobile Loans	691	1,559	2,250
General Purpose Loans	1,241,251	893,085	2,134,336
Others	-	-	-
<b>Personnel Loans - FC-indexed</b>	-	-	-
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-
<b>Personnel Loans – FC</b>	<b>21,313</b>	<b>120,667</b>	<b>141,980</b>
Housing Loans	4,700	63,760	68,460
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	12,768	56,907	69,675
Others	3,845	-	3,845
<b>Personnel Credit Cards – TL</b>	<b>1,432,211</b>	<b>18,104</b>	<b>1,450,315</b>
With Installment	454,747	18,104	472,851
Without Installment	977,464	-	977,464
<b>Personnel Credit Cards – FC</b>	<b>66,118</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>67,461</b>
With Installment	-	-	-
Without Installment	66,118	1,343	67,461
<b>Deposit Accounts– TL (Real Persons)</b>	<b>123,927,007</b>	-	<b>123,927,007</b>
<b>Deposit Accounts– TL (Personnel)</b>	<b>155,356</b>	-	<b>155,356</b>
<b>Deposit Accounts– FC (Real Persons)</b>	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>701,883,703</b>	<b>351,790,518</b>	<b>1,053,674,221</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Short-Term</b>	<b>Medium and Long-Term</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Consumer Loans – TL</b>	<b>90,696,042</b>	<b>121,594,349</b>	<b>212,290,391</b>
Housing Loans	191,306	60,222,958	60,414,264
Automobile Loans	7,849,356	5,183,762	13,033,118
General Purpose Loans	82,655,380	56,187,629	138,843,009
Others	-	-	-
<b>Consumer Loans – FC-indexed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>89,462</b>	<b>89,462</b>
Housing Loans	-	89,462	89,462
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-
<b>Consumer Loans – FC</b>	<b>8,822,926</b>	<b>28,416,063</b>	<b>37,238,989</b>
Housing Loans	988,446	16,558,159	17,546,605
Automobile Loans	-	52,191	52,191
General Purpose Loans	3,613,560	11,688,668	15,302,228
Others	4,220,920	117,045	4,337,965
<b>Retail Credit Cards – TL</b>	<b>326,603,294</b>	<b>11,834,811</b>	<b>338,438,105</b>
With Installment	132,684,816	11,834,811	144,519,627
Without Installment	193,918,478	-	193,918,478
<b>Retail Credit Cards – FC</b>	<b>3,081,084</b>	<b>30,170</b>	<b>3,111,254</b>
With Installment	-	-	-
Without Installment	3,081,084	30,170	3,111,254
<b>Personnel Loans – TL</b>	<b>795,063</b>	<b>283,354</b>	<b>1,078,417</b>
Housing Loan	-	4,544	4,544
Automobile Loans	18	334	352
General Purpose Loans	795,045	278,476	1,073,521
Others	-	-	-
<b>Personnel Loans - FC-indexed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-
<b>Personnel Loans – FC</b>	<b>18,094</b>	<b>122,965</b>	<b>141,059</b>
Housing Loans	4,452	68,705	73,157
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	10,799	54,016	64,815
Others	2,843	244	3,087
<b>Personnel Credit Cards – TL</b>	<b>1,207,429</b>	<b>10,568</b>	<b>1,217,997</b>
With Installment	394,424	10,568	404,992
Without Installment	813,005	-	813,005
<b>Personnel Credit Cards – FC</b>	<b>48,484</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>49,039</b>
With Installment	-	-	-
Without Installment	48,484	555	49,039
<b>Deposit Accounts– TL (Real Persons)</b>	<b>68,937,585</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68,937,585</b>
<b>Deposit Accounts– TL (Personnel)</b>	<b>102,413</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>102,413</b>
<b>Deposit Accounts– FC (Real Persons)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>500,312,414</b>	<b>162,382,297</b>	<b>662,694,711</b>

**5.1.5.5 Installment based commercial loans and corporate credit cards**

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Short-Term</b>	<b>Medium and Long-Term</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Installment-based Commercial Loans – TL</b>	<b>16,500,575</b>	<b>142,355,163</b>	<b>158,855,738</b>
Real Estate Loans	3,521	2,985,571	2,989,092
Automobile Loans	6,235,989	70,067,789	76,303,778
General Purpose Loans	10,261,065	69,301,803	79,562,868
Others	-	-	-
<b>Installment-based Commercial Loans - FC-indexed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Real Estate Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-
<b>Installment-based Commercial Loans – FC</b>	<b>32,951,918</b>	<b>45,777,235</b>	<b>78,729,153</b>
Real Estate Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	31,088	3,216,918	3,248,006
General Purpose Loans	7,741	35,066	42,807
Others	32,913,089	42,525,251	75,438,340
<b>Corporate Credit Cards – TL</b>	<b>131,343,650</b>	<b>7,345,581</b>	<b>138,689,231</b>
With Installment	34,289,766	7,345,581	41,635,347
Without Installment	97,053,884	-	97,053,884
<b>Corporate Credit Cards – FC</b>	<b>487,383</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>487,383</b>
With Installment	-	-	-
Without Installment	487,383	-	487,383
<b>Deposit Accounts– TL (Corporates)</b>	<b>22,675,087</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,675,087</b>
<b>Deposit Accounts– FC (Corporates)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>203,958,613</b>	<b>195,477,979</b>	<b>399,436,592</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Short-Term</b>	<b>Medium and Long-Term</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Installment-based Commercial Loans – TL</b>	<b>20,596,042</b>	<b>93,764,846</b>	<b>114,360,888</b>
Real Estate Loans	25,666	1,280,447	1,306,113
Automobile Loans	4,222,240	46,203,473	50,425,713
General Purpose Loans	16,348,136	46,280,926	62,629,062
Others	-	-	-
<b>Installment-based Commercial Loans - FC-indexed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,964</b>	<b>21,964</b>
Real Estate Loans	-	21,122	21,122
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	842	842
Others	-	-	-
<b>Installment-based Commercial Loans – FC</b>	<b>20,434,525</b>	<b>28,639,320</b>	<b>49,073,845</b>
Real Estate Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	33,545	3,148,070	3,181,615
General Purpose Loans	17,936	42,923	60,859
Others	20,383,044	25,448,327	45,831,371
<b>Corporate Credit Cards – TL</b>	<b>77,178,974</b>	<b>1,542,587</b>	<b>78,721,561</b>
With Installment	23,122,088	1,542,587	24,664,675
Without Installment	54,056,886	-	54,056,886
<b>Corporate Credit Cards – FC</b>	<b>293,427</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>293,427</b>
With Installment	-	-	-
Without Installment	293,427	-	293,427
<b>Deposit Accounts– TL (Corporates)</b>	<b>14,635,069</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,635,069</b>
<b>Deposit Accounts– FC (Corporates)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>133,138,037</b>	<b>123,968,717</b>	<b>257,106,754</b>

#### 5.1.5.6 Allocation of loans by customers

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Public Sector	15,767,834	8,881,964
Private Sector	2,708,907,189	1,777,933,899
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,724,675,023</b>	<b>1,786,815,863</b>

#### 5.1.5.7 Allocation of domestic and foreign loans (\*)

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Domestic Loans	2,374,376,319	1,602,040,172
Foreign Loans	350,298,704	184,775,691
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,724,675,023</b>	<b>1,786,815,863</b>

(\*) Non-performing loans are not included.

#### 5.1.5.8 Loans to associates and subsidiaries

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Direct Lending	4,463,135	7,731,340
Indirect Lending	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,463,135</b>	<b>7,731,340</b>

**5.1.5.9 Provision allocated for non-performing loans (Stage 3)**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Substandard Loans- Limited Collectibility	12,855,626	7,481,373
Doubtful Loans	19,208,183	7,112,567
Uncollectible Loans	21,956,939	11,604,251
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,020,748</b>	<b>26,198,191</b>

**5.1.5.10 Non-performing loans (NPLs) (net)**

*Non-performing loans and loans restructured from this category*

	<b>Group III</b>	<b>Group IV</b>	<b>Group V</b>
	<b>Substandard Loans</b>	<b>Doubtful Loans</b>	<b>Uncollectible Loans</b>
<b><i>Current Period</i></b>			
(Gross amounts before provisions)	6,321,610	5,199,882	9,210,965
Restructured Loans and Receivables	6,321,610	5,199,882	9,210,965
<b><i>Prior Period</i></b>			
(Gross amounts before provisions)	2,334,309	1,627,488	5,681,237
Restructured Loans and Receivables	2,334,309	1,627,488	5,681,237

*Movements in non-performing loan groups*

	<b>Group III</b>	<b>Group IV</b>	<b>Group V</b>
	<b>Substandard Loans</b>	<b>Doubtful Loans</b>	<b>Uncollectible Loans</b>
<b><i>Current Period</i></b>			
<b>Balances at End of Prior Period</b>	<b>12,833,812</b>	<b>10,901,927</b>	<b>15,410,130</b>
Additions during the Period (+)	82,342,783	774,835	2,590,858
Transfer from Other NPL Categories (+)	127,197	59,398,315	26,619,807
Transfer to Other NPL Categories (-)	60,206,257	25,871,084	67,978
Collections during the Period (-)	11,348,361	8,884,824	5,614,847
Write down /Write-offs (-) (*) (**)	3,579	16,381	1,803,472
Debt Sale (-) (***)	89,701	5,131,908	7,464,446
Corporate and Commercial Loans	37,923	814,477	456,486
Retail Loans	23,422	1,397,906	2,909,835
Credit Cards	28,356	2,919,525	4,098,125
Other	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Differences	531,924	185,044	800,271
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>24,187,818</b>	<b>31,355,924</b>	<b>30,470,323</b>
Provisions (-)	12,855,626	19,208,183	21,956,939
<b>Net Balance on Balance Sheet</b>	<b>11,332,192</b>	<b>12,147,741</b>	<b>8,513,384</b>

	Group III	Group IV	Group V
	Substandard Loans	Doubtful Loans	Uncollectible Loans
<i>Prior Period</i>			
<b>Balances at End of Prior Period</b>	<b>8,265,265</b>	<b>4,301,581</b>	<b>13,591,760</b>
Additions during the Period (+)	37,402,208	226,228	1,910,195
Transfer from Other NPL Categories (+)	102,259	23,972,742	10,318,648
Transfer to Other NPL Categories (-)	25,887,197	8,436,151	70,301
Collections during the Period (-)	6,717,049	3,385,600	3,696,400
Write down / Write-offs (-) (*) (**)	3,052	134,356	3,333,660
Debt Sale (-) (***)	575,806	5,695,915	3,688,322
Corporate and Commercial Loans	12,001	235,263	244,324
Retail Loans	306,504	2,391,677	1,980,313
Credit Cards	257,301	3,068,975	1,463,685
Other	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Differences	247,184	53,398	378,210
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>12,833,812</b>	<b>10,901,927</b>	<b>15,410,130</b>
Provisions (-)	7,481,373	7,112,567	11,604,251
<b>Net Balance on Balance Sheet</b>	<b>5,352,439</b>	<b>3,789,360</b>	<b>3,805,879</b>

(\*) Includes loans for which 100% provision is provided during the corresponding period.

(\*\*) As of 31 December 2025, the Parent Bank's and consolidated subsidiaries, has also written down "Group V Loan" (Loans Classified as Loss) amounting to TL 18,114,622 (31 December 2024: TL 17,811,603). During the period, the non-performing loan ratio of the Group calculated as 3.06% (31 December 2024: 2.14%) by taking into account the written-off loans in accordance with the amendment on the relevant Provisions Regulation instead of 3.68% (31 December 2024: 3.09%). In the current period, the collection amounting to TL 2,946,551 (31 December 2024: TL 548,213) has been performed from written-down loans.

(\*\*\*) Consists of sale of non-performing loans.

*Non-performing loans in foreign currencies*

	Group III	Group IV	Group V
	Substandard Loans and Receivables	Doubtful Loans and Receivables	Uncollectible Loans and Receivables
<i>Current Period</i>			
<b>Balance at End of Period</b>	<b>2,614,714</b>	<b>2,467,610</b>	<b>8,377,176</b>
Provisions (-)	1,538,865	1,274,904	6,050,270
<b>Net Balance at Balance Sheet</b>	<b>1,075,849</b>	<b>1,192,706</b>	<b>2,326,906</b>
<i>Prior Period</i>			
<b>Balance at End of Period</b>	<b>1,439,359</b>	<b>455,830</b>	<b>7,845,470</b>
Provisions (-)	956,032	301,202	5,802,849
<b>Net Balance at Balance Sheet</b>	<b>483,327</b>	<b>154,628</b>	<b>2,042,621</b>

*Gross and net non-performing loans as per customer categories*

	<b>Group III Substandard Loans</b>	<b>Group IV Doubtful Loans</b>	<b>Group V Uncollectible Loans</b>
<b><i>Current Period (Net)</i></b>	<b>11,332,192</b>	<b>12,147,741</b>	<b>8,513,384</b>
Loans to Individuals and Corporates (Gross)	24,039,847	31,285,706	30,226,647
Provision (-)	12,766,478	19,152,796	21,719,840
Loans to Individuals and Corporates (Net)	11,273,369	12,132,910	8,506,807
Banks (Gross)	-	-	-
Provision (-)	-	-	-
Banks (Net)	-	-	-
Other Loans and Receivables (Gross)	147,971	70,218	243,676
Provision (-)	89,148	55,387	237,099
Other Loans and Receivables (Net)	58,823	14,831	6,577
<b><i>Prior Period (Net)</i></b>	<b>5,352,439</b>	<b>3,789,360</b>	<b>3,805,879</b>
Loans to Individuals and Corporates (Gross)	12,641,984	10,861,044	15,303,568
Provision (-)	7,338,581	7,087,108	11,503,626
Loans to Individuals and Corporates (Net)	5,303,403	3,773,936	3,799,942
Banks (Gross)	-	-	-
Provision (-)	-	-	-
Banks (Net)	-	-	-
Other Loans and Receivables (Gross)	191,828	40,883	106,562
Provision (-)	142,792	25,459	100,625
Other Loans and Receivables (Net)	49,036	15,424	5,937

*Interest accruals, valuation differences and related provisions calculated for non-performing loans*

	<b>Group III Substandard Loans</b>	<b>Group IV Doubtful Loans</b>	<b>Group V Uncollectible Loans</b>
<b><i>Current Period (Net)</i></b>	<b>1,510,730</b>	<b>1,851,122</b>	<b>1,264,035</b>
Interest accruals and valuation differences	3,201,049	4,796,787	4,129,249
Provision (-)	1,690,319	2,945,665	2,865,214
<b><i>Prior Period (Net)</i></b>	<b>800,417</b>	<b>579,206</b>	<b>386,699</b>
Interest accruals and valuation differences	1,881,665	1,691,928	1,279,166
Provision (-)	1,081,248	1,112,722	892,467

*Collaterals received for non-performing loans*

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Corporate/ Commercial Loans</b>	<b>Consumer Loans</b>	<b>Credit Cards</b>	<b>Total</b>
Loans Collateralized by Cash	138,854	1,479	-	140,333
Loans Collateralized by Mortgages	19,478,757	485,721	-	19,964,478
Loans Collateralized by Pledged Assets	2,126,541	42,043	-	2,168,584
Loans Collateralized by Cheques and Notes	87,709	1,331	-	89,040
Loans Collateralized by Other Collaterals	10,898,133	10,942,719	-	21,840,852
Unsecured Loans	3,790,214	7,977,067	30,043,497	41,810,778
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,520,208</b>	<b>19,450,360</b>	<b>30,043,497</b>	<b>86,014,065</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Corporate/ Commercial Loans</b>	<b>Consumer Loans</b>	<b>Credit Cards</b>	<b>Total</b>
Loans Collateralized by Cash	121,086	524	-	121,610
Loans Collateralized by Mortgages	7,047,751	296,880	-	7,344,631
Loans Collateralized by Pledged Assets	1,512,658	36,939	-	1,549,597
Loans Collateralized by Cheques and Notes	77,361	1,449	-	78,810
Loans Collateralized by Other Collaterals	4,813,958	6,817,550	-	11,631,508
Unsecured Loans	2,320,286	3,215,790	12,883,637	18,419,713
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,893,100</b>	<b>10,369,132</b>	<b>12,883,637</b>	<b>39,145,869</b>

**5.1.5.11 Expected credit loss for loans**

<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Balances at End of Prior Period</b>	<b>8,918,792</b>	<b>25,693,600</b>	<b>26,198,191</b>	<b>60,810,583</b>
Additions during the Period (+)	18,130,804	41,716,665	35,666,841	95,514,310
Disposal	(24,879,513)	(27,602,073)	(12,962,245)	(65,443,831)
Debt Sale	-	(330)	(9,083,755)	(9,084,085)
Write-offs	-	-	(1,823,432)	(1,823,432)
Transfer to Stage1	12,934,618	(12,827,506)	(107,112)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(7,208,957)	7,332,880	(123,923)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(121,176)	(15,068,079)	15,189,255	-
Foreign Currency Differences	958,952	4,757,979	1,066,928	6,783,859
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>8,733,520</b>	<b>24,003,136</b>	<b>54,020,748</b>	<b>86,757,404</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Balances at End of Prior Period</b>	<b>5,851,076</b>	<b>27,784,054</b>	<b>17,730,763</b>	<b>51,365,893</b>
Additions during the Period (+)	15,860,561	39,026,601	14,782,501	69,669,663
Disposal	(18,651,763)	(29,213,307)	(5,565,049)	(53,430,119)
Debt Sale	(7,278)	(16,212)	(7,006,233)	(7,029,723)
Write-offs	-	-	(3,471,068)	(3,471,068)
Transfer to Stage1	10,037,645	(9,978,523)	(59,122)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(4,398,150)	4,989,930	(591,780)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(65,037)	(9,836,973)	9,902,010	-
Foreign Currency Differences	291,738	2,938,030	476,169	3,705,937
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>8,918,792</b>	<b>25,693,600</b>	<b>26,198,191</b>	<b>60,810,583</b>

### 5.1.5.12 Liquidation policy for uncollectible loans

Loans and other receivables Classified as Loss are collected through legal follow-up and conversion of collaterals into cash.

### 5.1.5.13 Write-off policy

#### 5.1.5.13.1 Disclosures on write down policy

As of 31 December 2025, in accordance with the relevant accounting policy the Bank has written down “Group V Loan” (Loans Classified as Loss) amounting to TL 14,821,435 (31 December 2024: TL 15,217,104). During the period, the non-performing loan ratio of the Bank calculated as 3.52% (31 December 2024: 2.24%) by taking into account the written-off loans in accordance with the amendment on the relevant Provisions Regulation instead of 4.14% to (31 December 2024: 3.19%).

Write down	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	YP	TL	FC
Credit Card	197,234	-	343,679	-
Other Loans	11,134,521	2,828,666	10,099,286	4,161,403
Interest Receivables	517,324	143,690	282,769	329,967

As of 31 December 2025, Bank’s consolidated subsidiaries, has also written down “Group V Loan” (Loans Classified as Loss) amounting to TL 3,293,187 (31 December 2024: TL 2,594,499). During the period, the non-performing loan ratio of the Group calculated as 3.06% (31 December 2024: 2.14%) by taking into account the written-off loans in accordance with the amendment on the relevant Provisions Regulation instead of 3.68% (31 December 2024: 3.09%).

Write down	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Credit Card	-	44,143	-	15,128
Other Loans	1,413,466	1,835,578	1,413,466	1,165,905
Interest Receivables	-	-	-	-

#### 5.1.5.13.2 Disclosures on write-off policy

The general policy of the The Parent Bank regarding write-off process for loans under follow-up is to write-off the loans which are documented as uncollectible during the legal follow-up process. As of 31 December 2025, total loans written-off from assets are TL 24,270 (31 December 2024: TL 418,429).

## 5.1.6 Lease receivable (Net)

### 5.1.6.1 Financial lease receivables according to remaining maturities (\*)

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Less than 1 Year	31,457,904	25,627,524	20,087,794	16,649,993
Between 1-5 Years	38,992,702	34,360,337	20,466,568	18,255,678
Longer than 5 Years	640,818	615,048	411,503	393,497
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,091,424</b>	<b>60,602,909</b>	<b>40,965,865</b>	<b>35,299,168</b>

(\*) Non-performing loans are not included.

### 5.1.6.2 Net financial lease receivables (\*)

	Current Period	Prior Period
Gross Financial Lease Receivables	71,091,424	40,965,865
Unearned Income on Financial Lease Receivables (-)	(10,488,515)	(5,666,697)
Terminated Lease Contracts (-)	-	-
<b>Net Financial Lease Receivables</b>	<b>60,602,909</b>	<b>35,299,168</b>

(\*) Non-performing loans are not included.

### 5.1.6.3 Financial lease agreements

#### *Criteria applied for financial lease agreements*

The customer applied for a financial lease is evaluated based on the lending policies and criteria taking into account the legal legislation. A “customer analysis report” according to the type and amount of the application is prepared for the evaluation of the customer by the Credit Committee and certain risk rating models such as “customer risk rating” and “equipment rating/scoring” are applied.

In compliance with the legal legislation and the authorization limits of the General Manager, Credit Committee and Board of Directors, it is decided whether the loan will be granted considering the financial position and the qualitative characteristics of the customer and the criteria mentioned above. In case of compliance with these factors it is assessed which conditions will be applied. At this stage, collaterals such as bank guarantees, mortgages, asset pledges, promissory notes or personal or corporate guarantees, may be required depending on the creditworthiness of the customer and the characteristics of the product to be sold.

The sectoral, equipment type and pledged asset concentration of the customers are monitored regularly.

#### *Details monitored subsequent to signing of financial lease agreements*

Subsequent to granting of loan, the fulfillment of monetary aspects such as lending procedures and timely collection of rental payments are monitored. Furthermore, updated information on the performance of companies is reported by the Credit Monitoring Unit even for the performing customers.

The reports prepared by the Credit Monitoring Unit for the performing companies and the assessments made by the administration follow-up and the legal units for the problematic companies, are presented to the top management following the assessments made by the related internal committees and the necessary actions are taken.

### 5.1.7 Factoring receivables

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Short-Term	28,974,961	3,563,197	10,816,523	2,268,560
Medium and Long-Term	87,352	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,062,313</b>	<b>3,563,197</b>	<b>10,816,523</b>	<b>2,268,560</b>

### 5.1.8 Financial assets measured at amortised cost

#### 5.1.8.1 Financial assets subject to repurchase agreements and provided as collateral/blocked

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Collateralised/Blocked Investments	41,441,865	27,533,953	33,478,190	23,246,915
Investments subject to Repurchase Agreements	16,768,324	10,091,695	14,155,329	17,882,404
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,210,189</b>	<b>37,625,648</b>	<b>47,633,519</b>	<b>41,129,319</b>

#### 5.1.8.2 Government securities measured at amortised cost

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Government Bonds	256,411,976	232,042,406
Treasury Bills	1,162,107	873,644
Other Government Securities	9,210,231	9,526,726
<b>Total</b>	<b>266,784,314</b>	<b>242,442,776</b>

#### 5.1.8.3 Financial assets measured at amortised cost

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Debt Securities</b>	<b>248,933,692</b>	<b>213,208,028</b>
Quoted at Stock Exchange	247,390,327	212,425,816
Unquoted at Stock Exchange	1,543,365	782,212
<b>Valuation Increase / (Decrease)</b>	<b>69,734,225</b>	<b>56,864,417</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>318,667,917</b>	<b>270,072,445</b>

#### 5.1.8.4 Movement of financial assets measured at amortised cost

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Balances at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>270,072,445</b>	<b>216,382,865</b>
Foreign Currency Differences on Monetary Assets	19,834,899	12,638,374
Purchases during the Period	63,888,057	85,037,890
Disposals through Sales/Redemptions	(47,997,292)	(63,187,327)
Valuation Effect	12,869,808	19,200,643
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>318,667,917</b>	<b>270,072,445</b>

#### 5.1.8.5 Expected credit loss for financial assets measured at amortised cost

Current Period	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Balances at End of Prior Period</b>	<b>412,408</b>	-	-	<b>412,408</b>
Additions during the Period (+)	182,252	-	-	182,252
Disposal (-)	(188,356)	-	-	(188,356)
Transfer to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Differences	27,645	-	-	27,645
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>433,949</b>	-	-	<b>433,949</b>

Prior Period	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Balances at End of Prior Period</b>	<b>1,044,702</b>	-	-	<b>1,044,702</b>
Additions during the Period (+)	402,340	1,629	-	403,969
Disposal (-)	(1,074,531)	(310)	-	(1,074,841)
Transfer to Stage 1	1,380	(1,380)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(61)	61	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Differences	38,578	-	-	38,578
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>412,408</b>	-	-	<b>412,408</b>

#### 5.1.9 Assets held for sale and assets of discontinued operations

##### 5.1.9.1 Movement of assets held for sale and assets of discontinued operations

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>End of Prior Period</b>		
<b>Cost</b>	<b>3,809,304</b>	<b>2,143,274</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation (-)</b>	<b>(2,220)</b>	<b>(2,220)</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>	<b>3,807,084</b>	<b>2,141,054</b>
<b>End of Current Period</b>		
Additions (*)	2,539,182	1,919,721
Disposals (Cost)	(1,370,903)	(247,312)
Disposals (Accumulated Depreciation)	475	-
Reversal of Impairment / Impairment Losses	(14,120)	(9,148)
Depreciation Expense for Current Period (-)	-	-
Currency Translation Differences on Foreign Operations	28,231	2,769
<b>Cost</b>	<b>4,991,694</b>	<b>3,809,304</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation (-)</b>	<b>(1,745)</b>	<b>(2,220)</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>	<b>4,989,949</b>	<b>3,807,084</b>

(\*) In the prior period, it includes the reclassification of investment properties with a net book value of TL 100,900 and properties in use with a net book value of TL 185,725.

**5.1.9.2 Investments in subsidiaries and associates to be disposed**

None.

**5.1.10 Investments in associates**

**5.1.10.1 Unconsolidated investments in associates**

	Associates	Address (City/ Country)	Parent Bank's Share - If Different, Voting Rights (%)	Bank Risk Group's Share (%)
1	Emeklilik Gözetim Merkezi AŞ <sup>(2)</sup>	İstanbul/Türkiye	-	6.66
2	Bankalararası Kart Merkezi AŞ <sup>(2)</sup>	İstanbul/Türkiye	4.97	4.97
3	Yatırım Finansman Menkul Değerler AŞ <sup>(2)</sup>	İstanbul/Türkiye	0.77	0.77
4	İstanbul Takas ve Saklama Bankası AŞ <sup>(2)</sup>	İstanbul/Türkiye	4.95	4.97
5	Borsa İstanbul AŞ <sup>(1)</sup>	İstanbul/Türkiye	0.30	0.34
6	Kredi Kayıt Bürosu AŞ ("KKB") <sup>(2)</sup>	İstanbul/Türkiye	9.09	9.09
7	Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankası AŞ <sup>(1)</sup>	Ankara/Türkiye	2.48	2.48
8	Kredi Garanti Fonu AŞ <sup>(2)</sup>	Ankara/Türkiye	1.49	1.49
9	JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme AŞ <sup>(2)</sup>	İstanbul/Türkiye	2.86	2.86
10	Birleşik İpotek Finansmanı AŞ <sup>(2)</sup>	İstanbul/Türkiye	8.33	8.33
11	İhracatı Geliştirme A.Ş. (İGE) <sup>(2)</sup>	İstanbul/Türkiye	0.82	0.82

	Total Assets	Shareholders' Equity	Total Fixed Assets <sup>(*)</sup>	Interest Income	Income on Securities Portfolio	Current Period Profit/Loss	Prior Period Profit/Loss	Compan y's Fair Value
1	268,736	199,885	36,751	17,953	111	78,887	49,808	-
2	10,697,526	9,124,490	1,741,842	2,158,700	-	2,261,467	1,878,600	-
3	6,769,576	1,590,930	348,523	1,118	4,853	87,536	48,243	-
4	300,088,537	18,454,033	594,292	9,172,930	1,249,586	8,865,852	6,064,906	-
5	211,783,090	29,627,947	6,007,032	2,495,402	-	12,595,644	6,319,881	-
6	5,412,217	2,351,328	1,163,080	588,061	3,013	1,282,745	517,710	-
7	8,585,994,365	(1,498,735,096)	2,770,603	444,575,016	48,877,097	(700,354,115)	(818,182,864)	-
8	14,164,616	8,197,076	85,892	1,967,725	-	3,806,069	651,955	-
9	1,045,896	929,606	144,422	120,912	41,724	476,797	177,349	-
10	318,634	311,209	1,681	4,613	129,229	131,675	14,304	-
11	19,032,104	18,347,820	25,861	3,434,683	35,734	3,608,113	3,029,394	-

(1) Financial information is as of 31 December 2024

(2) Financial information is as of 30 September 2025.

(\*) Total fixed assets include tangible and intangible assets.

*Unconsolidated investments in associates sold during the current period*

None.

*Unconsolidated investments in associates acquired during the current period*

None.

**5.1.10.2 Consolidated investments in associates**

None.

**5.1.10.3 Movement of consolidated investments in associates**

None.

*Valuation methods of consolidated investments in associates*

None.

*Sectoral distribution of consolidated investments and associates*

None.

*Quoted consolidated investments in associates*

None.

*Investments in associates sold during the current period*

None.

*Investments in associates acquired during the current period*

None.

#### 5.1.11 Investments in subsidiaries (net)

*Information on capital adequacy of major subsidiaries*

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Garanti Bank International NV</b>	<b>Garanti Holding BV</b>	<b>Garanti Finansal Kiralama AŞ</b>	<b>Garanti Emeklilik ve Hayat AŞ</b>	<b>Garanti Yatırım Menkul Kıymetler AŞ</b>
<b>COMMON EQUITY TIER I CAPITAL</b>					
Paid-in Capital to be Entitled for Compensation after All Creditors	19,465,316	22,079,190	6,357,310	517,159	205,423
Share Premium	-	652,682	-	-	-
Share Cancellation Profits	-	-	-	-	-
Legal Reserves	8,179,100	3,491,739	11,222,047	2,295,360	8,721,149
Other Comprehensive Income according to TAS	29,095,397	144,706	-	241,639	-
Current and Prior Periods' Profits	5,350,799	1,243,845	6,385,231	6,993,122	5,221,225
Minority interest	-	-	-	-	88,190
<b>Common Equity Tier I Capital Before Deductions</b>	<b>62,090,612</b>	<b>27,612,162</b>	<b>23,964,588</b>	<b>10,047,280</b>	<b>14,235,987</b>
<b>Deductions From Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Current and Prior Periods' Losses not Covered by Reserves, and Losses Accounted under Equity according to TAS (-)	47,643	2,409,249	9,153	60,991	10,953
Leasehold Improvements on Operational Leases (-)	-	1,856	-	-	2,470
Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets and Related Deferred Taxes (-)	609,067	3,172,521	171,358	341,112	195,696
Net Deferred Tax Asset/Liability (-)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Deductions from Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>	<b>656,710</b>	<b>5,583,626</b>	<b>180,511</b>	<b>402,103</b>	<b>209,119</b>
<b>Total Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>	<b>61,433,902</b>	<b>22,028,536</b>	<b>23,784,077</b>	<b>9,645,178</b>	<b>14,026,868</b>
<b>Total Deductions From Tier I Capital</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Tier I Capital</b>	<b>61,433,902</b>	<b>22,028,536</b>	<b>23,784,077</b>	<b>9,645,178</b>	<b>14,026,868</b>
<b>TIER II CAPITAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,651,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL</b>	<b>61,433,902</b>	<b>24,680,136</b>	<b>23,784,077</b>	<b>9,645,178</b>	<b>14,026,868</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	Garanti Bank International NV	Garanti Holding BV	Garanti Finansal Kiralama AŞ	Garanti Emeklilik ve Hayat AŞ	Garanti Yatırım Menkul Kıymetler AŞ
<b>COMMON EQUITY TIER I CAPITAL</b>					
Paid-in Capital to be Entitled for Compensation after All Creditors	4,909,917	15,732,855	357,848	517,159	205,423
Share Premium	-	465,078	-	-	-
Share Cancellation Profits	-	-	-	-	-
Legal Reserves	4,614,440	2,351,261	7,333,214	1,432,864	5,245,542
Other Comprehensive Income according to TAS	17,969,966	104,362	-	76,558	-
Current and Prior Periods' Profits	3,513,228	908,361	3,888,832	4,362,497	4,475,606
Minority interest	-	-	-	-	84,073
<b>Common Equity Tier I Capital Before Deductions</b>	<b>31,007,551</b>	<b>19,561,917</b>	<b>11,579,894</b>	<b>6,389,078</b>	<b>10,010,644</b>
<b>Deductions From Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>					
Current and Prior Periods' Losses not Covered by Reserves, and Losses Accounted under Equity according to TAS (-)	65,890	2,374,097	9,964	30,955	11,013
Leasehold Improvements on Operational Leases (-)	-	1,787	-	2	694
Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets and Related Deferred Taxes (-)	336,496	2,236,302	87,307	201,105	123,996
Net Deferred Tax Asset/Liability (-)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Deductions from Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>	<b>402,386</b>	<b>4,612,186</b>	<b>97,271</b>	<b>232,062</b>	<b>135,703</b>
<b>Total Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>	<b>30,605,165</b>	<b>14,949,731</b>	<b>11,482,623</b>	<b>6,157,016</b>	<b>9,874,941</b>
<b>Total Deductions From Tier I Capital</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Tier I Capital</b>	<b>30,605,165</b>	<b>14,949,731</b>	<b>11,482,623</b>	<b>6,157,016</b>	<b>9,874,941</b>
<b>TIER II CAPITAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>947,547</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL</b>	<b>30,605,165</b>	<b>15,897,278</b>	<b>11,482,623</b>	<b>6,157,016</b>	<b>9,874,941</b>

The Parent Bank does not have any capital requirement for its subsidiaries included in the calculation of its consolidated capital adequacy standard ratio.

**5.1.11.1 Unconsolidated investments in subsidiaries**

	Subsidiaries	Address (City/ Country)	Parent Bank's Share – If Different, Voting Rights (%)	Bank Risk Group's Share (%)
1	Motoractive Multi Services SRL	Bükreş/Romanya	-	100.00
2	Ralfi SRL	Bükreş/Romanya	-	100.00
3	Trifoi Real Estate Company	Bükreş/Romanya	-	100.00
4	Garanti Filo Yönetim Hizmetleri A.Ş. <sup>(3)</sup>	İstanbul/Türkiye	-	100.00
5	Garanti BBVA Finansal Teknoloji A.Ş. <sup>(1)</sup>	İstanbul/Türkiye	100.00	100.00
6	Garanti BBVA Kripto Varlık Alım Satım Platformu A.Ş. <sup>(2)</sup>	İstanbul/Türkiye	-	100.00
7	Garanti Filo Sigorta Aracılık Hizmetleri A.Ş.	İstanbul/Türkiye	-	100.00
8	Garanti Kültür A.Ş.	İstanbul/Türkiye	100.00	100.00

The financial information presented in the below table is as of 31 December 2025.

	Total Assets	Shareholders' Equity	Total Fixed Assets <sup>(*)</sup>	Interest Income	Income on Securities Portfolio	Current Period Profit/Loss	Prior Period Profit/Loss	Company's Fair Value	Amount of Equity Requirement
1	376,637	244,426	281,416	4,618	-	13,436	13,364	-	-
2	276,242	276,242	-	-	-	(10,969)	(136,489)	-	-
3	52,928	-	-	-	-	(5,517)	(7)	-	-
4	35,487,086	15,044,196	33,157,652	323,372	-	3,639,960	2,070,452	-	-
5	2,191,501	2,191,427	-	17,157	-	7,630	18,438	-	-
6	2,221,961	1,564,697	870,076	275,272	-	(414,961)	(120,606)	-	-
7	99,156	89,917	-	36,514	-	66,016	44,205	-	-
8	15,602	5,485	1,509	-	-	2,006	512	-	-

(\*) Total fixed assets include tangible and intangible assets.

- (1) Capital of Garanti BBVA Finansal Teknoloji A.Ş. amounting to TL 1,296,000 has been increased to TL 2,166,000 through paid-in capital increase with the Board of Directors Decision No. 7 dated 6 May 2025. The Parent Bank has participated the total of paid-in capital increase in exchange for 870,000,000 shares with a nominal value of TL 1 (full amount) amounting to TL 870,000 corresponding to its share in the capital.
- (2) Capital of Garanti BBVA Kripto Varlık Alım Satım Platformu A.Ş. amounting to TL 1,305,000 has been increased to TL 2,183,500 through paid-in capital increase with the Board of Directors Decision dated 24 June 2025. Garanti BBVA Finansal Teknoloji A.Ş. has participated the total of paid-in capital increase in exchange for 878,000,000 shares with a nominal value of TL 1 (full amount) amounting to TL 878,000 corresponding to its share in the capital.
- (3) Capital of Garanti Filo Yönetim Hizmetleri A.Ş. amounting to TL 1,510,000 has been increased to TL 4,010,000 through paid-in capital increase with the Board of Directors Decision No.10 dated 7 May 2025. Garanti Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. has participated the total of paid-in capital increase in exchange for 2,510,000,000 shares with a nominal value of TL 1 (full amount) amounting to TL 2,510,000 corresponding to its share in the capital.

Tasfiye Halinde Garanti Konut Finansmanı Danışmanlık Hiz. A.Ş.'s deregistration process has been completed with its registration in the Trade Registry under registration number 11490 dated 30 December 2025.

*Unconsolidated subsidiaries, reasons for not consolidating such investments and accounting treatments applied for such investments*

The companies which are not included within the scope of consolidation due to not being financial subsidiaries are accounted for equity method as defined in TAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures".

**5.1.11.2 Movement of consolidated investments in subsidiaries**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Balances at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>78,607,473</b>	<b>56,344,559</b>
<b>Movements During the Period</b>	<b>62,250,606</b>	<b>22,262,914</b>
Acquisitions <sup>(1)</sup>	18,782,250	400,000
Bonus Shares Received <sup>(2)</sup>	50,000	260,263
Dividends from Current Year Profit	28,650,019	18,925,595
Sales/Liquidations	-	-
Reclassifications <sup>(3)</sup>	-	107,300
Value Increase/(Decrease) <sup>(4)</sup>	(5,119,878)	(1,876,034)
Currency Differences on Foreign Subsidiaries	19,888,215	4,445,790
Reversal of Impairment Losses / Impairment Losses (-)	-	-
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>140,858,079</b>	<b>78,607,473</b>
<b>Capital Commitments</b>	-	-
<b>Share Percentage at the End of Period (%)</b>	-	-

(1) Capital of Garanti Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş. amounting to TL 255,000 has been increased to TL 655,000 through paid-in capital increase with the Board of Directors Decision No. 2024/4 dated 16 May 2024. The Parent Bank has participated the total of paid-in capital increase in exchange for 400,000,000 shares with a nominal value of TL 1 (full amount) amounting to TL 400,000 corresponding to its share in the capital. As a result of paid-in capital increase, the Parent Bank's share capital in Garanti Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş. has increased to 80.53%.

Capital of Garanti Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş. amounting to TL 655,000 has been increased to TL 1,250,000 through paid-in capital increase with the Board of Directors Decision No. 2025/3 dated 10 February 2025. The Parent Bank has participated the total of paid-in capital increase in exchange for 595,000,000 shares with a nominal value of TL 1 (full amount) amounting to TL 595,000 corresponding to its share in the capital. As a result of paid-in capital increase, the Parent Bank's share capital in Garanti Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş. has increased to 89.80%.

Capital of Garanti Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. amounting to TL 350,000 has been increased to TL 6,350,000 through paid-in capital increase with the Board of Directors Decision No. 2025/18 dated 5 May 2025. The Parent Bank has participated the total of paid-in capital increase in exchange for 6,000,000,000 shares with a nominal value of TL 1 (full amount) amounting to TL 6,000,000 corresponding to its share in the capital.

Capital of Garanti Bank International N.V., amounting to EUR 136,836, has been increased to EUR 386,836 through a paid-in capital increase with the Board of Directors' Decision No. 2536 dated 27 November 2025. The Parent Bank has participated in the total of paid-in capital increase in exchange for 250,000,000 shares with a nominal value of EUR 1 (full amount), amounting to EUR 250,000, corresponding to its share in the capital.

(2) Capital of Garanti Portföy Yönetim A.Ş. amounting to TL 50,000 has been increased to TL 100,000 through a bonus issue funded from internal resources with the Board of Directors Decision No. 2025/5 dated 24 January 2025.

(3) Garanti Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş. has been included in the scope of consolidation in the prior period.

(4) Except for quoted subsidiaries, it contains valuation differences arising from the application of equity accounting in accordance with TMS 27 and the effects of cash dividend payments not disclosed in other lines of the table.

*Valuation methods of consolidated investments in subsidiaries*

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Valued at Cost	-	-
Valued at Fair Value <sup>(*)</sup>	140,858,079	78,607,473

<sup>(\*)</sup> The amounts recognized in the equity accounting application are included in the unconsolidated financial statement of the Bank.

*Sectoral distribution of consolidated investments in subsidiaries*

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Banks	61,881,747	30,933,040
Insurance Companies	8,511,304	5,403,794
Factoring Companies	4,340,368	2,596,458
Leasing Companies	23,922,399	11,729,905
Finance Companies	-	-
Other Subsidiaries	42,202,261	27,944,276

*Quoted consolidated investments in subsidiaries*

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Quoted at Domestic Stock Exchanges	4,357,673	2,606,959
Quoted at International Stock Exchanges	-	-

*Other information on consolidated investments in subsidiaries*

	<b>Subsidiaries</b>	<b>Address (City/ Country)</b>	<b>Parent Bank's Share – If Different, Voting Rights (%)</b>	<b>Shares of Other Consolidated Subsidiaries (%)</b>	<b>Method of Consolidation</b>
1	Garanti Finansal Kiralama AŞ.	Istanbul/Türkiye	100.00	-	Full Consolidation
2	Garanti Faktoring AŞ	Istanbul/Türkiye	81.84	-	Full Consolidation
3	Garanti Yatırım Menkul Kıymetler AŞ	Istanbul/Türkiye	100.00	-	Full Consolidation
4	Garanti Portföy Yönetimi AŞ	Istanbul/Türkiye	100.00	-	Full Consolidation
5	Garanti Emeklilik ve Hayat AŞ	Istanbul/Türkiye	84.91	-	Full Consolidation
6	Garanti Bank International NV	Amsterdam/the Netherlands	100.00	-	Full Consolidation
7	Garanti Holding BV	Amsterdam/the Netherlands	100.00	-	Full Consolidation
8	G Netherlands BV	Amsterdam/the Netherlands	-	100.00	Full Consolidation
9	Garanti Bank SA	Bucharest/Romania	-	100.00	Full Consolidation
10	Motoractive IFN SA	Bucharest/Romania	-	100.00	Full Consolidation
11	Garanti Yatırım Ortaklığı AŞ	Istanbul/Türkiye	-	3.61	Full Consolidation
12	Garanti Ödeme Sistemleri AŞ	Istanbul/Türkiye	100.00	-	Full Consolidation
13	Garanti Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri AŞ	Istanbul/Türkiye	89.80	100.00	Full Consolidation

The financial information presented in the below table is as of 31 December 2025.

	<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>Total Fixed Assets (*)</b>	<b>Interest Income</b>	<b>Income on Securities Portfolio</b>	<b>Current Period Profit/Loss</b>	<b>Prior Period Profit/Loss</b>	<b>Company's Fair Value</b>
1	68,434,240	23,960,351	226,278	7,240,288	5,045	6,576,370	1,774,174	-
2	33,535,881	5,303,320	190,188	10,496,396	-	2,130,075	1,438,088	-
3	17,218,049	14,159,965	366,913	6,256,251	203,021	5,231,435	4,480,400	-
4	4,004,083	3,532,688	105,855	1,068,725	-	2,441,474	1,058,160	-
5	32,565,252	10,023,546	374,588	3,701,002	1,678,654	6,993,122	4,362,497	-
6	546,826,315	61,898,186	2,244,044	36,295,414	944,349	5,350,791	3,513,235	-
7	19,791,025	19,780,561	-	-	-	(5,534)	(3,226)	-
8	15,865,994	15,858,084	-	-	-	(9,194)	(4,885)	-
9	204,776,167	22,431,210	4,218,883	8,138,164	2,169,482	1,079,731	929,376	-
10	11,754,773	2,527,443	67,167	839,586	-	196,879	141,955	-
11	92,868	88,048	2,021	12,684	2,580	4,272	16,736	479,360
12	1,407,064	1,110,071	44,532	363,282	-	583,686	361,157	-
13	930,391	751,903	389,894	232,296	2,328	(266,355)	(194,018)	-

(\*) Total fixed assets include tangible and intangible assets.

Garanti Yatırım Ortaklığı AŞ that Garanti Yatırım participated by 3.61% is consolidated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements under full consolidation method due to the company's right to elect all the members of the Board of Directors as resulted from its privilege in election of board members.

*Consolidated investments in subsidiaries disposed during the current period*

None.

*Consolidated investments in subsidiaries acquired during the current period*

None.

**5.1.12 Investments in joint-ventures (net)**

None.

### 5.1.13 Tangible assets

	Real Estates	Right-of-use Assets	Vehicles	Other Tangible Assets	Total
<b>Balance at Beginning of Period</b>					
Cost	26,737,062	5,713,615	187,251	14,369,540	47,007,468
Accumulated Depreciation	(306,651)	(3,186,783)	(64,327)	(6,770,862)	(10,328,623)
<b>Net Book Value</b>	<b>26,430,411</b>	<b>2,526,832</b>	<b>122,924</b>	<b>7,598,678</b>	<b>36,678,845</b>
<b>Balances at End of Current Period</b>					
Additions	653,304	4,523,217	333,495	5,107,202	10,617,218
Revaluation Model Difference (*)	9,119,964	-	-	-	9,119,964
Transfers to Investment Property	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals (Cost)	(218,615)	(196,293)	(22,199)	(1,251,935)	(1,689,042)
Disposals (Accumulated Depreciation)	23,841	124,344	8,569	328,747	485,501
Reversal of/Impairment Losses (-)	(45,595)	-	-	1,414	(44,181)
Depreciation Expense for Current Period	(389,717)	(1,910,255)	(48,946)	(2,355,267)	(4,704,185)
Currency Translation Differences on Foreign Operations (Cost)	458,729	566,481	10,614	727,462	1,763,286
Currency Translation Differences on Foreign Operations (Accumulated Depreciation)	(15,670)	(379,988)	(10,573)	(649,810)	(1,056,041)
<b>Net Book Values at End of Current Period</b>	<b>36,016,652</b>	<b>5,254,338</b>	<b>393,884</b>	<b>9,506,491</b>	<b>51,171,365</b>
Cost at End of Current Period	36,704,849	10,607,020	509,161	18,953,683	66,774,713
Accumulated Depreciation at End of Current Period	(688,197)	(5,352,682)	(115,277)	(9,447,192)	(15,603,348)
<b>Net Book Values at End of Current Period</b>	<b>36,016,652</b>	<b>5,254,338</b>	<b>393,884</b>	<b>9,506,491</b>	<b>51,171,365</b>

(\*)The amount of 335,583 TL arises from the reversal of accumulated depreciation related to revaluation.

The Parent Bank and its financial subsidiaries account their real estates recorded under tangible assets based on the revaluation model in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standard 16 (TAS 16) “Property, Plant and Equipment”. Accordingly, for all real estates registered in the ledger, valuation studies are performed by independent expertise firms.

### 5.1.14 Intangible assets

#### 5.1.14.1 Useful lives and amortisation rates

The consolidation goodwill classified under intangible assets is not amortized. The estimated useful lives of softwares and other intangible assets vary between 3 and 15 years.

#### 5.1.14.2 Amortisation methods

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis from the date of capitalisation. The consolidation goodwill is not amortized, however is subject to impairment testing regularly and if there is any impairment, a provision is made.

#### 5.1.14.3 Balances at end of current period

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Cost	Accumulated Amortization
Intangible Assets	12,862,252	5,056,301	7,463,294	3,098,832

**5.1.14.4 Movements of intangible assets for current period**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Net Book Value at Beginning Period</b>	<b>4,364,462</b>	<b>2,548,249</b>
Internally Generated Intangibles	829,380	778,223
Additions due to Mergers, Transfers and Acquisition	3,979,362	1,876,917
Disposals (-) (*)	(40,566)	(42,302)
Impairment Losses/Reversals to/from Revaluation Surplus	-	-
Impairment Losses Recorded in Income Statement	-	(505)
Impairment Losses Reversed from Income Statement	-	-
Amortisation Expense for Current Period (-)	(1,616,039)	(831,772)
Currency Translation Differences on Foreign Operations	310,652	68,516
Other Movements	(21,300)	(32,864)
<b>Net Book Value at End of Current Period</b>	<b>7,805,951</b>	<b>4,364,462</b>

(\*)The amount of 10,071 TL is attributable to the reversal of accumulated depreciation on assets that have been decommissioned or sold.

**5.1.14.5 Details for any individually material intangible assets**

None.

**5.1.14.6 Intangible assets capitalised under government incentives at fair values**

None.

**5.1.14.7 Revaluation method of intangible assets capitalised under government incentives and valued at fair values at capitalisation dates**

None.

**5.1.14.8 Net book value of intangible asset that are restricted in usage or pledged**

None.

**5.1.14.9 Commitments to acquire intangible assets**

None.

**5.1.14.10 Disclosure on revalued intangible assets**

None.

**5.1.14.11 Research and development costs expensed during current period**

None.

**5.1.14.12 Goodwill**

<b>Goodwill</b>	<b>Shares %</b>	<b>Carrying Value</b>
Garanti Yatırım Menkul Kıymetler AŞ	100.00	2,778
Garanti Finansal Kiralama AŞ	100.00	2,119
Garanti Faktoring AŞ	81.84	1,491
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,388</b>

**5.1.14.13 Movements in goodwill during current period**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Net Book Value at Beginning Period</b>	<b>6,388</b>	<b>6,388</b>
Movements in Current Period	-	-
Additions	-	-
Adjustments due to the Changes in Value of Assets and Liabilities	-	-
Disposals in Current Period due to a Discontinued Operation Or Partial or Complete Disposal of an Asset (-)	-	-
Amortisation Expense for Current Period (-)	-	-
Impairment Losses (-)	-	-
Reversal of Impairment Losses (-)	-	-
Other changes in Book Values	-	-
<b>Net Book Value at End of Current Period</b>	<b>6,388</b>	<b>6,388</b>

### 5.1.15 Investment property

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Net Book Value at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>2,416,949</b>	<b>1,590,712</b>
Additions	20,267	-
Disposals	-	(8,375)
Transfers	(100,900)	(63,883)
Fair Value Change	799,191	898,495
Net Currency Translation Differences on Foreign Subsidiaries	-	-
<b>Net Book Value at End of Period</b>	<b>3,135,507</b>	<b>2,416,949</b>

The investment property is held for operational leasing purposes. The Parent Bank and its financial subsidiaries account their investment property based on the fair value model in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standard 40 (TAS 40) "Investment Property". Accordingly, for all investment properties registered in the ledger, valuation studies are performed by independent expertise firms every year.

### 5.1.16 Deferred tax asset

As of 31 December 2025, on a consolidated basis the Parent Bank has a deferred tax asset of TL 11,101,033 (31 December 2024: TL 20,728,048) calculated as the net amount remaining after netting of tax deductible timing differences and taxable timing differences in its consolidated financial statements.

As of 31 December 2025, deferred tax assets of TL 23,529,958 (31 December 2024: TL 26,350,725) calculated on all taxable temporary differences arising between the carrying amounts and the taxable amounts of assets and liabilities on the financial statements that will be considered in the calculation of taxable earnings in the future, which is presented as netted-off in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, with a deferred tax liability of TL 12,428,925 (31 December 2024: TL 5,622,677).

For the cases where the differences between the carrying values and the taxable values of assets subject to tax are related with certain items on the shareholders' equity accounts, the deferred taxes are charged or credited directly to these accounts.

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>Tax Base</b>	<b>Deferred Tax Amount</b>	<b>Tax Base</b>	<b>Deferred Tax Amount</b>
Provisions (*)	16,472,657	4,890,980	9,761,815	2,897,336
Stages 1&2 Credit Losses	38,042,637	11,350,127	39,054,837	11,663,118
Differences between the Carrying Values and Taxable Values of Financial Assets (**)(****)	(34,185,473)	(10,360,197)	3,621,931	1,140,378
Revaluation Differences on Real Estates (***)(****)	4,754,702	955,869	4,466,827	1,819,004
Differences Between Book Value and Tax Value of Fixed Assets (***)(****)	4,639,016	1,391,570	5,965,035	1,789,359
Other	9,886,430	2,872,684	4,891,137	1,418,853
<b>Deferred Tax Asset</b>	<b>39,609,969</b>	<b>11,101,033</b>	<b>67,761,582</b>	<b>20,728,048</b>

(\*) Consists of reserve for employee benefits, provision for promotion expenses of credit cards and other provisions.

(\*\*) Calculations are performed at the relevant tax rates applicable in the country of the foreign branches and subsidiaries' financial assets.

(\*\*\*) Includes deferred tax assets resulting from inflation adjustments within the scope of the provisions of Provisional Article 33. of the Tax Procedure Law.

(\*\*\*\*) The Deferred tax effect arising from differences between inflation-adjusted tax value and book value is included..

### 5.1.17 Other assets

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Derivative Assets (Derivative Guarantees)	1,114,976	2,319,967	385,236	1,447,733
Receivables From Clearing Transactions	52,346,306	190,696	43,759,697	965,905
Prepaid Expenses (*)	68,860,515	358,896	41,451,212	263,158
Cash Guarantees Given	715,141	254,839	459,125	289,016
Other (**)	13,943,873	4,353,884	11,360,577	2,472,861
<b>Total</b>	<b>136,980,811</b>	<b>7,478,282</b>	<b>97,415,847</b>	<b>5,438,673</b>

(\*) The related item mainly includes salary promotion payments.

(\*\*) As of 31 December 2025, the foreign exchange valuation differences amounting to TL 448,062 (31 December 2024: TL 586,764) calculated as of the balance sheet date related to the foreign exchange protected deposit accounts opened within the scope of the "Communiqué on Supporting the Conversion of Turkish Lira Deposit and Participation Accounts" published by the CBRT in the Official Gazette dated 21 December 2021 numbered 31696 are included in other assets.

## 5.2 Consolidated liabilities

### 5.2.1 Maturity profile of deposits

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Demand</b>	<b>7 Days Notice</b>	<b>Up to 1 Month</b>	<b>1-3 Months</b>	<b>3-6 Months</b>	<b>6-12 Months</b>	<b>1 Year and Over</b>	<b>Accumulating Deposit Accounts</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Saving Deposits</b>	166,140,236	-	23,956,794	607,968,219	72,789,359	38,552,221	19,900,000	1,690	929,308,519
<b>Foreign Currency Deposits</b>	702,577,748	-	178,414,729	153,186,303	79,769,523	82,561,876	36,871,998	39,554	1,233,421,731
Residents in Türkiye	501,599,103	-	118,653,940	92,923,203	17,843,107	4,232,751	3,979,899	39,478	739,271,481
Residents in Abroad	200,978,645	-	59,760,789	60,263,100	61,926,416	78,329,125	32,892,099	76	494,150,250
<b>Public Sector Deposits</b>	21,089,757	-	3,008,527	124,806	533	14	5,328	-	24,228,965
<b>Commercial Deposits</b>	91,131,104	-	235,775,096	85,268,077	77,018,018	93,652,052	35,244,452	-	618,088,799
<b>Others</b>	2,255,752	-	2,666,479	11,307,335	7,080,493	6,359,488	13,274,875	-	42,944,422
<b>Precious Metal Deposits</b>	292,401,858	-	-	1,392,026	986,327	295,606	828,444	-	295,904,261
<b>Bank Deposits(*)</b>	1,861,008	-	4,234,715	-	-	-	41,157	-	6,136,880
Central Bank of Türkiye	1,863	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,863
Domestic Banks	193,083	-	3,398,977	-	-	-	-	-	3,592,060
Foreign Banks	1,650,061	-	835,738	-	-	-	41,157	-	2,526,956
Special Financial Institutions	16,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,001
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (**)</b>	<b>1,277,457,463</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>448,056,340</b>	<b>859,246,766</b>	<b>237,644,253</b>	<b>221,421,257</b>	<b>106,166,254</b>	<b>41,244</b>	<b>3,150,033,577</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Demand</b>	<b>7 Days Notice</b>	<b>Up to 1 Month</b>	<b>1-3 Months</b>	<b>3-6 Months</b>	<b>6-12 Months</b>	<b>1 Year and Over</b>	<b>Accumulating Deposit Accounts</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Saving Deposits</b>	114,572,171	-	17,216,637	377,608,985	173,929,352	29,315,182	53,818,636	917	766,461,880
<b>Foreign Currency Deposits</b>	500,981,509	-	90,206,523	93,810,521	33,235,620	39,996,453	26,304,377	37,914	784,572,917
Residents in Türkiye	377,822,788	-	53,212,825	47,810,052	6,210,749	4,285,183	1,465,302	37,219	490,844,118
Residents in Abroad	123,158,721	-	36,993,698	46,000,469	27,024,871	35,711,270	24,839,075	695	293,728,799
<b>Public Sector Deposits</b>	16,134,707	-	1,562	202,363	270	12	-	-	16,338,914
<b>Commercial Deposits</b>	71,066,735	-	119,013,120	115,692,245	33,756,166	33,309,842	11,026,003	-	383,864,111
<b>Others</b>	2,090,860	-	2,171,150	7,125,842	1,553,591	4,737,052	13,524,658	-	31,203,153
<b>Precious Metal Deposits</b>	112,667,112	-	-	285,398	259,547	36,918	665,564	-	113,914,539
<b>Bank Deposits(*)</b>	2,154,923	-	55,794,118	-	10,986	32,101	-	-	57,992,128
Central Bank of Türkiye	6,679	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,679
Domestic Banks	80,247	-	54,710,347	-	-	-	-	-	54,790,594
Foreign Banks	2,041,295	-	1,083,771	-	10,986	32,101	-	-	3,168,153
Special Financial Institutions	26,702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,702
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (**)</b>	<b>819,668,017</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>284,403,110</b>	<b>594,725,354</b>	<b>242,745,532</b>	<b>107,427,560</b>	<b>105,339,238</b>	<b>38,831</b>	<b>2,154,347,642</b>

(\*) Includes Interbank precious metal accounts.

(\*\*) As of 31 December 2025, the Parent Bank has a total of TL 8,008,687 (31 December 2024: TL 164,989,263) foreign exchange-protected deposit instrument within the scope of the "Communiqué on Supporting the Conversion of Turkish Lira Deposit. Foreign exchange revaluation differences amounting to TL 448,062 (31 December 2024: TL 586,764) regarding the foreign exchange-protected deposit instrument calculated as of the balance sheet date and is not the liability of the Parent Bank are included in deposits.

### 5.2.1.1 *Saving deposits insured by Saving Deposit Insurance Fund*

#### **Information on deposits covered by deposit insurance and exceeding insurance coverage limit:**

<b>Saving Deposits</b>	<b>Covered by Deposit Insurance Over Deposit Insurance Limit(*)</b>		<b>Over Deposit Insurance Limit</b>	
	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Saving Deposits	355,294,606	238,200,143	569,321,396	524,525,015
Foreign Currency Saving Deposits	356,294,674	226,913,756	289,053,924	216,940,066
Other Saving Deposits	117,445,460	59,171,175	165,919,131	49,991,980
Foreign Branches' Deposits Under Foreign Insurance Coverage	4,528,978	3,379,899	4,615,206	3,547,375
Off-Shore Branches' Deposits Under Foreign Insurance Coverage	-	-	-	-

<b>Commercial Deposits (**)</b>	<b>Covered by Deposit Insurance Over Deposit Insurance Limit(*)</b>		<b>Over Deposit Insurance Limit</b>	
	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Commercial Deposits	54,532,060	38,946,190	617,784,116	383,784,173
Foreign Currency Commercial Deposits	31,588,489	19,548,870	537,325,296	311,536,548
Other Commercial Deposits	597,346	268,377	11,212,705	4,353,752
Foreign Branches' Deposits Under Foreign Insurance Coverage	-	-	-	-
Off-Shore Branches' Deposits Under Foreign Insurance Coverage	-	-	-	-

(\*) The amount of deposits subject to insurance is TL 950 for the current period (31 December 2024: TL 650).

(\*\*) With the regulation published in the Official Gazette dated 27 August 2022 and numbered 31936, commercial deposits were included in the scope of insurance.

**5.2.1.2 Saving deposits at domestic branches of foreign banks in Türkiye under the coverage of foreign insurance**

None.

**5.2.1.3 Deposits not covered by insurance limits**

<b>Saving Deposits</b>	<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Prior Period</b>
Deposits and Other Accounts held at Foreign Branches	8,195,824	3,749,339
Deposits and Other Accounts held by Shareholders and their Relatives	-	-
Deposits and Other Accounts of the Chairman and Members of Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Senior Executive Officers and their Relatives	1,140,183	695,741
Deposits and Other Accounts held as Assets subject to the Crime defined in the Article 282 of the Turkish Criminal Code No. 5237 dated 26 December 2004	-	-
Deposits at Depository Banks established for Off-Shore Banking Activities in Türkiye	-	-

<b>Commercial Deposits</b>	<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Prior Period</b>
Deposits and Other Accounts held at Foreign Branches	17,574,419	13,850,939
Deposits and Other Accounts held by Main Shareholder with Qualified Shareholders and Corporates Under Their Control	19,135,302	10,573,507
Official Institutions Deposits and Other Accounts	24,289,005	15,932,467
Credit and Financial Institutions Deposits	466,799,067	255,806,791

**5.2.2 Funds borrowed**

Information on funds borrowed is as follows;

	<b>Current Period</b>		<b>Prior Period</b>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Central Bank of Türkiye	1,679,007	-	1,500,000	-
Domestic Banks and Institutions	5,146,264	6,512,435	2,931,744	6,269,856
Foreign Banks, Institutions and Funds	16,981,058	76,058,187	3,690,923	53,724,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,806,329</b>	<b>82,570,622</b>	<b>8,122,667</b>	<b>59,994,106</b>

**5.2.2.1 Maturities of funds borrowed**

	<b>Current Period</b>		<b>Prior Period</b>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Short-Term	13,497,409	14,125,332	6,112,840	9,451,929
Medium and Long-Term	10,308,920	68,445,290	2,009,827	50,542,177
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,806,329</b>	<b>82,570,622</b>	<b>8,122,667</b>	<b>59,994,106</b>

**5.2.2.2 Disclosures for concentration areas of bank's liabilities**

The Parent Bank finances its ordinary banking activities through deposits and funds borrowed. Its deposit structure has a balanced TL and foreign currency concentration. The Parent Bank's other funding sources specifically consist of foreign currency funds borrowed from abroad, TL funds obtained through repurchase transactions, and TL and foreign currency securities issued.

### 5.2.3 Money market funds

Information on obligations under repurchase agreements classified in money market funds is as follows;

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
<b>Domestic Transactions</b>	<b>22,839,633</b>	<b>330,248</b>	<b>687,539</b>	<b>23,869,839</b>
Financial Institutions and Organizations	22,606,413	330,248	536,529	23,869,839
Other Institutions and Organizations	103,831	-	84,431	-
Individuals	129,389	-	66,579	-
<b>Foreign Transactions</b>	<b>31,898,825</b>	<b>20,300,989</b>	<b>11,655,200</b>	<b>8,670,789</b>
Financial Institutions and Organizations	31,898,647	20,300,989	11,653,286	8,670,789
Other Institutions and Organizations	-	-	1,349	-
Individuals	178	-	565	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,738,458</b>	<b>20,631,237</b>	<b>12,342,739</b>	<b>32,540,628</b>

### 5.2.4 Securities issued

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>TL</b>		<b>FC</b>	
	<b>Short-Term</b>	<b>Medium and Long-Term</b>	<b>Short-Term</b>	<b>Medium and Long-Term</b>
Nominal	9,099	-	-	167,209,784
Cost	326	-	-	167,200,357
Carrying Value	326	-	-	170,767,270

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>TL</b>		<b>FC</b>	
	<b>Short-Term</b>	<b>Medium and Long-Term</b>	<b>Short-Term</b>	<b>Medium and Long-Term</b>
Nominal	12,399	-	11,837,911	15,782,578
Cost	732	-	11,837,911	15,775,860
Carrying Value	732	-	12,052,200	16,056,569

### 5.2.5 Information about financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Securities Issued	-	69,884,162	-	57,223,084
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>69,884,162</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>57,223,084</b>

In accordance with TFRS 9, the Parent Bank classified a part of borrowings obtained through DPR amounting to USD 1,500,000,000 (31 December 2024: USD 1,573,750,000) as financial liability at fair value through profit/loss at the initial recognition in order to eliminate the accounting mismatch.

As of 31 December 2025, the accumulated fair value change of the related financial liability amounted to TL (3,650,659) (31 December 2024: TL (1,267,178)) and the corresponding gain/loss recognised in the statement of profit/loss amounted to TL (2,383,481) (31 December 2024: TL (1,676,904) ). The carrying value of the related financial liability amounted to TL 66,884,162 (31 December 2024: TL 57,223,084).

## 5.2.6 Derivative financial liabilities

### 5.2.6.1 Negative differences on derivative financial liabilities measured at FVTPL

Information on negative differences on derivative financial liabilities measured at FVTPL classified in derivative financial liabilities is as follows;

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Forward Transaction	1,453,497	37,454	1,019,168	77,858
Swap Transactions	10,398,963	3,912,308	8,494,470	3,688,746
Futures	39	-	201	-
Options	319,050	123,126	434,417	60,339
Others	-	3,056	-	824
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,171,549</b>	<b>4,075,944</b>	<b>9,948,256</b>	<b>3,827,767</b>

### 5.2.6.2 Derivative financial liabilities held for hedging purpose

Information on negative differences on derivative financial liabilities held for hedging purposes classified in derivative financial liabilities is as follows;

Derivative Financial Liabilities Held for Hedging Purpose	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Fair Value Hedges	-	244,278	-	188,119
Cash Flow Hedges	272,070	530,158	527,240	632,565
Net Foreign Investment Hedges	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>272,070</b>	<b>774,436</b>	<b>527,240</b>	<b>820,684</b>

Please refer to Note 5.1.4.2 for financial liabilities resulted from derivatives held for hedging purpose.

## 5.2.7 Factoring payables

None.

## 5.2.8 Lease payables

### 5.2.8.1 Operational and financial lease agreements

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Less than 1 Year	2,995,582	1,925,107	1,435,365	946,465
Between 1-5 Years	5,198,311	3,356,967	2,414,460	1,619,991
Longer than 5 Years	1,194,866	733,450	621,850	382,836
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,388,759</b>	<b>6,015,524</b>	<b>4,471,675</b>	<b>2,949,292</b>

As of 31 December 2025, the weighted average of the incremental borrowing interest rates applied to TL, EUR, USD and RON lease liabilities presented in the statement of financial position of the Group are 33.4%, 3.4%, 3.1% and 3.7% (31 December 2024: 34.2%, 3.0%, 2.9% and 3.7%), respectively.

## 5.2.9 Provisions

### 5.2.9.1 Reserve for employee severance indemnity

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Balances at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>2,915,185</b>	<b>2,349,462</b>
Expenses During the Period	1,418,681	950,132
Actuarial Gain/Loss	80,629	33,185
Payments During the Period	(588,928)	(417,594)
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>3,825,567</b>	<b>2,915,185</b>

**5.2.9.2 Provisions for foreign exchange differences on foreign currency indexed loans and financial lease receivables**

None.

**5.2.9.3 Expected credit losses (Stage 3) for non-cash loans that are not indemnified or converted into cash**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Substandard Loans and Receivables - Limited Collectibility	314,851	65,874
Doubtful Loans and Receivables	203,463	57,076
Uncollectible Loans and Receivables	2,882,659	2,247,195
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,400,973</b>	<b>2,370,145</b>

**5.2.9.4 Other provisions**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Reserve for Employee Benefits	12,662,202	8,143,233
Insurance Technical Provisions, Net	15,490,229	7,656,033
Provision for Promotion Expenses of Credit Cards	3,645,620	1,513,213
Provision for Lawsuits	1,044,384	776,169
Provision for Non-Cash Loans	9,766,697	7,650,271
Other Provisions	709,822	708,308
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,318,954</b>	<b>26,447,227</b>

*Recognized Liability for Defined Benefit Plan Obligations*

The Parent Bank obtained an actuarial report dated 31 December 2025 from an independent actuary reflecting the principles and procedures on determining the application of transfer transactions in accordance with the Law and it is determined that the assets of the Plan are above the amount that will be required to be paid to transfer the obligation and the asset surplus amounts to TL 42,204,404 ( 31 December 2024: TL 22,436,684) at 31 December 2025 as details are given in the table below.

Furthermore, an actuarial report was prepared as of 31 December 2025 as per the requirements of the Law explained in Note 3.17, the accounting policies related with “employee benefits” for the benefits transferable to the SSF and other benefits not transferable to the SSF and arising from other social rights and payments covered by the existing trust indenture of the Fund and medical benefits provided for employees. Based on the actuary’s report, the asset surplus over the fair value of the plan assets to be used for the payment of the obligations also fully covers the benefits not transferable and still a surplus of TL 11,974,422 (31 December 2024: TL 4,516,257) remains as of 31 December 2025 as details are given in the table below.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
<b>Transferable Pension and Medical Benefits:</b>		
Net present value of pension benefits transferable to SSF	(25,518,480)	(21,854,813)
Net present value of medical benefits and health premiums transferable to SSF	13,448,041	8,500,676
General administrative expenses	(994,410)	(690,987)
<b>Present Value of Pension and Medical Benefits Transferable to SSF (1)</b>	<b>(13,064,849)</b>	<b>(14,045,124)</b>
<b>Fair Value of Plan Assets (2)</b>	<b>55,269,253</b>	<b>36,481,808</b>
<b>Asset Surplus over Transferable Benefits ((2)-(1)=(3))</b>	<b>42,204,404</b>	<b>22,436,684</b>
<b>Non-Transferable Benefits:</b>		
Other pension benefits	(12,850,369)	(9,104,789)
Other medical benefits	(17,379,613)	(8,815,638)
<b>Total Non-Transferable Benefits (4)</b>	<b>(30,229,982)</b>	<b>(17,920,427)</b>
<b>Asset Surplus over Total Benefits ((3)-(4))</b>	<b>11,974,422</b>	<b>4,516,257</b>

Movement of recognized liability for asset shortage over the Bank’s defined benefit plan:

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Balance at Beginning of Period</b>	-	-
Actual contributions paid during the period	(1,843,439)	(1,417,697)
Total expense recognized in the income statement	355,781	263,232
Amount recognized in the shareholders’ equity	1,487,658	1,154,465
<b>Balance at End of Period</b>	-	-

The major actuarial assumptions used in the calculation of other benefits not transferable to SSF are as follows:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	%	%
Discount Rate (*)	31.10	31.02
Inflation Rate (*)	26.24	26.30
Estimated Real Salary/Limit Increase Rate	1.50	1.50
Medical Cost Trend Rate	30.44	30.50
Future Pension Increase Rate (*)	26.24	26.30

(\*) The above rates are effective rates, whereas the rates applied for the calculation differ according to the employees’ years in service.

The sensitivity analysis of defined benefit obligation of excess liabilities and retirement indemnities of the Parent Bank are as follows:

<b>Defined Benefit Obligation</b>	<b>Pension Benefits Effect</b>	<b>Medical Benefits Effect</b>	<b>Overall Effect</b>
<b>Assumption change</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Discount Rate +0.5%	(5.80)	(7.20)	(6.60)
Discount Rate -0.5%	6.40	8.00	7.30
Medical Inflation +0.5%	-	7.60	4.40
Medical Inflation -0.5%	-	(6.80)	3.90

<b>Retirement Indemnities</b>	<b>Sensitivity of Past Service Liability</b>	<b>Sensitivity of Normal Cost</b>
<b>Assumption change</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Discount Rate +0.5%	(6.20)	(7.30)
Discount Rate -0.5%	6.80	8.00
Inflation Rate +0.5%	7.00	(3.70)
Inflation Rate -0.5%	(6.50)	8.20

## 5.2.10 Tax liability

### 5.2.10.1 Current tax liability

#### 5.2.10.1.1 Tax liability

As of 31 December 2025, the corporate tax liability amounts to TL 7,128,911 (31 December 2024: TL 9,155,089) after offsetting with prepaid taxes. If the differences arising between the book value and the tax base value of the assets subject to the current tax liability are related to the shareholders' equity account group, the current tax asset or liability is netted off by the relevant accounts in this group.

As of 31 December 2025, TL 31,446,456 (31 December 2024: TL 29,929,461) of total current period tax expense amounting to TL 34,114,908 (31 December 2024: TL 32,962,532) has been classified in the statement of profit or loss and TL (2,668,452) (31 December 2024: TL (3,033,071)) has been classified in equity.

#### 5.2.10.1.2 Taxes payable

	<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Prior Period</b>
Corporate Taxes Payable	7,128,911	9,155,089
Taxation on Securities Income	9,645,487	3,608,101
Taxation on Real Estates Income	29,921	20,300
Banking Insurance Transaction Tax	5,758,478	4,408,473
Foreign Exchange Transaction Tax	139,067	59,424
Value Added Tax Payable	613,567	362,776
Others	1,674,507	1,031,785
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,989,938</b>	<b>18,645,948</b>

**5.2.10.1.3 Premiums payable**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Social Security Premiums-Employees	70,161	44,569
Social Security Premiums-Employer	53,641	33,831
Bank Pension Fund Premium-Employees	437	430
Bank Pension Fund Premium-Employer	450	559
Pension Fund Membership Fees and Provisions-Employees	-	-
Pension Fund Membership Fees and Provisions-Employer	-	-
Unemployment Insurance-Employees	22,705	15,588
Unemployment Insurance-Employer	56,239	38,319
Others	595	424
<b>Total</b>	<b>204,228</b>	<b>133,720</b>

**5.2.10.2 Deferred tax liability**

None (31 December 2024: TL 186,841).

**5.2.11 Liabilities for assets held for sale and assets of discontinued operations**

None.

**5.2.12 Subordinated debts**

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Domestic Banks	-	-	-	-
Domestic Other Institutions	-	-	799,475	-
Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-
Foreign Other Institutions	-	140,819,036	-	66,271,143
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>140,819,036</b>	<b>799,475</b>	<b>66,271,143</b>

**5.2.13 Other liabilities**

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Payables From Credit Card Transactions	173,199,786	1,076,974	109,815,357	878,879
Payables From Clearing Transactions	57,492,816	46,798	40,429,442	840,019
Other	22,709,970	29,409,038	19,233,429	14,736,210
<b>Total</b>	<b>253,402,572</b>	<b>30,532,810</b>	<b>169,478,228</b>	<b>16,455,108</b>

## 5.2.14 Shareholders' equity

### 5.2.14.1 Paid-in capital

	Current Period	Prior Period
Common Shares	4,200,000	4,200,000
Preference Shares	-	-

### 5.2.14.2 Registered share capital system

Capital System	Paid-in Capital	Ceiling per Registered Share Capital
Registered Shares	4,200,000	25,000,000

### 5.2.14.3 Capital increases in current period

None.

### 5.2.14.4 Capital increases from capital reserves in current period

None.

### 5.2.14.5 Capital commitments for current and future financial periods

None.

### 5.2.14.6 Possible effect of estimations made for the Parent Bank's revenues, profitability and liquidity on equity considering prior period indicators and uncertainties

None.

### 5.2.14.7 Information on privileges given to stocks representing the capital

None.

### 5.2.14.8 Securities value increase fund

Information on securities value increase fund classified as a part of income/expenses from valuation and/or reclassification of financial assets measured at FVOCI in the statement of changes in shareholders' equity, is as follows;

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
<b>Investments in Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures</b>	-	-	-	-
Valuation Difference	-	-	-	-
Exchange Rate Difference	-	-	-	-
<b>Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>386,914</b>	<b>2,219,926</b>	<b>(23,492)</b>	<b>715,646</b>
Valuation Difference	(1,102,865)	2,219,926	(1,054,977)	715,646
Exchange Rate Difference	1,489,779	-	1,031,485	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>386,914</b>	<b>2,219,926</b>	<b>(23,492)</b>	<b>715,646</b>

### 5.2.14.9 Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not to be Recycled to Profit or Loss

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Securities	1,795,634	1,502,228	1,398,568	767,944
Real Estates	33,660,032	577,858	25,261,265	381,386
Defined Benefit Plans' Actuarial Gains/Losses	(3,923,934)	-	(2,825,872)	-
Other	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,531,732</b>	<b>2,080,086</b>	<b>23,833,961</b>	<b>1,149,330</b>

**5.2.14.10 Bonus shares of associates, subsidiaries and joint-ventures**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
İhracatı Geliştirme A.Ş.	73,422	36,704
Bankalararası Kart Merkezi A.Ş.	5,782	5,782
JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş.	2,827	2,827
Yatırım Finansman Menkul Değerler AŞ	2,602	9
Yeni Gimat Gayrimenkul Yatırım Ortaklığı A.Ş.	860	860
Kömür İşletmeleri A.Ş.	745	745
Kredi Kayıt Bürosu A.Ş.	481	481
Dati Yatırım Holding A.Ş.	148	148
Doğuş Gayrimenkul Yatırım Ortaklığı A.Ş.	22	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,889</b>	<b>47,578</b>

**5.2.14.11 Legal reserves**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
I. Legal Reserve	2,369,517	1,917,654
II. Legal Reserve	5,217,800	3,395,300
Special Reserves	178,962	85,362
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,766,279</b>	<b>5,398,316</b>

**5.2.14.12 Extraordinary and other profit reserves**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Legal Reserves allocated in compliance with the Decisions Made on the Annual General Assembly	253,295,224	182,535,258

**5.2.14.13 Minority interest**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Balance at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>1,620,169</b>	<b>920,327</b>
Profit Share of Subsidiaries Net Profits	1,445,885	935,750
Prior Period Dividend Payment	(528,035)	(241,387)
Increase/(Decrease) in Minority Interest due to Sales	-	-
Others	25,261	5,479
<b>Balance at End of Period</b>	<b>2,563,280</b>	<b>1,620,169</b>

### 5.3 Consolidated off-balance sheet items

#### 5.3.1 Off-balance sheet contingencies

##### 5.3.1.1 Irrevocable credit commitments

The Parent Bank and its consolidated financial subsidiaries have term asset purchase and sale commitments of TL 144,097,679 (31 December 2024: TL 71,218,325), commitments for cheque payments of TL 21,003,377 (31 December 2024: TL 14,208,207) and commitments for credit card limits of TL 2,019,118,789 (31 December 2024: TL 1,106,975,371).

##### 5.3.1.2 Possible losses and commitments resulted from off-balance sheet items

	Current Period	Prior Period
Letters of Guarantee in Foreign Currency	268,981,244	170,290,959
Letters of Guarantee in TL	434,076,512	311,772,179
Letters of Credit	101,336,120	58,671,180
Bills of Exchange and Acceptances	13,056,961	8,433,493
Endorsements	36,682,400	19,617,000
Other Guarantees	3,850,823	3,539,092
<b>Total</b>	<b>857,984,060</b>	<b>572,323,903</b>

##### Expected losses for non-cash loans and irrevocable commitments

Current Period	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Balances at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>2,628,100</b>	<b>2,652,026</b>	<b>2,370,145</b>	<b>7,650,271</b>
Additions during the Period (+)	5,227,406	5,824,139	802,606	11,854,151
Disposal (-)	(6,029,329)	(3,723,622)	(894,183)	(10,647,134)
Sales	-	-	-	-
Write-off	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 1	3,102,999	(3,038,356)	(64,643)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(1,152,919)	1,159,137	(6,218)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(4,197)	(637,954)	642,151	-
Foreign Currency Differences	160,467	197,827	551,115	909,409
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>3,932,527</b>	<b>2,433,197</b>	<b>3,400,973</b>	<b>9,766,697</b>

Prior Period	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Balances at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>2,020,918</b>	<b>4,811,362</b>	<b>3,451,985</b>	<b>10,284,265</b>
Additions during the Period (+)	4,226,833	4,502,917	406,486	9,136,236
Disposal (-)	(6,473,378)	(4,285,771)	(1,867,180)	(12,626,329)
Sales	-	-	-	-
Write-off	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 1	3,383,932	(3,375,617)	(8,315)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(592,568)	688,251	(95,683)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(6,969)	(76,728)	83,697	-
Foreign Currency Differences	69,332	387,612	399,155	856,099
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>2,628,100</b>	<b>2,652,026</b>	<b>2,370,145</b>	<b>7,650,271</b>

The balance for unrealized and non-cash credits followed in off-balance sheet accounts is 5,485,530 TL, and for commitments it is 1,008,794 TL, totaling 6,494,324 TL (December 31, 2024: non-cash loans 3,766,523 TL, commitments 491,690 TL) balance, with a total of 3,400,973 TL for non-cash loans (3,196,691 TL) and commitments (204,282 TL) (December 31, 2024: non-cash loans 2,266,519 TL, commitments 103,659 TL) has been allocated as a third-stage expected loss allowance.

The detailed information for commitments, guarantees and sureties are provided under the statement of “off-balance sheet items”.

### 5.3.1.3 Non-cash loans

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Non-Cash Loans against Cash Risks	168,076,504	117,960,544
<i>With Original Maturity of 1 Year or Less</i>	27,701,901	17,030,679
<i>With Original Maturity of More Than 1 Year</i>	140,374,603	100,929,865
Other Non-Cash Loans	689,907,556	454,363,359
<b>Total</b>	<b>857,984,060</b>	<b>572,323,903</b>

### 5.3.1.4 Other information on non-cash loans

	<i>Current Period</i>			
	<b>TL</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>(%)</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>3,357,477</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>4,508,825</b>	<b>1.17</b>
<i>Farming and Stockbreeding</i>	1,895,889	0.40	3,361,903	0.87
<i>Forestry</i>	475,067	0.10	460,939	0.12
<i>Fishery</i>	986,521	0.21	685,983	0.18
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>145,130,130</b>	<b>30.81</b>	<b>164,426,879</b>	<b>42.50</b>
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	3,058,016	0.65	954,103	0.25
<i>Production</i>	125,017,502	26.54	137,849,367	35.63
<i>Electricity, Gas, Water</i>	17,054,612	3.62	25,623,409	6.62
<b>Construction</b>	<b>46,497,055</b>	<b>9.87</b>	<b>48,458,486</b>	<b>12.52</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>243,870,914</b>	<b>51.77</b>	<b>118,809,207</b>	<b>30.71</b>
<i>Wholesale and Retail Trade</i>	130,273,153	27.66	47,074,800	12.17
<i>Accommodation and Dining</i>	11,745,347	2.49	9,995,121	2.58
<i>Transportation and Telecommunication</i>	20,164,660	4.28	16,904,082	4.37
<i>Financial Institutions</i>	43,063,997	9.14	41,448,801	10.71
<i>Real Estate and Rental Services</i>	32,199,706	6.84	2,943,213	0.76
<i>Professional Services</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Educational Services</i>	287,777	0.06	7,778	-
<i>Health and Social Services</i>	6,136,274	1.30	435,412	0.11
<b>Others</b>	<b>32,202,747</b>	<b>6.84</b>	<b>50,722,340</b>	<b>13.11</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>471,058,323</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>386,925,737</b>	<b>100.00</b>

	<i>Prior Period</i>			
	<b>TL</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>(%)</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>2,589,312</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>759,788</b>	<b>0.32</b>
<i>Farming and Stockbreeding</i>	1,450,009	0.44	540,347	0.23
<i>Forestry</i>	414,807	0.12	67,176	0.03
<i>Fishery</i>	724,496	0.22	152,265	0.06
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>98,996,263</b>	<b>29.81</b>	<b>99,049,598</b>	<b>41.23</b>
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	2,999,180	0.90	1,142,795	0.48
<i>Production</i>	83,839,741	25.25	86,441,987	35.98
<i>Electricity, Gas, Water</i>	12,157,342	3.66	11,464,816	4.77
<b>Construction</b>	<b>35,034,394</b>	<b>10.55</b>	<b>33,223,404</b>	<b>13.83</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>170,906,893</b>	<b>51.46</b>	<b>70,886,702</b>	<b>29.51</b>
<i>Wholesale and Retail Trade</i>	98,511,778	29.66	30,125,438	12.54
<i>Accommodation and Dining</i>	7,491,768	2.26	2,897,707	1.21
<i>Transportation and Telecommunication</i>	12,022,818	3.62	11,944,612	4.97
<i>Financial Institutions</i>	25,389,255	7.65	23,958,208	9.97
<i>Real Estate and Rental Services</i>	23,283,698	7.01	1,511,719	0.63
<i>Professional Services</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Educational Services</i>	334,747	0.10	10,197	0.01
<i>Health and Social Services</i>	3,872,829	1.16	438,821	0.18
<b>Others</b>	<b>24,567,946</b>	<b>7.40</b>	<b>36,309,603</b>	<b>15.11</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>332,094,808</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>240,229,095</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**5.3.1.5 Non-cash loans classified under Stage I and II:**

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Stage I</b>		<b>Stage II</b>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
<b>Non-Cash Loans</b>	<b>450,871,062</b>	<b>351,614,497</b>	<b>18,874,627</b>	<b>31,141,969</b>
Letters of Guarantee	414,778,751	239,536,860	18,019,127	25,632,367
Bills of Exchange and Bank Acceptances	100,465	12,631,242	124,500	200,754
Letters of Credit	74,446	95,597,350	-	5,307,070
Endorsements	35,917,400	-	731,000	-
Underwriting Commitments	-	-	-	-
Factoring Related Guarantees	-	-	-	-
Other Guarantees and Securities	-	3,849,045	-	1,778

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Stage I</b>		<b>Stage II</b>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
<b>Non-Cash Loans</b>	<b>309,511,347</b>	<b>216,083,528</b>	<b>22,107,433</b>	<b>20,967,439</b>
Letters of Guarantee	289,741,616	149,960,649	21,572,535	17,152,182
Bills of Exchange and Bank Acceptances	416,424	8,015,069	2,000	-
Letters of Credit	268,307	54,574,724	18,898	3,809,251
Endorsements	19,085,000	-	514,000	-
Underwriting Commitments	-	-	-	-
Factoring Related Guarantees	-	-	-	-
Other Guarantees and Securities	-	3,533,086	-	6,006

### 5.3.2 Financial derivative instruments

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Up to 1 Month</b>	<b>1-3 Months</b>	<b>3-12 Months</b>	<b>1-5 Years</b>	<b>5 Years and Over</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Derivative Financial Instruments held for Risk Management</b>						
<b>A. Total Derivative Financial Instruments held for Risk Management</b>	<b>31,308</b>	<b>7,814,267</b>	<b>23,426,292</b>	<b>156,911,785</b>	<b>58,154,882</b>	<b>246,338,534</b>
Fair Value Hedges	-	3,018,420	14,097,986	144,503,617	58,154,882	219,774,905
Cash Flow Hedges	31,308	4,795,847	9,328,306	12,408,168	-	26,563,629
Net Foreign Investment Hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Trading Derivatives</b>						
<b>Foreign Currency related Derivative Transactions (I)</b>	<b>935,126,567</b>	<b>353,667,851</b>	<b>207,693,226</b>	<b>11,718,651</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,508,206,295</b>
Currency Forwards – Purchases	23,701,903	23,213,729	32,244,555	327,882	-	79,488,069
Currency Forwards – Sales	23,982,666	24,412,801	30,796,426	386,407	-	79,578,300
Currency Swaps – Purchases	369,281,828	110,128,591	60,328,971	4,089,519	-	543,828,909
Currency Swaps – Sales	478,402,131	166,985,003	65,189,100	6,793,503	-	717,369,737
Currency Options – Purchases	19,405,707	11,656,395	8,516,180	37,740	-	39,616,022
Currency Options – Sales	19,735,712	12,611,247	9,420,235	83,600	-	41,850,794
Currency Futures – Purchases	303,755	2,278,138	514,632	-	-	3,096,525
Currency Futures – Sales	312,865	2,381,947	683,127	-	-	3,377,939
<b>Interest Rate related Derivative Transactions (II)</b>	<b>114,451,882</b>	<b>56,684,436</b>	<b>251,484,687</b>	<b>240,406,398</b>	<b>114,031,522</b>	<b>777,058,925</b>
Interest Rate Swaps – Purchases	54,593,083	28,386,740	125,775,796	120,130,828	56,576,687	385,463,134
Interest Rate Swaps – Sales	54,593,083	28,297,696	125,708,891	120,275,570	56,576,686	385,451,926
Interest Rate Options – Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Rate Options – Sales	-	-	-	-	878,149	878,149
Securities Options – Purchases	2,632,858	-	-	-	-	2,632,858
Securities Options – Sales	2,632,858	-	-	-	-	2,632,858
Interest Rate Futures – Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Rate Futures – Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other Trading Derivatives (III)</b>	<b>114,830,096</b>	<b>57,322,647</b>	<b>2,582,127</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>128,658,051</b>	<b>303,392,921</b>
<b>B. Total Trading Derivatives (I+II+III)</b>	<b>1,164,408,545</b>	<b>467,674,934</b>	<b>461,760,040</b>	<b>252,125,049</b>	<b>242,689,573</b>	<b>2,588,658,141</b>
<b>Total Derivative Transactions (A+B)</b>	<b>1,164,439,853</b>	<b>475,489,201</b>	<b>485,186,332</b>	<b>409,036,834</b>	<b>300,844,455</b>	<b>2,834,996,675</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Up to 1 Month</b>	<b>1-3 Months</b>	<b>3-12 Months</b>	<b>1-5 Years</b>	<b>5 Years and Over</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Derivative Financial Instruments held for Risk Management</b>						
<b>A. Total Derivative Financial Instruments held for Risk Management</b>	<b>1,104,585</b>	<b>5,320,674</b>	<b>14,722,302</b>	<b>61,669,205</b>	<b>5,964,090</b>	<b>88,780,856</b>
Fair Value Hedges	1,053,909	716,940	5,961,001	53,343,785	2,509,290	63,584,925
Cash Flow Hedges	50,676	4,603,734	8,761,301	8,325,420	3,454,800	25,195,931
Net Foreign Investment Hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Trading Derivatives</b>						
<b>Foreign Currency related Derivative Transactions (I)</b>	<b>490,968,339</b>	<b>164,836,291</b>	<b>100,367,973</b>	<b>12,442,250</b>	<b>652,825</b>	<b>769,267,678</b>
Currency Forwards – Purchases	19,171,371	8,180,570	17,944,754	193,444	-	45,490,139
Currency Forwards – Sales	18,682,700	8,543,040	18,800,077	315,605	-	46,341,422
Currency Swaps – Purchases	184,830,059	35,697,182	29,647,210	4,709,321	652,825	255,536,597
Currency Swaps – Sales	237,927,570	63,446,308	28,158,699	7,223,880	-	336,756,457
Currency Options – Purchases	14,111,775	23,129,861	2,823,824	-	-	40,065,460
Currency Options – Sales	15,253,408	25,832,368	2,993,409	-	-	44,079,185
Currency Futures – Purchases	510,906	1,952	-	-	-	512,858
Currency Futures – Sales	480,550	5,010	-	-	-	485,560
<b>Interest Rate related Derivative Transactions (II)</b>	<b>36,171,048</b>	<b>75,262,898</b>	<b>179,145,612</b>	<b>196,860,349</b>	<b>138,361,658</b>	<b>625,801,565</b>
Interest Rate Swaps – Purchases	10,270,340	37,408,759	89,572,806	98,430,174	69,180,829	304,862,908
Interest Rate Swaps – Sales	10,270,340	37,508,659	89,572,806	98,430,175	69,180,829	304,962,809
Interest Rate Options – Purchases	6,909,600	-	-	-	-	6,909,600
Interest Rate Options – Sales	6,909,600	-	-	-	-	6,909,600
Securities Options – Purchases	905,584	-	-	-	-	905,584
Securities Options – Sales	905,584	-	-	-	-	905,584
Interest Rate Futures – Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Rate Futures – Sales	-	345,480	-	-	-	345,480
<b>Other Trading Derivatives (III)</b>	<b>52,715,077</b>	<b>25,866,135</b>	<b>5,703,051</b>	<b>28,249</b>	<b>103,644,000</b>	<b>187,956,512</b>
<b>B. Total Trading Derivatives (I+II+III)</b>	<b>579,854,464</b>	<b>265,965,324</b>	<b>285,216,636</b>	<b>209,330,848</b>	<b>242,658,483</b>	<b>1,583,025,755</b>
<b>Total Derivative Transactions (A+B)</b>	<b>580,959,049</b>	<b>271,285,998</b>	<b>299,938,938</b>	<b>271,000,053</b>	<b>248,622,573</b>	<b>1,671,806,611</b>

### 5.3.3 Credit derivatives and risk exposures on credit derivatives

As of 31 December 2025, there are total return swaps of the Parent Bank with a total face value of USD 3,000,000,000 (31 December 2024: USD 3,147,500,000) classified under “other derivative financial instruments”, where the Parent Bank is on the selling side of the protection.

### 5.3.4 Contingent liabilities and assets

The Bank and its consolidated financial subsidiaries made a total provision amounting to TL 1,044,384 (31 December 2024: TL 776,169) for the lawsuits filed by various customers and institutions which are likely to occur and for which cash outflow might be necessary, and disclosed it under Note 5.2.9.4, other provisions. There are various other lawsuits which are unlikely to occur and for which cash outflow is not expected to incur.

It is possible that the Parent Bank or its consolidated financial affiliates may be required to provide additional collateral for the derivative transactions involved due to changes in certain financial indicators such as CDS levels, currency exchange rates, interest rates etc.

### 5.3.5 Services rendered on behalf of third parties

The Parent Bank acts as an investment agent for banking transactions on behalf of its customers and provides custody services. Such transactions are followed under off-balance sheet accounts.

## 5.4 Consolidated statement of profit or loss

### 5.4.1 Interest income

#### 5.4.1.1 Interest income from loans (\*)

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
<b>Interest Income from Loans</b>				
Short-term loans	298,548,378	26,170,774	240,654,805	19,568,091
Medium and long-term loans	200,717,440	32,307,617	105,332,059	24,385,861
Loans under follow-up	8,019,917	92,623	2,645,028	92,176
Interest Received from Resource Utilization Support Fund	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>507,285,735</b>	<b>58,571,014</b>	<b>348,631,892</b>	<b>44,046,128</b>

(\*) Includes also fees and commissions income on cash loans.

#### 5.4.1.2 Interest income from banks

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Central Bank of Türkiye	25,045,195	-	2,178,909	39,980
Domestic Banks	10,113,835	18,703	3,219,347	6,149
Foreign Banks	481,241	4,619,382	90,401	5,304,200
Foreign Head Offices and Branches	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,640,271</b>	<b>4,638,085</b>	<b>5,488,657</b>	<b>5,350,329</b>

#### 5.4.1.3 Interest income from securities portfolio

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	1,371,200	199,947	874,184	188,153
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	33,170,489	3,262,319	26,503,587	2,100,161
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	44,596,809	6,388,290	48,784,887	4,829,748
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,138,498</b>	<b>9,850,556</b>	<b>76,162,658</b>	<b>7,118,062</b>

As disclosed in the accounting policies, the Parent Bank values the Consumer Price Index-linked government bonds in its securities portfolio based on the index calculated by taking into account the reference index on the issue date and the estimated inflation rate. The estimated inflation rate used in the valuation is updated as necessary during the year. As of 31 December 2025, the valuation of such securities has been calculated using the actual index on the balance sheet date.

#### 5.4.1.4 Interest income received from associates and subsidiaries

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Interest Received from Investments in Associates and Subsidiaries	3,145,245	3,434,236

## 5.4.2 Interest expenses

### 5.4.2.1 Interest expenses on funds borrowed (\*)

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
<b>Banks</b>	<b>4,895,572</b>	<b>3,810,485</b>	<b>2,323,646</b>	<b>3,062,516</b>
Central Bank of Türkiye	451,233	-	-	-
Domestic Banks	1,487,138	655,865	1,494,889	450,657
Foreign Banks	2,957,201	3,154,620	828,757	2,611,859
Foreign Head Offices and Branches	-	-	-	-
<b>Other Institutions</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,056,312</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,119,595</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,895,572</b>	<b>8,866,797</b>	<b>2,323,646</b>	<b>8,182,111</b>

(\*) Also includes fees and commissions expenses on borrowings.

### 5.4.2.2 Interest expenses paid to associates and subsidiaries

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Interest Paid to Investments in Associates and Subsidiaries	649,715	289,336

### 5.4.2.3 Interest expenses on securities issued

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Interest Expenses on Securities Issued	208,428	11,852,365	1,063,606	4,288,095

**5.4.2.4 Maturity structure of interest expense on deposits**

Current Period	Demand Deposits	Time Deposits					Accumulating Deposit Accounts	Total
		Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 1 Year		
<b>Turkish Lira</b>								
Bank Deposits	5,588	7,697,354	-	-	-	-	-	7,702,942
Saving Deposits	18,146	5,615,168	231,587,004	46,185,338	13,740,751	9,012,104	-	306,158,511
Public Sector Deposits	-	252,795	94,003	69	3	1,429	-	348,299
Commercial Deposits	1,388	66,327,901	41,814,946	19,601,242	21,512,357	4,121,499	-	153,379,333
Others	-	858,934	4,410,320	1,094,154	1,816,722	6,105,580	-	14,285,710
“7 Days Notice” Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total TL</b>	<b>25,122</b>	<b>80,752,152</b>	<b>277,906,273</b>	<b>66,880,803</b>	<b>37,069,833</b>	<b>19,240,612</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>481,874,795</b>
<b>Foreign Currency</b>								
Foreign Currency	2,424,623	4,631,728	4,379,703	1,893,837	1,578,843	674,011	98	15,582,843
Bank Deposits	18,187	306,491	57,874	12,038	7	-	-	394,597
“7 Days Notice” Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precious Metal Deposits	-	-	6	9	1,606	4,114	-	5,735
<b>Total FC</b>	<b>2,442,810</b>	<b>4,938,219</b>	<b>4,437,583</b>	<b>1,905,884</b>	<b>1,580,456</b>	<b>678,125</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>15,983,175</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,467,932</b>	<b>85,690,371</b>	<b>282,343,856</b>	<b>68,786,687</b>	<b>38,650,289</b>	<b>19,918,737</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>497,857,970</b>

Prior Period	Demand Deposits	Time Deposits					Accumulating Deposit Accounts	Total
		Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 1 Year		
<b>Turkish Lira</b>								
Bank Deposits	3,364	6,452,267	640	20	-	-	-	6,456,291
Saving Deposits	13,955	3,614,266	107,665,307	69,970,521	47,372,363	23,649,714	-	252,286,126
Public Sector Deposits	-	7,455	46,829	15,826	2	-	-	70,112
Commercial Deposits	4,417	35,207,561	25,039,004	13,765,488	13,813,762	6,943,964	-	94,774,196
Others	-	468,343	2,039,515	798,381	889,953	4,275,024	-	8,471,216
“7 Days Notice” Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total TL</b>	<b>21,736</b>	<b>45,749,892</b>	<b>134,791,295</b>	<b>84,550,236</b>	<b>62,076,080</b>	<b>34,868,702</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>362,057,941</b>
<b>Foreign Currency</b>								
Foreign Currency	1,557,146	2,195,718	2,173,715	1,099,957	999,291	1,012,359	157	9,038,343
Bank Deposits	12,352	21,258	65	954	1,264	14	-	35,907
“7 Days Notice” Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precious Metal Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	103	-	103
<b>Total FC</b>	<b>1,569,498</b>	<b>2,216,976</b>	<b>2,173,780</b>	<b>1,100,911</b>	<b>1,000,555</b>	<b>1,012,476</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>9,074,353</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,591,234</b>	<b>47,966,868</b>	<b>136,965,075</b>	<b>85,651,147</b>	<b>63,076,635</b>	<b>35,881,178</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>371,132,294</b>

**5.4.2.5 Interest expense on money market transactions**

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Interest Paid on Money Market Transactions	2,906,979	-	1,066,412	-
Interest Paid on Repurchase Agreements	35,254,203	14,586,611	18,356,271	6,065,714

**5.4.2.6 Lease expenses**

**5.4.2.6.1 Financial lease expenses**

None.

**5.4.2.6.2 Operational lease expenses**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Operational lease expenses	1,338,719	539,171

**5.4.2.7 Interest expenses on factoring payables**

None.

**5.4.3 Dividend income**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Financial Assets Valued at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	26,611	65,830
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	24,468	16,445
Others	218,462	97,126
<b>Total</b>	<b>269,541</b>	<b>179,401</b>

**5.4.4 Trading income/losses (net)**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Income</b>	<b>961,062,222</b>	<b>597,733,364</b>
Trading Account Income	7,232,937	3,561,739
Derivative Financial Instruments	70,499,054	49,682,977
Foreign Exchange Gains	883,330,231	544,488,648
<b>Losses (-)</b>	<b>967,576,165</b>	<b>590,506,309</b>
Trading Account Losses	7,590,336	3,683,447
Derivative Financial Instruments	86,831,826	70,971,426
Foreign Exchange Losses	873,154,003	515,851,436
<b>Total</b>	<b>(6,513,943)</b>	<b>7,227,055</b>

TL 9,212,258 (31 December 2024: TL 5,790,016) of foreign exchange gains and TL 15,260,343 (31 December 2024: TL 4,773,882) of foreign exchange losses are resulted from the exchange rate changes of derivative transactions.

#### 5.4.5 Other operating income

The items under “other operating income” generally consists of collection or reversals of prior year expected credit losses, banking services related costs recharged to customers and income on custody services.

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Prior Year Reversals</b>	<b>39,768,361</b>	<b>42,935,437</b>
Stage 1 Provisions	13,532,349	12,955,534
Stage 2 Provisions	14,136,887	20,942,362
Stage 3 Provisions	7,932,163	7,673,370
Others	4,166,962	1,364,171
<b>Income from term sale of assets</b>	<b>1,706,928</b>	<b>1,196,174</b>
<b>Others (*)(**)</b>	<b>24,883,688</b>	<b>12,485,132</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,358,977</b>	<b>56,616,743</b>

(\*) Premium income from insurance business amounting to TL 21,224,653 (31 December 2024: TL 9,495,909) which is included in other operating income in the accompanying financial statements is presented in “Others” line item.

(\*\*) As of 31 December 2025, the collection amounting to TL 2,946,551 (31 December 2024: TL 548,689) has been performed from written-down loans.

#### 5.4.6 Expected credit losses and other provisions

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Expected Credit Losses</b>	<b>80,246,157</b>	<b>58,096,119</b>
<i>12-Month ECL (Stage 1)</i>	<i>10,402,267</i>	<i>10,550,392</i>
<i>Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)</i>	<i>21,012,217</i>	<i>22,217,541</i>
<i>Impaired Credits (Stage 3)</i>	<i>48,831,673</i>	<i>25,328,186</i>
<b>Other Provisions</b>	<b>492,560</b>	<b>519,147</b>
Impairment Losses on Securities	-	-
<i>Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss</i>	-	-
<i>Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income</i>	-	-
Impairment Losses on Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-ventures	-	-
<i>Associates</i>	-	-
<i>Subsidiaries</i>	-	-
<i>Joint-ventures (business partnership)</i>	-	-
Others	492,560	519,147
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,738,717</b>	<b>58,615,266</b>

#### 5.4.7 Other operating expenses

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Reserve for Employee Termination Benefits	1,056,812	774,400
Defined Benefit Plan Obligations	-	-
Impairment Losses on Tangible Assets	68,435	16,193
Depreciation Expenses of Tangible Assets	2,793,930	1,842,908
Impairment Losses on Intangible Assets	128	-
Impairment Losses on Goodwill	-	-
Amortisation Expenses of Intangible Assets	1,616,039	831,772
Decrease in Value of Equity Accounting Shares	-	-
Impairment Losses on Assets to be Disposed	4,355	7,326
Depreciation Expenses of Right-of-use Assets	1,910,255	1,032,640
Impairment Losses on Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Assets	8,245	8,774
Other Operating Expenses	79,917,829	44,735,835
<i>Operational Lease related Expenses (*)</i>	<i>900,171</i>	<i>598,904</i>
<i>Repair and maintenance expenses</i>	<i>1,527,017</i>	<i>774,561</i>
<i>Advertisement expenses</i>	<i>6,416,301</i>	<i>3,701,005</i>
<i>Other expenses</i>	<i>71,074,340</i>	<i>39,661,365</i>
Loss on Sale of Assets	1,253,942	680,452
Others (**)	28,664,179	15,934,813
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,294,149</b>	<b>65,865,113</b>

(\*) Includes lease related expenses out of the scope of TFRS 16.

(\*\*) Includes Saving Deposits Insurance Fund related expenses of TL 5,211,951 (31 December 2024: TL 3,623,047) and insurance- business claim losses of TL 10,277,582 (31 December 2024: TL 4,042,810) in the current period.

#### 5.4.8 Information on profit/loss before taxes from continued and discontinued operations

TL 204,745,374 (31 December 2024: TL 126,038,499) of the profit before taxes is derived from net interest income and TL 145,477,445 (31 December 2024: TL 97,106,674) from net fees and commissions income. The total operating expenses amounted to TL 117,294,149 (31 December 2024: TL 65,865,113). The profit before taxes reached to TL 154,312,873 (31 December 2024: TL 123,928,165) increasing by 24.5% (31 December 2024: 15.8%) as compared to the prior year.

There is no amount from discontinued operations.

#### 5.4.9 Information on provision for taxes for continued and discontinued operations

For the period ended 31 December 2025, on a consolidated basis, the Parent Bank recorded a current tax expense of TL 34,114,908 (31 December 2024: TL 32,962,532) and a deferred tax expense of TL 8,935,768 (31 December 2024: TL 1,213,253 deferred tax income).

There is no amount from discontinued operations.

*Deferred tax benefit/charge on timing differences*

<b>Deferred tax (benefit)/charge on timing differences</b>	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Increase in Tax Deductible Timing Differences (+)	(3,608,588)	(3,168,458)
Decrease in Tax Deductible Timing Differences (-)	5,693,465	1,022,628
Increase in Taxable Timing Differences (-)	7,082,207	1,038,866
Decrease in Taxable Timing Differences (+)	(231,316)	(106,289)
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,935,768</b>	<b>(1,213,253)</b>

*Deferred tax benefit/charge in the income statement arising on timing differences, tax losses and tax deductions and exemptions*

<b>Deferred tax (benefit)/charge arising on timing differences, tax losses and tax deductions and exemptions</b>	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
(Increase)/Decrease in Tax Deductible Timing Differences (net)	2,084,877	(2,145,830)
(Increase)/Decrease in Taxable Timing Differences (net)	6,850,891	932,577
(Increase)/Decrease in Tax Losses (net)	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Tax Deductions and Exemptions (net)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,935,768</b>	<b>(1,213,253)</b>

#### **5.4.10 Net operating profit/loss after taxes including net profit/loss from discontinued operations**

The Parent Bank's consolidated net operating profit after taxes is TL 111,262,197 (31 December 2024: TL 92,178,886).

There is no amount from discontinued operations.

#### **5.4.11 Net profit/loss**

##### **5.4.11.1 Any further explanation on operating results needed for better understanding of bank's performance**

None.

##### **5.4.11.2 Any changes in estimations that might have a material effect on current and subsequent period results**

None.

##### **5.4.11.3 Minority interest's profit/loss**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Net Profit/(Loss) of Minority Interest	1,445,885	935,750

#### **5.4.12 Components of other items in income statement**

The items in others under "Fees and commissions received" and "Fees and commissions paid" in the consolidated income statement include mainly fees and commissions related with credit card transactions and other banking services.

#### **5.5 Consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity**

##### **5.5.1 Any changes arising from application of accounting for financial instruments in current period**

###### **5.5.1.1 Reconciliation of foreign exchange differences at beginning and end of current period**

As of 31 December 2025, an increase of TL 19,043,534 (31 December 2024: TL 4,368,268) resulting from the foreign currency translation of consolidated foreign affiliates performances, that is presented under translation differences in the shareholders' equity.

###### **5.5.1.2 Information on changes in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income**

"Unrealized profits / losses" arising from changes in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, are not reflected in the income statement until the realization of either the collection of the value corresponding to the relevant financial asset, the sale, disposal of the asset or its weakness, and are accounted under shareholders' equity. After netting with the related deferred tax effect, a increase of TL 847,532 (31 December 2024: a decrease of TL 4,758,457) is presented in the shareholders' equity for such transactions.

###### **5.5.1.3 Information on hedge funds**

###### **5.5.1.3.1 Increases due to cash flow hedges**

As disclosed in note 5.4.4 Trading income/losses, the Parent Bank has various cash flow hedges. After netting with the related deferred tax effect, a decrease of TL 249,591 (31 December 2024: a decrease of TL 985,857) is presented in the shareholders' equity for such hedge transactions.

#### **5.5.1.3.2 Information on changes in investment hedging items related with foreign entities**

As disclosed in note 3.2.2 Foreign currency transactions, the Parent Bank applies net investment hedge accounting for foreign exchange differences arising from the conversion of foreign currency investments and foreign currency long term loans to TL. After netting with the related deferred tax effect, a decrease of TL 5,643,217 (31 December 2024: a decrease of TL 1,371,983) is presented in the shareholders' equity for such hedge transactions.

#### **5.5.2 Transfers to legal and extraordinary reserves**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Transfers to Legal Reserves from Prior Year Profits	2,084,414	1,846,459
Transfers to Extraordinary Reserves from Prior Year Profits	70,746,161	71,411,080

#### **5.5.3 Issuance of share certificates**

Disclosed in 5.2.14.3.

#### **5.5.4 Effects of prior years' corrections to beginning balances of current period**

None.

#### **5.5.5 Compensation of prior period losses**

None.

#### **5.6 Consolidated statement of cash flows**

##### **5.6.1 Disclosures for "other" items and "effect of translation differences cash and cash equivalents" in statement of cash flows**

The net cash inflows arising from banking operations amount to TL 4,985,810 (31 December 2024: TL 145,823,078 net cash inflows). The net cash outflow from banking activities consists of the cash outflow from the change in assets and liabilities amounting to TL 135,035,193 (31 December 2024: TL 254,001,249 cash outflow), and the cash inflow from operating profit amounting to TL 140,021,003 (31 December 2024: TL 108,178,171 cash inflow). The "net increase (decrease) in other liabilities" under the changes in operating assets and liabilities is resulted from the changes in the funds obtained through repurchase agreements, miscellaneous payables, other external funding payables and taxes, duties and premiums payables and amounts to an increase of TL 90,351,031 (31 December 2024: TL 77,673,080 increase). The net cash inflows from financing activities amount to TL 222,247,448 (31 December 2024: TL 95,266,633 net cash inflow).

The effect of translation differences on cash and cash equivalents includes the foreign exchange differences resulted from the translations of cash and cash equivalents in foreign currencies into TL using the exchange rates at the beginning and end of the period amounting to TL 17,645,923 (31 December 2024: TL 6,962,618).

##### **5.6.2 Cash outflows from acquisition of associates, subsidiaries and joint-ventures**

Please refer to Notes 5.1.10 and 5.1.11.

##### **5.6.3 Cash inflows from disposal of associates, subsidiaries and joint-ventures**

None.

**5.6.4 Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Cash on Hand	<b>25,005,525</b>	<b>33,640,851</b>
<i>Cash in TL</i>	6,455,145	4,233,945
<i>Cash in Foreign Currency</i>	18,550,380	29,406,906
Cash Equivalents	<b>177,940,092</b>	<b>259,745,876</b>
<i>Others</i>	177,940,092	259,745,876
<b>Total</b>	<b>202,945,617</b>	<b>293,386,727</b>

**5.6.5 Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Cash on Hand	<b>31,819,226</b>	<b>25,005,525</b>
<i>Cash in TL</i>	7,413,029	6,455,145
<i>Cash in Foreign Currency</i>	24,406,197	18,550,380
Cash Equivalents	<b>352,943,990</b>	<b>177,940,092</b>
<i>Others</i>	352,943,990	177,940,092
<b>Total</b>	<b>384,763,216</b>	<b>202,945,617</b>

**5.6.6 Restricted cash and cash equivalents due to legal requirements or other reasons**

The placements at foreign banks include blocked accounts amounting TL 86,675,056 (31 December 2024: TL 64,734,162) of which TL 75,966,179 (31 December 2024: TL 55,816,981) and TL 1,521,536 (31 December 2024: TL 1,143,468) are kept at the Central Banks of Malta and Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, respectively as reserve deposits.

Furthermore, there are restricted deposits at various domestic banks amounting TL 3,207,569 (31 December 2024: TL 1,469,962) as required for insurance activities.

**5.6.7 Additional information**

**5.6.7.1 Restrictions on the Parent Bank's potential borrowings**

None.

**5.6.7.2 Cash inflows presenting increase in banking activity related capacity**

None.

## 5.7 Related party risks

### 5.7.1 Transactions with Parent Bank's risk group;

#### 5.7.1.1 Loans and other receivables

##### Current Period

Bank's Risk Group	Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures		Bank's Direct and Indirect Shareholders		Other Components in Risk Group	
	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash
Loans and Other Receivables						
Balance at beginning of period	15,783,416	752,580	256,834	4,004,845	300,178	21,959
Balance at end of period	22,063,409	1,156,338	1,194,070	4,946,951	151,112	54,218
<b>Interest and Commission Income</b>	<b>3,151,514</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>34,297</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,621</b>	<b>-</b>

##### Prior Period

Bank's Risk Group	Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures		Bank's Direct and Indirect Shareholders		Other Components in Risk Group	
	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash
Loans and Other Receivables						
Balance at beginning of period	5,132,114	73,259	636,221	3,877,104	323,370	20,995
Balance at end of period	15,783,416	752,580	256,834	4,004,845	300,178	21,959
<b>Interest and Commission Income</b>	<b>3,435,894</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29,491</b>	<b>-</b>

#### 5.7.1.2 Deposits

Bank's Risk Group	Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures		Bank's Direct and Indirect Shareholders		Other Components in Risk Group	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
Deposits						
Balance at beginning of period	813,736	553,605	68,988	183,626	18,390,219	10,504,227
Balance at end of period	1,406,742	813,736	11,387	68,988	15,229,389	18,390,219
<b>Interest Expenses</b>	<b>649,715</b>	<b>289,336</b>	<b>4,413</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>6,917,648</b>	<b>5,440,726</b>

#### 5.7.1.3 Derivative transactions

Bank's Risk Group	Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures		Bank's Direct and Indirect Shareholders		Other Components in Risk Group	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Transactions at Fair Value Through Profit/(Loss)</b>						
Balance at beginning of period	11,210,436	12,009,441	149,843,168	76,674,283	429,005	-
Balance at end of period	11,622,261	11,210,436	105,337,909	149,843,168	-	429,005
<b>Total Profit/(Loss)</b>	<b>(413,290)</b>	<b>(266,089)</b>	<b>(211,102)</b>	<b>335,852</b>	<b>7,819</b>	<b>6,882</b>
<b>Transactions for Hedging</b>						
Balance at beginning of period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of period	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Profit/(Loss)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## **5.7.2 Bank's risk group**

### **5.7.2.1 Relations with companies in risk group of/or controlled by the Bank regardless of nature of current transactions**

Transactions with the risk group, are held under arm's-length conditions; terms are set according to the market conditions and in compliance with the Banking Law. The Bank's policy is to keep the balances and transaction volumes with the risk group at reasonable levels preventing any high concentration risk on balance sheet.

### **5.7.2.2 Concentration of transaction volumes and balances with risk group and pricing policy**

The cash loans of the risk group amounting TL 4,484,527 (31 December 2024: TL 7,957,714) compose 0.17% (31 December 2024: 0.45%) of the Parent Bank's total consolidated cash loans and 0.10% (31 December 2024: 0.27%) of the Parent Bank's total consolidated assets. The total loans and similar receivables amounting TL 23,408,591 (31 December 2024: TL 16,340,428) compose 0.51% (31 December 2024: 0.54%) of the Parent Bank's total consolidated assets. The non-cash loans of the risk group amounting TL 6,157,507 (31 December 2024: TL 4,779,384) compose 0.70% (31 December 2024: 0.84%) of the Parent Bank's total consolidated non-cash loans TL 16,647,517 (31 December 2024: TL 19,272,942) compose 0.53% (31 December 2024: 0.89%) of the Parent Bank's total consolidated deposits. There are no funds borrowed by the Parent Bank and its consolidated financial subsidiaries from their risk group of the Parent Bank's total consolidated funds borrowed. The pricing in transactions with the risk group companies is set on an arm's-length basis.

A total rent income of TL 9,490 (31 December 2024: TL 5,890) was recognized for the real estates rented to the related parties.

Other income of TL 136,930 (31 December 2024: TL 41,739) for the IT services rendered and banking services fee income of TL 65,904 (31 December 2024: TL 39,148) were recognized from the related parties.

Operating expenses of TL 780,105 (31 December 2024: TL 109,504) for operational leasing services rendered by the related parties were recognized as expenses.

Including the payments related to resigners, the net payment provided or to be provided to the key management of the Parent Bank and its consolidated financial subsidiaries amounts to TL 1,214,538 of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: TL 982,129).

### **5.7.2.3 Other matters not required to be disclosed**

None.

### **5.7.2.4 Transactions accounted for under equity method**

None.

### **5.7.2.5 All kind of agreements signed like asset purchases/sales, service rendering, agencies, leasing, research and development, licenses, funding, guarantees, management services**

The Parent Bank has agency contracts with Garanti Yatırım Menkul Kıymetler AŞ and Garanti Emeklilik ve Hayat AŞ. Accordingly, all the branches of the Parent Bank serve as agencies to sell the insurance products to customers. Agency services for trading of securities on behalf of the Parent Bank's customers are rendered by specialized branches (Investment Centers).

Purchase of equipment for internal use are partly arranged through leasing.

## 5.8 Domestic, foreign and off-shore branches or equity investments, and foreign representative offices of Parent Bank

### 5.8.1 Domestic and foreign branches and representative offices of Parent bank

Parent Bank					
	Number of Branches	Number Of Employees	Country		
Domestic Branches	787	20,215			
Foreign Representative Offices	1	1	1- China		
				<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>Legal Capital</b>
Foreign Branches	1	15	1- Malta	172,445,073	-
	6	107	2- KKTC	33,616,548	80,000

### 5.8.2 Opening or closing of domestic and foreign branches and representative offices and significant changes in organisational structure of Parent Bank

In 2025, 7 domestic branch was opened and 7 branches were closed. (In 2024, no domestic branch has been opened and 9 branches has been closed.)

### 5.8.3 Information on consolidated financial subsidiaries of Parent Bank

Garanti Bank International NV					
	Number of Branches	Number Of Employees	Country		
Foreign Representative Offices	1	10	1- Türkiye		
				<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>Legal Capital</b>
Head office-the Netherlands	1	258	1- Netherlands	545,885,432	EUR 386,836,000
Foreign Branches	1	18	2- Germany	940,892	-

Garanti Bank SA					
	Number of Branches	Number Of Employees	Country	Total Assets	Legal Capital
Romania Head Office and Branches	67	1,118	Romania	204,362,826	RON 1,208,086,946

#### Other consolidated foreign financial subsidiaries

	Number Of Employees	Country	Total Assets	Legal Capital
Garanti Holding BV	-	Netherlands	19,791,025	EUR 438,888,600
G Netherlands BV	-	Netherlands	15,865,994	EUR 173,682,821
Motoractive IFN SA	71	Romania	11,754,773	RON 40,138,655

#### Consolidated domestic financial subsidiaries

	Number Of Employees	Total Assets	Legal Capital
Garanti Finansal Kiralama AŞ	103	68,434,240	6,350,000
Garanti Faktoring AŞ	122	33,535,881	397,500
Garanti Emeklilik ve Hayat AŞ	547	32,565,252	500,000
Garanti Yatırım Menkul Kıymetler AŞ	301	17,218,049	200,000
Garanti Portföy Yönetimi AŞ	55	4,004,083	50,000
Garanti Yatırım Ortaklığı AŞ	7	92,868	37,500
Garanti Ödeme Sistemleri AŞ	162	1,407,064	128,500
Garanti Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri AŞ	42	930,391	1,250,000

## 5.9 Fees related with the services provided by independent auditors/independent audit agencies

In accordance with the decision made by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority dated 26 March 2021, fees, based on the given reporting period, in relation to the services provided by independent auditors or independent audit agencies excluding value added tax costs are presented in the following table. These fees include the fees for services provided to the Parent Bank's foreign and domestic subsidiaries.

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Independent audit fees in the reporting period	154,715	93,953
Fees for tax advisory	-	-
Fees for other assurance services	25,025	22,213
Fees for other services except independent audit	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>179,740</b>	<b>116,166</b>

## 5.10 Matters arising subsequent to the balance sheet date

None.

## 6 Other disclosures on activities

### 6.1 Information on international risk ratings

#### 6.1.1 Parent Bank's international risk ratings

##### MOODY'S (July 2025)

Outlook	Stable
Long-Term FC Deposit	Ba2 (Stable)
Long-Term TL Deposit	Ba2 (Stable)
Short-Term FC Deposit	Not Prime
Short-Term TL Deposit	Not Prime
Baseline Credit Assessment - BCA	ba3
Adjusted BCA	Ba2
Senior Unsecured Rating (Regular Bond)	B1 (hyb)
Senior Unsecured Rating (Medium-Term Note Program)	(P) Ba2
National Scale Rating (NSR) Long Term Deposit	Aaa.tr
National Scale Rating (NSR) Short Term	TR-1

##### FITCH RATINGS (January 2026)

Long-Term FC	BB- / (Positive)
Short-Term FC	B
Long-Term TL	BB- / (Positive)
Short-Term TL	B
Viability Rating	bb-
Shareholder Support	bb-
Long term senior unsecured notes	BB-
Short term senior unsecured notes	B
Subordinated notes	B+

##### JCR EURASIA RATINGS (September 2025)

Long-Term National	AAA (tr) / Stable
Short-Term National	J1+ (tr) / Stable
Long-Term International FC	BBB- / Stable
Short-Term NSR	BBB / Stable

**6.1.2 International risk ratings of Garanti Bank International NV, a consolidated subsidiary**

**MOODY'S (October 2025) (\*)**

Long-Term FC Deposit	Baa1
Short-Term FC Deposit	P-2
Baseline Credit Assessment	ba1
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	baa3
Outlook	Positive
Long-Term Counterparty Risk Assessment	A3(cr)
Short-Term Counterparty Risk Assessment	P-2(cr)
Long-Term Counterparty Risk Rating	A3
Short-Term Counterparty Risk Rating	P-2

(\*) Latest date in risk ratings or outlooks

**6.1.3 International risk ratings of Garanti Faktoring, a consolidated subsidiary**

**FITCH RATINGS (February 2025) (\*)**

<b>Foreign Currency</b>	
Long-Term	BB-
Short-Term	B
Outlook	Stable
<b>Turkish Lira</b>	
Long-Term	BB-
Short-Term	B
Outlook	Stable
<b>National</b>	
Outlook	AA (tur)
Support	-
Shareholder Support Ratings	bb-

(\*) Latest date in risk ratings or outlooks

**6.1.4 International risk ratings of Garanti Leasing, a consolidated subsidiary**

**FITCH RATINGS (February 2025) (\*)**

<b>Foreign Currency</b>	
Long-Term	BB-
Short-Term	B
Outlook	Stable
<b>Turkish Lira</b>	
Long-Term	BB-
Short-Term	B
Outlook	Stable
<b>National</b>	
Outlook	AA (tur)
Support	-
Shareholder Support Ratings	bb-

(\*) Latest date in risk ratings or outlooks

**6.1.5 International risk ratings of Garanti Bank SA, a consolidated subsidiary**

**FITCH RATINGS (December 2025) (\*)**

<b>Foreign Currency</b>	
Long-Term IDR	BB
Short-Term IDR	B
Support Rating	bb-
Viability Rating	bb
Outlook	Stable

(\*) Latest date in risk ratings or outlooks

**6.1.6 International risk ratings of Garanti Yatırım Menkul Kıymetler A.Ş. , a consolidated subsidiary**

**JCR EURASIA RATINGS (May 2025) (\*)**

Long-Term International FC	BB
Long-Term International TL	BB
Short-Term NSR	J1+(tr) (Stable)
Long-Term NSR	AAA (tr) (Stable)

(\*) Latest date in risk ratings or outlooks

**6.2 Dividends**

As per the decision made at the annual general assembly of shareholders of the Parent Bank on 27 March 2025, the distribution of the net profit of the year 2024, was as follows;

<b>2024 PROFIT DISTRIBUTION TABLE</b>	
<b>2024 Net Profit</b>	<b>92,174,994</b>
A- I. Legal reserve (Turkish Commercial Code 519/1) at 5%	
Undistributable funds	(13,856)
B- First dividend at 5% of the paid-in capital	(210,000)
C- Extraordinary reserves at 5% after above deductions	(4,598,250)
D- Second dividend to the shareholders	(18,224,999)
E- Extraordinary reserves	(67,305,389)
F- II. Legal reserve (Turkish Commercial Code 519/2)	(1,822,500)

**6.3 Other disclosures**

None.

## **7 Independent Auditors' Report**

### **7.1 Disclosure on independent auditors' report**

The consolidated financial statements of the Bank as of 31 December 2025, have been audited by Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş. (a member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited) and the independent auditors' report dated 4 February 2026, is presented before the accompanying financial statements.

### **7.2 Disclosures and footnotes prepared by independent auditors**

None.