

**Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi**  
Publicly Announced Unconsolidated 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)*



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

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

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

#### *Opinion*

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

In our opinion the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the unconsolidated financial position of the Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş. as of December 31, 2025 and unconsolidated financial performance and unconsolidated 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 Bank 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.

*Key Audit Matters*

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the unconsolidated financial statements of the current period. Key audit matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the unconsolidated 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><i>Financial impact of TFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” standard and impairment on financial assets and related important disclosures</i></b></p>	
<p>As presented in Section III disclosure VIII, the Bank 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 Bank’s business model and characteristics of the contractual cash flows in accordance with TFRS 9 and the Bank uses significant judgment 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 Bank 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, Bank’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 Bank’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 Bank’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>Pension Fund Obligations</b>	<b>How the Key Audit Matter is addressed in our audit</b>
<p>The 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 Bank's employees are the members of this Fund.</p> <p>As disclosed in Section III disclosure 17 to the unconsolidated 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.</p> <p>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 Bank'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 Bank's non- transferrable 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.</p> <p>Management uses independent actuaries to assist in assessing the uncertainty around these assumptions. 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 unconsolidated financial statements of the Bank 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 Bank's business model and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows in accordance with TFRS 9. The Bank has 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. 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 Bank 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 Bank for the fair value calculation of the related instruments.</p> <p>We also evaluated the adequacy of the unconsolidated 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 Unconsolidated Financial Statements**

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Unconsolidated 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 unconsolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. (The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.)
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



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- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the unconsolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the unconsolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with 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 unconsolidated 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**  
**UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT**  
**AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

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The unconsolidated year-end financial report 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 the Bank
2. Unconsolidated Financial Statements of the Bank
3. Disclosures Related to Accounting Policies Applied in the Related Period
4. Financial Position and Risk Management Applications of the Bank
5. Disclosures and Footnotes on Unconsolidated Financial Statements
6. Other Disclosures and Footnotes
7. Independent Auditors' Report

The unconsolidated 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/ Investor Relations Manager  
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## **1 General Information**

### **1.1 History of the 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 abroad (31 December 2024: 787 domestic branches, 7 foreign branches and 1 representative offices). The Bank’s head office is located in Istanbul.

### **1.2 Bank’s shareholder structure, management and internal audit, direct and indirect shareholders, change in shareholder structure during the period and information on bank’s 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 24.89% 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 agreements 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 the bank's Board of Directors chairman and members, audit committee members, chief executive officer, executive vice presidents and their responsibilities and shareholdings in the bank

#### Board of Directors Chairman and Members:

Name and Surname	Responsibility	Appointment Date	Education	Experience in Banking and Business Administration
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:

Name and Surname	Responsibility	Appointment Date	Education	Experience in Banking and Business Administration
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 the Bank's qualified shareholders

Name / 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 the 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 Current or likely actual or legal barriers to immediate transfer of equity or repayment of debts between the bank and its subsidiaries

None.

## 2 Unconsolidated Financial Statements

(Convenience Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Turkish)

### Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi 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. FINANCIAL ASSETS (Net)</b>		<b>486,052,269</b>	<b>502,741,614</b>	<b>988,793,883</b>	<b>295,812,837</b>	<b>309,791,151</b>	<b>605,603,988</b>	
<b>1.1 Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		<b>361,695,868</b>	<b>450,350,075</b>	<b>812,045,943</b>	<b>205,460,972</b>	<b>273,948,215</b>	<b>479,409,187</b>	
1.1.1 Cash and Balances with Central Bank		357,888,293	274,549,597	632,437,890	201,171,324	158,823,932	359,995,256	
1.1.2 Banks		4,294,782	161,150,853	165,445,635	4,605,801	95,131,177	99,736,978	
1.1.3 Money Market Placements		-	15,017,011	15,017,011	-	20,243,465	20,243,465	
1.1.4 Expected Credit Losses (-)		487,207	367,386	854,593	316,153	250,359	566,512	
<b>1.2 Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss (FVTPL)</b>		<b>6,857,984</b>	<b>3,284,220</b>	<b>10,142,204</b>	<b>4,676,489</b>	<b>4,689,737</b>	<b>9,366,226</b>	
1.2.1 Government Securities		2,087,717	2,297,666	4,385,383	4,313,275	3,549,749	7,863,024	
1.2.2 Equity Securities		335,262	-	335,262	164,950	106,731	271,681	
1.2.3 Other Financial Assets		4,435,005	986,554	5,421,559	198,264	1,033,257	1,231,521	
<b>1.3 Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)</b>		<b>112,442,711</b>	<b>31,841,487</b>	<b>144,284,198</b>	<b>81,015,596</b>	<b>23,507,949</b>	<b>104,523,545</b>	
1.3.1 Government Securities		112,215,913	27,650,704	139,866,617	80,245,508	20,702,662	100,948,170	
1.3.2 Equity Securities		226,798	4,190,783	4,417,581	327,138	2,805,287	3,132,425	
1.3.3 Other Financial Assets		-	-	-	442,950	-	442,950	
<b>1.4 Derivative Financial Assets</b>		<b>5,055,706</b>	<b>17,265,832</b>	<b>22,321,538</b>	<b>4,659,780</b>	<b>7,645,250</b>	<b>12,305,030</b>	
1.4.1 Derivative Financial Assets Measured at FVTPL		5,047,304	17,265,832	22,313,136	4,659,780	7,338,110	11,997,890	
1.4.2 Derivative Financial Assets Measured at FVOCI		8,402	-	8,402	-	307,140	307,140	
<b>II. FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST</b>		<b>1,825,390,475</b>	<b>651,359,345</b>	<b>2,476,749,820</b>	<b>1,323,665,375</b>	<b>435,619,564</b>	<b>1,759,284,939</b>	
<b>2.1 Loans</b>		<b>1,691,903,812</b>	<b>589,708,886</b>	<b>2,281,612,698</b>	<b>1,159,698,132</b>	<b>402,327,513</b>	<b>1,562,025,645</b>	
<b>2.2 Lease Receivables</b>		<b>5.1.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>2.3 Other Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost</b>		<b>199,220,478</b>	<b>75,749,955</b>	<b>274,970,433</b>	<b>201,058,415</b>	<b>52,077,665</b>	<b>253,136,080</b>	
2.3.1 Government Securities		197,713,140	66,358,909	264,072,049	196,050,799	46,391,977	242,442,776	
2.3.2 Other Financial Assets		1,507,338	9,391,046	10,898,384	5,007,616	5,685,688	10,693,304	
<b>2.4 Expected Credit Losses (-)</b>		<b>65,733,815</b>	<b>14,099,496</b>	<b>79,833,311</b>	<b>37,091,172</b>	<b>18,785,614</b>	<b>55,876,786</b>	
<b>III. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND ASSETS OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)</b>		<b>5.1.8</b>	<b>4,832,276</b>	<b>4,832,276</b>	<b>3,743,846</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,743,846</b>	
3.1 Asset Held for Resale		4,832,276	-	4,832,276	3,743,846	-	3,743,846	
3.2 Assets of Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>IV. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES, SUBSIDIARIES AND JOINT VENTURES</b>		<b>58,009,707</b>	<b>84,616,695</b>	<b>142,626,402</b>	<b>33,556,668</b>	<b>46,322,305</b>	<b>79,878,973</b>	
<b>4.1 Associates (Net)</b>		<b>207,519</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>207,519</b>	<b>168,208</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>168,208</b>	
4.1.1 Associates Consolidated Under Equity Accounting		-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.1.2 Unconsolidated Associates		207,519	-	207,519	168,208	-	168,208	
<b>4.2 Subsidiaries (Net)</b>		<b>57,802,188</b>	<b>84,616,695</b>	<b>142,418,883</b>	<b>33,388,460</b>	<b>46,322,305</b>	<b>79,710,765</b>	
4.2.1 Unconsolidated Financial Investments in Subsidiaries		56,224,079	84,616,695	140,840,774	32,274,666	46,322,305	78,596,971	
4.2.2 Unconsolidated Non-Financial Investments in Subsidiaries		1,578,109	-	1,578,109	1,113,794	-	1,113,794	
<b>4.3 Joint Ventures (Net)</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
4.3.1 Joint-Ventures Consolidated Under Equity Accounting		-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.3.2 Unconsolidated Joint-Ventures		-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>V. TANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)</b>		<b>5.1.12</b>	<b>45,677,738</b>	<b>2,156</b>	<b>45,679,894</b>	<b>32,681,254</b>	<b>1,547</b>	
<b>VI. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)</b>		<b>5.1.13</b>	<b>5,097,886</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,097,886</b>	<b>2,790,450</b>	<b>2,790,450</b>	
6.1 Goodwill		-	-	-	-	-	-	
6.2 Others		5,097,886	-	5,097,886	2,790,450	-	2,790,450	
<b>VII. INVESTMENT PROPERTY (Net)</b>		<b>5.1.14</b>	<b>5,794,740</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,794,740</b>	<b>4,572,379</b>	<b>4,572,379</b>	
<b>VIII. CURRENT TAX ASSET</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,633,357</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>IX. DEFERRED TAX ASSET</b>		<b>5.1.15</b>	<b>9,865,174</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,865,174</b>	<b>20,195,258</b>	<b>20,195,258</b>	
<b>X. OTHER ASSETS (Net)</b>		<b>5.1.16</b>	<b>130,529,016</b>	<b>6,339,508</b>	<b>136,868,524</b>	<b>93,001,066</b>	<b>5,918,775</b>	
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>2,575,882,638</b>	<b>1,245,059,318</b>	<b>3,820,941,956</b>	<b>1,810,019,133</b>	<b>797,653,342</b>	<b>2,607,672,475</b>	

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

**Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi**  
**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
I. DEPOSITS	5.2.1	1,622,745,111	940,760,489	2,563,505,600	1,255,711,774	565,661,489	1,821,373,263
II. FUNDS BORROWED	5.2.2	9,424,506	52,349,261	61,773,767	2,836,563	45,984,686	48,821,249
III. MONEY MARKET FUNDS	5.2.3	24,331,573	12,051,374	36,382,947	86,075	32,540,628	32,626,703
IV. SECURITIES ISSUED (NET)	5.2.4	326	168,711,538	168,711,864	732	24,698,706	24,699,438
4.1 Bills		326	-	326	732	12,052,200	12,052,932
4.2 Asset Backed Securities		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3 Bonds		-	168,711,538	168,711,538	-	12,646,506	12,646,506
V. FUNDS		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1 Borrowers' Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.2 Others		-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FVTPL	5.2.5	-	69,168,266	69,168,266	-	56,646,374	56,646,374
VII. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	5.2.6	12,176,466	3,751,091	15,927,557	10,318,865	3,879,039	14,197,904
7.1 Derivative Financial Liabilities Measured at FVTPL		12,176,466	3,751,091	15,927,557	10,313,091	3,879,039	14,192,130
7.2 Derivative Financial Liabilities Measured at FVOCI		-	-	-	5,774	-	5,774
VIII. FACTORING PAYABLES		-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. LEASE PAYABLES (Net)	5.2.7	4,988,285	182,859	5,171,144	2,248,995	178,706	2,427,701
X. PROVISIONS	5.2.8	20,752,108	5,093,007	25,845,115	12,896,024	4,550,237	17,446,261
10.1 Restructuring Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.2 Reserve for Employee Benefits		10,569,265	587,867	11,157,132	6,828,170	329,477	7,157,647
10.3 Insurance Technical Provisions (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.4 Other Provisions		10,182,843	4,505,140	14,687,983	6,067,854	4,220,760	10,288,614
XI. CURRENT TAX LIABILITY	5.2.9	21,782,634	143,015	21,925,649	16,435,197	77,156	16,512,353
XII. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY		-	-	-	-	-	-
XIII. LIABILITIES FOR ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND ASSETS OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)	5.2.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.1 Asset Held for Sale		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.2 Assets of Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
XIV. SUBORDINATED DEBTS	5.2.11	-	136,259,485	136,259,485	799,475	65,207,077	66,006,552
14.1 Borrowings		-	-	-	-	-	-
14.2 Other Debt Instruments		-	136,259,485	136,259,485	799,475	65,207,077	66,006,552
XV. OTHER LIABILITIES	5.2.12	247,230,148	24,670,877	271,901,025	165,205,473	11,782,887	176,988,360
XVI. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	5.2.13	442,138,836	2,230,701	444,369,537	328,432,477	1,493,840	329,926,317
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		28,901,483	2,080,407	30,981,890	21,747,891	1,149,647	22,897,538
16.4 Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items to be Recycled to Profit or Loss		35,451,680	150,294	35,601,974	21,161,107	344,193	21,505,300
16.5 Profit Reserves		262,104,046	-	262,104,046	188,327,757	-	188,327,757
16.5.1 Legal Reserves		5,584,600	-	5,584,600	3,762,100	-	3,762,100
16.5.2 Status Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.5.3 Extraordinary Reserves		256,245,099	-	256,245,099	184,299,730	-	184,299,730
16.5.4 Other Profit Reserves		274,347	-	274,347	265,927	-	265,927
16.6 Profit/Loss		110,697,193	-	110,697,193	92,211,288	-	92,211,288
16.6.1 Prior Periods' Profit/Loss		92,560	-	92,560	36,294	-	36,294
16.6.2 Current Period's Net Profit/Loss		110,604,633	-	110,604,633	92,174,994	-	92,174,994
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		<b>2,405,569,993</b>	<b>1,415,371,963</b>	<b>3,820,941,956</b>	<b>1,794,971,650</b>	<b>812,700,825</b>	<b>2,607,672,475</b>

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

## Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi

## Off-Balance Sheet Items

At 31 December 2025

	Footnotes	THOUSANDS OF TURKISH LIRA (TL)					
		CURRENT PERIOD			PRIOR PERIOD		
		31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	TL	FC	Total	TL	FC	Total	
<b>A. OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (I+II+III)</b>		<b>3,892,713,697</b>	<b>2,208,417,270</b>	<b>6,101,130,967</b>	<b>2,178,575,577</b>	<b>1,384,819,417</b>	<b>3,563,394,994</b>
<b>I. GUARANTEES AND SURETIES</b>	<b>5.3.1</b>	<b>471,058,323</b>	<b>340,254,158</b>	<b>811,312,481</b>	<b>332,094,808</b>	<b>215,022,766</b>	<b>547,117,574</b>
1.1. Letters of guarantee		434,076,512	253,430,244	687,506,756	311,772,179	161,765,298	473,537,477
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	2,835,412	21,188,930	14,283,714	3,864,882	18,148,596
1.1.3. Other letters of guarantee		415,722,994	243,520,060	659,243,054	297,488,465	152,898,901	450,387,366
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	73,783,624	73,858,070	287,205	44,838,199	45,125,404
1.3.1. Documentary letters of credit		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.2. Other letters of credit		74,446	73,783,624	73,858,070	287,205	44,838,199	45,125,404
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		-	208,294	208,294	-	404,200	404,200
1.9. Other sureties		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>II. COMMITMENTS</b>	<b>5.3.1</b>	<b>2,622,321,329</b>	<b>135,694,464</b>	<b>2,758,015,793</b>	<b>1,386,549,699</b>	<b>78,828,037</b>	<b>1,465,377,736</b>
2.1. Irrevocable commitments		2,621,766,273	126,387,386	2,748,153,659	1,386,202,874	75,019,497	1,461,222,371
2.1.1. Asset purchase and sale commitments		23,460,851	114,220,276	137,681,127	4,537,560	63,366,297	67,903,857
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 affiliates		-	42	42	-	30	30
2.1.4. Loan granting commitments		562,316,749	5,885,108	568,201,857	263,107,344	4,592,432	267,699,776
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		2,012,270,963	-	2,012,270,963	1,102,359,106	-	1,102,359,106
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		555,056	9,307,078	9,862,134	346,825	3,808,540	4,155,365
2.2.1. Revocable loan granting commitments		555,056	9,295,016	9,850,072	346,825	3,798,880	4,145,705
2.2.2. Other revocable commitments		-	12,062	12,062	-	9,660	9,660
<b>III. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS</b>	<b>5.3.2</b>	<b>799,334,045</b>	<b>1,732,468,648</b>	<b>2,531,802,693</b>	<b>459,931,070</b>	<b>1,090,968,614</b>	<b>1,550,899,684</b>
3.1. Derivative financial instruments held for risk management		1,400,000	118,536,904	119,936,904	1,000,000	47,123,472	48,123,472
3.1.1. Fair value hedges		-	118,536,904	118,536,904	-	43,668,672	43,668,672
3.1.2. Cash flow hedges		1,400,000	-	1,400,000	1,000,000	3,454,800	4,454,800
3.1.3. Net foreign investment hedges		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2. Trading derivatives		797,934,045	1,613,931,744	2,411,865,789	458,931,070	1,043,845,142	1,502,776,212
3.2.1. Forward foreign currency purchases/sales		79,109,083	75,063,030	154,172,113	43,216,189	47,375,312	90,591,501
3.2.1.1. Forward foreign currency purchases		24,015,934	52,047,718	76,063,652	23,630,176	21,238,600	44,868,776
3.2.1.2. Forward foreign currency sales		55,093,149	23,015,312	78,108,461	19,586,013	26,136,712	45,722,725
3.2.2. Currency and interest rate swaps		681,923,493	1,182,432,319	1,864,355,812	373,423,749	750,891,455	1,124,315,204
3.2.2.1. Currency swaps-purchases		27,761,910	424,111,802	451,873,712	11,127,128	198,400,989	209,528,117
3.2.2.2. Currency swaps-sales		200,128,047	424,957,221	625,085,268	68,786,031	223,586,859	292,372,890
3.2.2.3. Interest rate swaps-purchases		227,016,768	166,687,252	393,704,020	147,569,045	163,588,103	311,157,148
3.2.2.4. Interest rate swaps-sales		227,016,768	166,676,044	393,692,812	145,941,545	165,315,504	311,257,049
3.2.3. Currency, interest rate and security options		34,043,404	48,284,281	82,327,685	42,289,180	55,674,665	97,963,845
3.2.3.1. Currency call options		3,051,096	36,556,286	39,607,382	4,820,746	35,244,714	40,065,460
3.2.3.2. Currency put options		30,992,308	10,849,846	41,842,154	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		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.6. Security put options		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.4. Currency futures		2,858,065	2,610,256	5,468,321	1,952	5,010	6,962
3.2.4.1. Currency futures-purchases		3,241	2,575,605	2,578,846	1,952	-	1,952
3.2.4.2. Currency futures-sales		2,854,824	34,651	2,889,475	-	5,010	5,010
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		-	305,541,858	305,541,858	-	189,553,220	189,553,220
<b>B. CUSTODY AND PLEDGED ITEMS (IV+V+VI)</b>		<b>8,130,642,506</b>	<b>8,456,923,390</b>	<b>16,587,565,896</b>	<b>5,171,433,895</b>	<b>5,771,078,453</b>	<b>10,942,512,348</b>
<b>IV. ITEMS HELD IN CUSTODY</b>		<b>981,514,645</b>	<b>1,279,807,208</b>	<b>2,261,321,853</b>	<b>603,118,162</b>	<b>596,731,185</b>	<b>1,199,849,347</b>
4.1. Customers' securities held		584,880,131	512,440,039	1,097,320,170	342,205,778	203,238,968	545,444,746
4.2. Investment securities held in custody		225,424,658	523,816,646	749,241,304	138,980,713	231,358,820	370,339,533
4.3. Checks received for collection		153,753,220	38,307,598	192,060,818	108,343,869	22,569,962	130,913,831
4.4. Commercial notes received for collection		16,701,449	19,777,594	36,479,043	12,339,322	7,932,679	20,272,001
4.5. Other assets received for collection		515,860	158,957,136	159,472,996	732,966	117,294,678	118,027,644
4.6. Assets received through public offering		-	1,050,195	1,050,195	-	838,386	838,386
4.7. Other items under custody		239,327	25,458,000	25,697,327	515,514	13,497,692	14,013,206
4.8. Custodians		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>V. PLEDGED ITEMS</b>		<b>7,149,127,861</b>	<b>7,177,116,182</b>	<b>14,326,244,043</b>	<b>4,568,315,733</b>	<b>5,174,347,268</b>	<b>9,742,663,001</b>
5.1. Securities		57,279,015	47,338,590	104,617,605	33,796,727	36,076,983	69,873,710
5.2. Guarantee notes		27,710,210	83,237,394	110,947,604	25,205,243	62,322,970	87,528,213
5.3. Commodities		395,277	-	395,277	545,489	-	545,489
5.4. Warranties		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.5. Real estates		2,751,703,185	1,707,173,802	4,458,876,987	1,594,389,768	681,217,828	2,275,607,596
5.6. Other pledged items		4,312,040,174	5,339,366,396	9,651,406,570	2,914,378,506	4,394,729,487	7,309,107,993
5.7. Pledged items-depository		-	-	-	-	-	-
<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>12,023,356,203</b>	<b>10,665,340,660</b>	<b>22,688,696,863</b>	<b>7,350,009,472</b>	<b>7,155,897,870</b>	<b>14,505,907,342</b>

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

(Convenience Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Turkish)

**Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi**

**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	PRIOR PERIOD
		1 January 2025 - 31 December 2025	1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024
<b>I. INTEREST INCOME</b>	<b>5.4.1</b>	<b>710,853,580</b>	<b>500,033,820</b>
1.1 Interest income on loans		522,377,933	368,731,685
1.2 Interest income on reserve deposits		73,319,880	39,449,354
1.3 Interest income on banks		27,172,418	4,308,110
1.4 Interest income on money market transactions		2,538,296	4,999,786
1.5 Interest income on securities portfolio		84,498,994	81,439,323
1.5.1 Financial assets measured at FVTPL		1,365,546	1,048,052
1.5.2 Financial assets measured at FVOCI		33,838,605	27,437,205
1.5.3 Financial assets measured at amortised cost		49,294,843	52,954,066
1.6 Financial lease interest income		-	-
1.7 Other interest income		946,059	1,105,562
<b>II. INTEREST EXPENSE</b>	<b>5.4.2</b>	<b>545,541,986</b>	<b>399,684,573</b>
2.1 Interest on deposits		485,346,731	364,105,888
2.2 Interest on funds borrowed		9,231,187	8,253,149
2.3 Interest on money market transactions		37,817,283	21,147,907
2.4 Interest on securities issued		11,613,313	4,181,361
2.5 Lease interest expense		1,288,318	520,015
2.6 Other interest expenses		245,154	1,476,253
<b>III. NET INTEREST INCOME (I - II)</b>		<b>165,311,594</b>	<b>100,349,247</b>
<b>IV. NET FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME/EXPENSES</b>	<b>5.4.12</b>	<b>142,747,308</b>	<b>94,124,495</b>
4.1 Fees and commissions received		202,112,174	137,204,064
4.1.1 Non-cash loans		6,034,903	4,586,913
4.1.2 Others		196,077,271	132,617,151
4.2 Fees and commissions paid		59,364,866	43,079,569
4.2.1 Non-cash loans		4,576	4,885
4.2.2 Others		59,360,290	43,074,684
<b>V. DIVIDEND INCOME</b>	<b>5.4.3</b>	<b>260,508</b>	<b>124,750</b>
<b>VI. NET TRADING INCOME/LOSSES (Net)</b>	<b>5.4.4</b>	<b>(5,476,738)</b>	<b>6,704,520</b>
6.1 Trading account income/losses		(742,160)	(807,355)
6.2 Income/losses from derivative financial instruments		(13,109,704)	(20,846,083)
6.3 Foreign exchange gains/losses		8,375,126	28,357,958
<b>VII. OTHER OPERATING INCOME</b>	<b>5.4.5</b>	<b>40,831,302</b>	<b>43,759,059</b>
<b>VIII. TOTAL OPERATING PROFIT (III+IV+V+VI+VII)</b>		<b>343,673,974</b>	<b>245,062,071</b>
<b>IX. EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (-)</b>	<b>5.4.6</b>	<b>74,682,445</b>	<b>53,793,094</b>
<b>X. OTHER PROVISIONS (-)</b>	<b>5.4.6</b>	<b>365,190</b>	<b>468,491</b>
<b>XI. PERSONNEL EXPENSES (-)</b>		<b>53,351,446</b>	<b>35,208,791</b>
<b>XII. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (-)</b>	<b>5.4.7</b>	<b>100,746,679</b>	<b>57,613,021</b>
<b>XIII. NET OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS (VIII-IX-X-XI-XII)</b>		<b>114,528,214</b>	<b>97,978,674</b>
<b>XIV. INCOME RESULTED FROM MERGERS</b>		-	-
<b>XV. INCOME/LOSS FROM INVESTMENTS UNDER EQUITY ACCOUNTING</b>		<b>28,243,594</b>	<b>18,823,381</b>
<b>XVI. GAIN/LOSS ON NET MONETARY POSITION</b>		-	-
<b>XVII. OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAXES (XIII+...+XVI)</b>	<b>5.4.8</b>	<b>142,771,808</b>	<b>116,802,055</b>
<b>XVIII. PROVISION FOR TAXES OF CONTINUED OPERATIONS (±)</b>	<b>5.4.9</b>	<b>32,167,175</b>	<b>24,627,061</b>
18.1 Current tax charge		22,377,403	25,676,611
18.2 Deferred tax charge (+)		12,607,320	1,826,897
18.3 Deferred tax credit (-)		(2,817,548)	(2,876,447)
<b>XIX. NET OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS AFTER TAXES (XVII±XVIII)</b>	<b>5.4.10</b>	<b>110,604,633</b>	<b>92,174,994</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>110,604,633</b>	<b>92,174,994</b>
<b>Earnings per Share</b>		0.26334	0.21946

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

*(Convenience Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Turkish)*

**Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi**  
**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. CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT/LOSS</b>	<b>110,604,633</b>	<b>92,174,994</b>
<b>II. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<b>22,181,026</b>	<b>6,017,746</b>
<b>2.1 Other Income/Expense Items not to be Recycled to Profit or Loss</b>	<b>8,084,352</b>	<b>8,803,805</b>
2.1.1 Revaluation Surplus on Tangible Assets	8,433,852	9,594,105
2.1.2 Revaluation Surplus on Intangible Assets	-	-
2.1.3 Defined Benefit Plans' Actuarial Gains/Losses	(1,574,009)	(1,201,280)
2.1.4 Other Income/Expense Items not to be Recycled to Profit or Loss	1,194,784	1,096,702
2.1.5 Deferred Taxes on Other Comprehensive Income not to be Recycled to Profit or Loss	29,725	(685,722)
<b>2.2 Other Income/Expense Items to be Recycled to Profit or Loss</b>	<b>14,096,674</b>	<b>(2,786,059)</b>
2.2.1 Translation Differences	19,888,216	4,445,790
2.2.2 Income/Expenses from Valuation and/or Reclassification of Financial Assets Measured at FVOCI	854,332	(7,110,652)
2.2.3 Gains/losses from Cash Flow Hedges	(105,373)	(1,230,996)
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	(586,615)	22,674
2.2.6 Deferred Taxes on Other Comprehensive Income to be Recycled to Profit or Loss	2,107,851	3,047,101
<b>III. TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (I+II)</b>	<b>132,785,659</b>	<b>98,192,740</b>

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

(Convenience Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Turkish)

**Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi**  
**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	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</b> (01/01/2024-31/12/2024)															
I. Balances at Beginning of Period		4,200,000	11,880	-	772,554	14,533,730	(1,919,016)	1,479,019	29,423,468	3,752,722	(8,884,831)	114,095,795	87,331,720	-	244,797,041
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	14,533,730	(1,919,016)	1,479,019	29,423,468	3,752,722	(8,884,831)	114,095,795	87,331,720	-	244,797,041
IV. Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	8,641,580	(840,896)	1,003,121	4,445,790	(5,020,843)	(2,211,006)	-	-	92,174,994	98,192,740
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		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,294	-	36,294
XI. Profit Distribution		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,231,962	(87,331,720)	-	(13,099,758)
11.1 Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,099,758)	-	(13,099,758)
11.2 Transfers to Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,214,262	(74,214,262)	-	-
11.3 Others		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,700	(17,700)	-	-
Balances at end of the period (III+IV+...+X+XI)		4,200,000	11,880	-	772,554	23,175,310	(2,759,912)	2,482,140	33,869,258	(1,268,121)	(11,095,837)	188,327,757	36,294	92,174,994	329,926,317
<b>CURRENT PERIOD</b> (01/01/2025-31/12/2025)															
I. Balances at Beginning of Period		4,200,000	11,880	-	772,554	23,175,310	(2,759,912)	2,482,140	33,869,258	(1,268,121)	(11,095,837)	188,327,757	92,211,288	-	329,926,317
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	23,175,310	(2,759,912)	2,482,140	33,869,258	(1,268,121)	(11,095,837)	188,327,757	92,211,288	-	329,926,317
IV. Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	7,853,627	(1,101,806)	1,332,531	19,888,216	512,050	(6,303,592)	-	-	110,604,633	132,785,659
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		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,560	-	92,560
XI. Profit Distribution		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,776,289	(92,211,288)	-	(18,434,999)
11.1 Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,434,999)	-	(18,434,999)
11.2 Transfers to Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,762,433	(73,762,433)	-	-
11.3 Others		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,856	(13,856)	-	-
Balances at end of the period (III+IV+...+X+XI)		4,200,000	11,880	-	772,554	31,028,937	(3,861,718)	3,814,671	53,757,474	(756,071)	(17,399,429)	262,104,046	92,560	110,604,633	444,369,537

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

(Convenience Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Turkish)

**Türkiye Garanti Bankası Anonim Şirketi**

**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>112,488,447</b>	<b>45,514,017</b>
1.1.1 Interests received		676,048,482	451,740,840
1.1.2 Interests paid		(539,697,041)	(382,722,709)
1.1.3 Dividend received		260,508	124,750
1.1.4 Fees and commissions received		202,112,174	137,204,064
1.1.5 Other income		6,932,684	5,632,912
1.1.6 Collections from previously written-off receivables		10,433,313	3,120,966
1.1.7 Cash payments to personnel and service suppliers		(136,720,240)	(82,159,461)
1.1.8 Taxes paid		(22,184,895)	(25,076,075)
1.1.9 Others		(84,696,538)	(62,351,270)
<b>1.2 Changes in operating assets and liabilities</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>(104,392,610)</b>	<b>(195,596,756)</b>
1.2.1 Net (increase) decrease in financial assets measured at FVTPL		(744,976)	(4,149,828)
1.2.2 Net (increase) decrease in due from banks		(139,260,085)	(148,098,343)
1.2.3 Net (increase) decrease in loans		(749,233,486)	(497,412,737)
1.2.4 Net (increase) decrease in other assets		(41,157,871)	(46,451,049)
1.2.5 Net increase (decrease) in bank deposits		(52,520,945)	55,362,734
1.2.6 Net increase (decrease) in other deposits		800,572,326	389,418,127
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		(7,672,426)	(18,774,286)
1.2.9 Net increase (decrease) in matured payables		-	-
1.2.10 Net increase (decrease) in other liabilities		88,468,432	77,172,548
<b>I. Net cash flow from banking operations</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>8,095,837</b>	<b>(150,082,739)</b>
<b>B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>II. Net cash flow from investing activities</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>(37,619,329)</b>	<b>(31,181,408)</b>
2.1 Cash paid for purchase of associates, subsidiaries and joint-ventures		(19,652,250)	(1,248,000)
2.2 Cash obtained from sale of associates, subsidiaries and joint-ventures		-	-
2.3 Purchases of tangible assets		(7,820,025)	(7,841,599)
2.4 Sales of tangible assets		1,835,077	2,011,373
2.5 Cash paid for purchase of financial assets measured at FVOCI		(160,959,506)	(58,922,956)
2.6 Cash obtained from sale of financial assets measured at FVOCI		147,526,936	50,920,635
2.7 Cash paid for purchase of financial assets measured at amortised cost		(22,936,317)	(65,073,580)
2.8 Cash obtained from sale of financial assets measured at amortised cost		24,386,756	48,972,719
2.9 Others		-	-
<b>C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>III. Net cash flow from financing activities</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>205,491,390</b>	<b>74,305,521</b>
3.1 Cash obtained from funds borrowed and securities issued		328,507,163	94,061,833
3.2 Cash used for repayment of funds borrowed and securities issued		(101,914,324)	(5,382,457)
3.3 Equity instruments issued		-	-
3.4 Dividends paid		(18,434,999)	(13,099,758)
3.5 Payments for financial leases		(2,666,450)	(1,274,097)
3.6 Others		-	-
<b>IV. Effect of translation differences on cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>17,697,853</b>	<b>6,438,956</b>
<b>V. Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (I+II+III+IV)</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>193,665,751</b>	<b>(100,519,670)</b>
<b>VI. Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>187,741,096</b>	<b>288,260,766</b>
<b>VII. Cash and cash equivalents at end of period (V+VI)</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>381,406,847</b>	<b>187,741,096</b>

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

**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 (*)	PREVIOUS 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 (-)	-	17,700
<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 (-)	-	-
1.6.1	To owners of ordinary shares	-	210,000
1.6.2	To owners of privileged shares	-	210,000
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 (-)	-	-
1.9.1	To owners of ordinary shares	-	18,224,999
1.9.2	To owners of privileged shares	-	18,224,999
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	-	-
1.12	OTHER RESERVES	-	73,726,139
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 (%)	-	-

(\*) Decision regarding the 2024 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 Bank prepares its 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 unconsolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis except for financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit/loss, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, real estates and subsidiaries accounted based on equity method.

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 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 3.28.

##### **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 Bank’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 Bank’s accounting policies.

##### **3.1.2 Other**

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 (TFRSs) 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.

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.

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 Bank has not applied the related standard in the unconsolidated financial statements of its subsidiary Garanti Emeklilik and Hayat.

## **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 Bank's balance sheet is intensively composed of short-term deposits in line with the general trend in the banking sector. In addition to deposits, the Bank has access to longer-term borrowings via borrowings from abroad.

In order to manage the interest rate risk arising from short-term deposits, the Bank is 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 of the Bank 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 statement of profit or loss. 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.

The Bank may classify its 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 Bank's 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 management of 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.

### **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 evaluated with the Bank's spot purchase rates and the differences are recorded as foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss.

In the unconsolidated financial statements, the subsidiaries are accounted for using the equity method in accordance with the Communiqué published on the Official Gazette dated 9 April 2015 No. 29321 related to the amendments to the Turkish Accounting Standard 27 (TAS 27) "Separate Financial Statements" within the frame of Turkish Accounting Standard 28 (TAS 28) for "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures".

In this context, foreign subsidiaries' asset and liability items in the balance sheet are translated into Turkish Lira by using foreign exchange rates as of the balance sheet date whereas income and expense items are translated into Turkish Lira by using average foreign exchange rates for the related period. Foreign exchange differences arising from translation of income and expense items and other equity items are accounted under capital reserves under Shareholders' Equity.

From 1 September 2015, it has been started to apply net investment hedge amounting to EUR 780,583,575 (31 December 2024: EUR 530,583,575) 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 23,863,262 (31 December 2024: TL 15,801,525), 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 Investments in associates and subsidiaries**

In the unconsolidated financial statements, the subsidiaries are accounted for using the equity method in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standard 27 (TAS 27) "Separate Financial Statements" within the frame of Turkish Accounting Standard 28 (TAS 28) for "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures".

In accordance with the TAS 28 through the equity method, the carrying value of subsidiaries are accounted in the financial statements with respect to the Bank's share in these investments' net asset value. While the Bank's share on profits or losses of financial subsidiaries are accounted in the Bank's Statement of Profit or Loss, the Bank's share in other comprehensive income of subsidiaries are accounted in the Bank's Statement of Other Comprehensive Income.

Associates are accounted at fair value in the financial statements in accordance with TFRS 9.

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

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

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

The Bank's 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 statement of profit or loss at the date they incur. The changes in their fair values are recorded on balance sheet under "Derivative Financial Assets measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss" or "Derivative Financial Liabilities measured at Fair Value through Profit/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 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 recorded under 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 Bank does 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 Bank’s 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. The Bank enters 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, Group was applying hedge accounting in accordance with TAS 39 until 1 January 2025.

As of 1 January 2025, the Bank has 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income***

The Bank enters 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 Other Comprehensive Income or Expense to be Recycled to Profit/Loss in Shareholders’ Equity, and the ineffective portion is recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss. The changes recognised 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 Bank discontinues 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 Bank’s documented risk management objective. Additionally, for this purpose there is not an expiration or termination of the hedging instrument.

Besides the Bank performs 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**

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, the Bank identifies 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, The Bank amortises 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 of the period after the acquisition is recorded as interest income in the financial statements.

If the expectation for the cash flows from financial asset is revised for reasons other than the credit risk, the change is reflected in the carrying amount of asset and in the related Statement of Profit or Loss line and is amortized over the estimated life of financial asset.

If the financial asset is impaired and classified as a non-performing receivable, the Bank applies 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.

### **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**

The Bank shall recognise a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when, and only when, the 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 at 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, the Bank measures financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value. At initial recognition, financial asset or liability excluding the ones at fair value through profit or loss are accounted 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 business model**

As per TFRS 9, the Bank's business model is determined at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective.

The entity's 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 Bank's key management personnel;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way 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 Bank's expectations at the date that the Bank assessed the business model, that does not give rise to a prior period error in the Bank's financial statements nor does it change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model as long as the Bank considered all relevant information that was available at the time that it made the business model assessment. However, when the Bank assesses the business model for newly originated or newly purchased financial assets, it must consider information about how cash flows were realised in the past, along with all other relevant information.

The Bank's 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: the Bank may hold 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 are 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, the Bank classifies a financial asset 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**

The Bank classified all its financial assets 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/loss.

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

The Bank may measure its financial investments and loans 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 loss calculated for the relevant financial assets in accordance with TFRS 9 is presented in Note 5.1.7.5.

*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 loss calculated for the relevant financial assets in accordance with TFRS 9 is presented in Note 5.1.5.11.

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

As per TFRS 9, the 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 related 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 costs by using the discounting method with effective interest rate that approximates to fair value, of return for floating-rate securities; and by using valuation models or discounted cash flow techniques for fixed-rate securities. Unrecognised gain/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 Statement of Profit or Loss.

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 the sale of such debt securities 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 sales price and the recognized interest income is transferred to "Trading Income/Losses".

The Bank also owns 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 for according to the effective interest rate method which is calculated based on 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 guide. The estimated inflation rate according to the Central Bank of Türkiye's and the Bank's expectations, is updated during the year when it is considered necessary.

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

At initial recognition, the Bank may make 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. The Bank makes the election on an instrument by instrument basis.

Amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit/loss. However, the cumulative gain or loss shall be transferred to prior periods' profit/loss. Dividends on such investments are recognised in profit/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 statement of profit or loss. Interest income earned on trading securities and the difference between their acquisition costs and amortized costs are recorded as interest income in the statement of profit or loss. The differences between the amortized costs and the fair values of such securities are recorded under trading account income/losses in the statement of profit or loss. In cases where such securities are sold before their maturities, the gains/losses on such sales are recorded under trading account income/losses.

The Bank classifies certain loans and securities issued at their origination dates, as financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit/ loss, irrevocably 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 increase 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**

The Bank recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses 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/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, the Bank shall assess whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, the Bank shall use 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, the Bank shall measure 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, the Bank measures loss allowance regarding such instrument at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

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

The Bank 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 Bank’s aforementioned policy is presented in Note 3.8.3. The Bank’s 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**

The Bank calculates expected credit losses 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 within a specified time horizon, which is usually set at 12 months, given certain characteristics. Based on TFRS 9, the Bank uses 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.

The Bank uses internal rating systems 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, the Bank considers three scenarios (base scenario, bad scenario, good scenario). Each of these three scenarios is associated with different probability of default and loss given 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 the Bank has 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. The Bank calculates 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, the Bank calculates 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, the Bank accounts lifetime expected credit losses. The methodology is similar to stage 2 and the probability of default is taken into account as 100%.

The Bank considers 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 in the Bank 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 the Bank considers that a debt is unlikely to be paid. Whenever the Bank considers 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 of 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, the Bank Group's financial instruments 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 Bank's common credit risk characteristics include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Customer type (retail or commercial / corporate)
- 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, the Bank assesses a certain portion of commercial and corporate loans individually in accordance with the internal policies in the calculation of the expected credit losses based on TFRS 9. The Bank makes such calculation 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, the Bank shall consider 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. The Bank makes such assessment 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 Bank's internal policies, TFRS 9 models are updated once a year. The related model update was made in the third quarter of 2025 and the Bank has calculated expected credit losses based on the updated model.

### **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 draw down 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 that the Bank became 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**

The Bank shall apply 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 in accordance with TFRS 9. 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 Bank offers 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 the Bank is exposed to credit losses with the contractual notice. For this reason, the Bank calculates 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 Bank's reduction or removal of undrawn limits.

When determining the period over which the Bank is expected to be exposed to credit risk, but for which expected credit losses would not be mitigated by the Bank's normal credit risk management actions, the Bank considers 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 the Bank expects to take once the credit risk on the financial instrument has increased, such as the reduction or removal of undrawn limits.

The Bank calculates expected credit losses on the revolving products of retail and corporate customers by considering 3-5 years.

The Bank makes assessment of significant increase in credit risk of revolving loans by considering qualitative and quantitative criteria considered for other credit products as explained in Note 3.8.3.

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

The Bank incorporates forward-looking macroeconomic information into credit risk parameters during assessment of significant increase in credit risk and expected credit loss calculation. The incorporation of forward-looking information into the Bank's credit risk parameters consists of the following steps:

Step 1: The Bank makes 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, the Bank applies the methods of credit risk parameters reflection and forward-looking impact inclusion into the parameters.

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

The 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**

The Bank makes qualitative and quantitative assessments regarding assessment of significant increase in credit risk.

*Qualitative assessment:*

The Bank classifies 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.

The Bank classifies 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 fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Bank is not considering 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 Bank's other financial instruments or relative to the credit risk of the jurisdiction within which the Bank operates.

If the Bank determines that a financial instrument has a low credit risk as of the reporting date, it assumes that the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly following its first recognition in the financial statements.

The Bank makes 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 the Bank defines 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 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 November 27, 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 Bank performs objective and subjective assessments whether there is reasonable expectation.

In accordance with TFRS9, 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 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 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 Bank has a legally enforceable right 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 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 the Bank retains control of the asset, the Bank continues to recognize the remaining portion of the asset and liabilities arising from such asset.

When the Bank retains 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 financial assets without any change in contractual terms***

The Bank derecognises 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, the Bank shall reclassify 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 changes its business model for managing financial assets.

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

The Bank may change 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 by the Bank 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, at 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, at least 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 one 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 Bank management's future intentions, either at market prices or using discounting method with internal rate of return. The 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 Market 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 Market Funds" and the related expense accruals are accounted.

### **3.11 Assets held for sale, 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 Bank’s business classified as sold or held-for-sale. The operating results of the discontinued operations are disclosed separately in statement of profit or loss. The Bank has no discontinued operations.

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

The Bank’s intangible assets consist of software, intangible rights and other intangible assets.

Goodwill and other intangible assets are recorded at cost in compliance 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 Bank’s 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 by the Bank over their estimated useful lives based on their inflation adjusted costs on a straight-line basis. Estimated useful lives of the Bank’s intangible assets 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 are 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 expense.

There are no restrictions such as pledges, mortgages or any other restriction on tangible assets. The depreciation rates and the estimated useful lives of tangible assets are presented below. Depreciation method in use was not changed in the current period.

<b>Tangible assets</b>	<b>Estimated Useful Lives (Years)</b>	<b>Depreciation Rates %</b>
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 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 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 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 Bank measures the right-of-use asset applying a cost model. To apply the cost model, the Bank measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses; and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

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

The Bank applies TAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” 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 lease. The rent payments for leases that meet the conditions of exemptions stated in TFRS 16, are recognized as expense in related periods’ statement of profit or loss over the lease term in accordance with periodicity principle.

Based on TFRS 16, at the commencement date, the Bank measures the lease liability 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 Bank measures the lease liability 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 Bank remeasures the lease liability to reflect changes to the lease payments. The Bank recognises the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

The Bank remeasures the lease liability 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, the Bank uses an unchanged discount rate.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, at the effective date of the lease modification, the Bank remeasures the lease liability 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 Bank decreases the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease. The Bank recognises any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease 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 Bank. If an inflow of economic benefits to the Bank has become probable, then the contingent asset is disclosed in the footnotes to 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 labour law in Türkiye, the Bank is required to pay certain amounts to the employees retired or fired except for resignations or misbehaviours specified in the Turkish Labour Law.

Accordingly, the Bank 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:

	Current Period	Prior Period
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%

The above rates are effective rates, whereas the rates applied for the calculation differ according to the employees’ years-in-service.

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

The actuarial gains/losses are recognised under shareholders’ equity as per the revised TAS 19.

#### *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 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 Bank’s employees are the members of this Fund.

The Plan is funded through contributions of both by the employees and the employer as required by Social Security Law numbered 506. These contributions are as follows:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Employer	Employee	Employer	Employee
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 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, are 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-years 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.

## **3.18 Taxation**

### **3.18.1 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 6/2/2023, 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 earnings.

In accordance with the tax legislation, 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 period 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 are 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 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 is 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.

#### **3.18.2 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 3.18.1, 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 6/2/2023, 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 Bank has calculated deferred tax at the rate of 30% for assets and liabilities.

In accordance with paragraph (Ç) of Repeated Article 298 of the Tax Procedure Law, the tax effects arising from the revaluation of real estate and depreciable fixed assets have been included in the deferred tax calculation as of 31 December 2025.

If transactions and events are recorded in the statement of profit or loss, then the related tax effects are also recognized in the statement of profit or loss. 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 are reported as net in the financial statements.

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 would 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 Bank.

### **3.18.3 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 at 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.

### **3.19 Funds borrowed**

The 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.

### **3.20 Share issuances**

If the Bank issues a share at a price above its nominal value, the difference between the issue price and the nominal value is accounted for “Share Premium” under Shareholders’ Equity.

### **3.21 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.

### **3.22 Government incentives**

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank does not have any government incentives or grants (31 December 2024: None).

### **3.23 Segment reporting**

The 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 Bank provides service packages to its corporate, commercial and retail customers including deposit, 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 Bank also utilizes alternative delivery channels intensively.

The 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 type of branches to export-revenue earning sectors like tourism and textile and exporters of Türkiye's traditional agricultural products.

Additionally, the 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, cheque books, Turkish Lira and foreign currency deposits, investment accounts, internet banking and call-center, debit cards and bill payment modules.

Retail banking customers form a wide-spread and sustainable deposit base for the Bank.

Individual customers' needs are met by diversified consumer banking products through branches and digital banking.

Information on the business segments is as follows:

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Retail Banking</b>	<b>Corporate/ Commercial Banking</b>	<b>Investment Banking</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total Operations</b>
Net Interest Income	138,572,660	175,988,012	(156,449,357)	7,200,279	165,311,594
Net Fees And Commissions Income	123,859,332	21,380,464	(138,641)	(2,353,847)	142,747,308
Dividend Income	-	-	-	260,508	260,508
Net Trading Income/Losses (Net)	4,645,593	5,762,438	(8,506,332)	(7,378,437)	(5,476,738)
Other Operating Income (*)	3,734,686	4,274,847	103,503	1,335,422	9,448,458
Expected Credit Losses (-) (*)	(39,413,760)	(8,062,665)	(362,514)	4,539,338	(43,299,601)
Other Provisions (-)	-	-	-	(365,190)	(365,190)
Personnel and Other Operating	(89,822,556)	(26,919,409)	(4,070,443)	(33,285,717)	(154,098,125)
Income/Loss From Investments Under Equity Accounting	-	-	-	28,243,594	28,243,594
<b>Net Operating Profit</b>	<b>141,575,955</b>	<b>172,423,687</b>	<b>(169,423,784)</b>	<b>(1,804,050)</b>	<b>142,771,808</b>
Provision for Taxes	-	-	-	(32,167,175)	(32,167,175)
<b>Net Profit</b>	<b>141,575,955</b>	<b>172,423,687</b>	<b>(169,423,784)</b>	<b>(33,971,225)</b>	<b>110,604,633</b>
Segment Assets	906,330,413	1,295,448,972	1,200,441,258	276,094,911	3,678,315,554
Investments in Associates and	-	-	-	142,626,402	142,626,402
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>906,330,413</b>	<b>1,295,448,972</b>	<b>1,200,441,258</b>	<b>418,721,313</b>	<b>3,820,941,956</b>
Segment Liabilities	1,673,712,582	1,061,336,561	503,938,236	137,585,040	3,376,572,419
Shareholders' Equity	-	-	-	444,369,537	444,369,537
<b>Total Liabilities and Shareholders'</b>	<b>1,673,712,582</b>	<b>1,061,336,561</b>	<b>503,938,236</b>	<b>581,954,577</b>	<b>3,820,941,956</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Retail Banking</b>	<b>Corporate/ Commercial Banking</b>	<b>Investment Banking</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total Operations</b>
Net Interest Income	73,164,043	106,820,370	(173,292,436)	93,657,270	100,349,247
Net Fees And Commissions Income	79,577,995	15,400,528	(124,187)	(729,841)	94,124,495
Dividend Income	-	-	-	124,750	124,750
Net Trading Income/Losses (Net)	3,790,158	5,020,605	(1,041,959)	(1,064,284)	6,704,520
Other Operating Income (*)	3,901,196	415,357	71,997	1,689,326	6,077,876
Expected Credit Losses (-) (*)	(26,612,716)	5,362,941	1,583,690	3,554,174	(16,111,911)
Other Provisions (-)	-	-	-	(468,491)	(468,491)
Personnel and Other Operating	(56,838,700)	(17,823,967)	(2,963,806)	(15,195,339)	(92,821,812)
Income/Loss From Investments Under Equity Accounting	-	-	-	18,823,381	18,823,381
<b>Net Operating Profit</b>	<b>76,981,976</b>	<b>115,195,834</b>	<b>(175,766,701)</b>	<b>100,390,946</b>	<b>116,802,055</b>
Provision for Taxes	-	-	-	(24,627,061)	(24,627,061)
<b>Net Profit</b>	<b>76,981,976</b>	<b>115,195,834</b>	<b>(175,766,701)</b>	<b>75,763,885</b>	<b>92,174,994</b>
Segment Assets	603,445,811	902,703,046	821,732,843	199,911,802	2,527,793,502
Investments in Associates and	-	-	-	79,878,973	79,878,973
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>603,445,811</b>	<b>902,703,046</b>	<b>821,732,843</b>	<b>279,790,775</b>	<b>2,607,672,475</b>
Segment Liabilities	1,232,413,492	643,283,025	304,127,157	97,922,484	2,277,746,158
Shareholders' Equity	-	-	-	329,926,317	329,926,317
<b>Total Liabilities and Shareholders'</b>	<b>1,232,413,492</b>	<b>643,283,025</b>	<b>304,127,157</b>	<b>427,848,801</b>	<b>2,607,672,475</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.

### 3.24 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 Bank deriving from operations in 2024 amounting to TL 92,174,994 and aforementioned distribution has been disclosed in Note 6.2

### 3.25 Earnings per share

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

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Distributable net profit	110,604,633	92,174,994
Average number of issued common shares (thousand)	420,000,000	420,000,000
Earnings per share (amounts presented full TL)	0.26334	0.21946

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. There are no bonus shares issued in 2025.

### **3.26 Related parties**

For the purpose of these financial statements, shareholders having control shares of the 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.

### **3.27 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 interbank 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.

### **3.28 Other disclosures**

None.

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

### 4.1 Total capital

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

#### 4.1.1 Components of 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	262,104,046	188,327,757
Other Comprehensive Income according to TAS	89,029,151	59,651,923
Profit	110,697,193	92,211,288
Current Period’s Profit	110,604,633	92,174,994
Prior Periods’ Profit	92,560	36,294
Bonus Shares from Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures not Accounted in Current Period's Profit	88,232	48,921
<b>Common Equity Tier I Capital Before Deductions</b>	<b>466,903,056</b>	<b>345,224,323</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 (-)	21,650,446	14,263,461
Leasehold Improvements on Operational Leases (-)	1,089,640	405,012
Goodwill Netted with Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-
Other Intangible Assets Netted with Deferred Tax Liabilities Except Mortgage Servicing Rights	4,732,408	2,790,450
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 (-)	-	-
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>27,473,892</b>	<b>17,458,923</b>

<b>Total Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>	<b>439,429,164</b>	<b>327,765,400</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)	-	-
<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>439,429,164</b>	<b>327,765,400</b>
<b>TIER II CAPITAL</b>	-	-
Debt Instruments and the Related Issuance Premiums Defined by the BRSA	110,352,128	52,444,200
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)	28,384,114	19,917,615
<b>Total Deductions from Tier II Capital</b>	<b>138,736,242</b>	<b>72,361,815</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	-	-
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>138,736,242</b>	<b>72,361,815</b>
<b>Total Equity (Total Tier I and Tier II Capital)</b>	<b>578,165,406</b>	<b>400,127,215</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	1,951	2,299

<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>578,162,530</b>	<b>400,124,230</b>
<b>Total Risk Weighted Assets</b>	<b>2,645,600,330</b>	<b>1,825,083,072</b>
<b>CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS</b>		
<b>CET1 Capital Ratio (%)</b>	16.61	17.96
<b>Tier I Capital Ratio (%)</b>	16.61	17.96
<b>Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)</b>	21.85	21.92
<b>BUFFERS</b>		
Total Additional CET1 Capital Requirement Ratio (a+b)	2.52	2.52
a) Capital Conservation Buffer Ratio (%)	2.50	2.50
b) Bank-specific Counter-Cyclical Capital Buffer Ratio (%)	0.02	0.02
Additional CET1 Capital Over Total Risk Weighted Assets Ratio Calculated According to the Article 4 of Capital Conservation and Counter-Cyclical Capital Buffers Regulation (%)	10.61	11.96
<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	9,499,696	20,195,258
<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)	37,065,817	38,405,405
General Loan Provisions for Exposures in Standard Approach Limited by 1.25% of Risk Weighted Assets	28,384,114	19,917,615
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	-	-

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 is not taken into account, the capital adequacy ratio is at 20.01% as of 31 December 2025.

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**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	Reg S: ISIN: XS2773062471 Common Code: 277306247 144A: CUSIP: 900148AF4 ISIN: US900148AF49 Common Code: 2773062471	Reg S: ISIN: XS2913414384 Common Code: 291341438 144 A: CUSIP: 900148AG2 ISIN: US900148AG22 Common Code: 291696635	Reg S: ISIN: XS3106498051 Common Code: 310649805 144 A: CUSIP: 900148 AH0 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.
<i>Consideration in equity calculation</i>					
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	30,020
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	30,020
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	08.01.2036
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory (BRSA) approval	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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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	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	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	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	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

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	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.

#### 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
Other Capital Reserves	772,554	(772,554)	-	Inflation adjustments included in Paid-in Capital according to Regulation's Temporary Article 1
Bonus Shares of Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures	-	-	-	
Share Premium	11,880	-	11,880	
Other Comprehensive Income/Expenses in Shareholders' Equity as per Turkish Account Standards	66,583,864	881,675	67,465,539	Items not included in the calculation as per Regulation's Article 9-1-f
Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not to be Recycled to Profit/Loss	30,981,890	-	30,981,890	
Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items to be Recycled to Profit/Loss	35,601,974	881,675	36,483,649	Items not included in the calculation as per Regulation's Article 9-1-f
Profit Reserves	262,104,046	-	262,104,046	
Profit or Loss	110,697,193	-	110,697,193	
Prior Periods' Profit/Loss	92,560	-	92,560	
Current Period Net Profit/Loss	110,604,633	-	110,604,633	
Deductions from Common Equity Tier I Capital (-)	-	-	5,822,048	Deductions from Common Equity Tier 1 Capital as per the Regulation
<b>Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>	<b>444,369,537</b>		<b>439,429,164</b>	
Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	
Deductions from Tier I Capital (-)	-	-	-	Deductions from Tier 1 Capital as per the Regulation
<b>Tier I Capital</b>			<b>439,429,164</b>	
Subordinated Debts			110,352,128	
12 Month ECL (Stage 1) and Lifetime ECL Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)			28,384,114	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>138,736,242</b>	
Deductions from Total Capital (-)			2,876	Deductions from Capital as per the Regulation
<b>Total</b>			<b>578,162,530</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
Other Capital Reserves	772,554	(772,554)	-	Inflation adjustments included in Paid-in Capital according to Regulation's Temporary Article 1
Bonus Shares of Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures	-	-	-	
Share Premium	11,880	-	11,880	
Other Comprehensive Income/Expenses in Shareholders' Equity as per Turkish Account Standards	44,402,838	1,034,545	45,437,383	Items not included in the calculation as per Regulation's Article 9-1-f
Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not to be Recycled to Profit/Loss	22,897,538	-	22,897,538	
Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items to be Recycled to Profit/Loss	21,505,300	1,034,545	22,539,845	Items not included in the calculation as per Regulation's Article 9-1-f
Profit Reserves	188,327,757	-	188,327,757	
Profit or Loss	92,211,288	-	92,211,288	
Prior Periods' Profit/Loss	36,294	-	36,294	
Current Period Net Profit/Loss	92,174,994	-	92,174,994	
Deductions from Common Equity Tier I Capital (-)	-		3,195,462	Deductions from Common Equity Tier 1 Capital as per the Regulation
<b>Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>	<b>329,926,317</b>		<b>327,765,400</b>	
Subordinated Debts	-		-	
Deductions from Tier I Capital (-)	-		-	Deductions from Tier 1 Capital as per the Regulation
<b>Tier I Capital</b>	-		<b>327,765,400</b>	
Subordinated Debts			52,444,200	
12 Month ECL (Stage 1) and Lifetime ECL Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)			19,917,615	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>72,361,815</b>	
Deductions from Total Capital (-)			2,985	Deductions from Capital as per the Regulation
<b>Total</b>			<b>400,124,230</b>	

## 4.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as risks and losses that may occur if the counterparty 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 Bank's 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.

The Bank has 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 Bank follows up the risk arising from such instruments and takes the necessary actions to decrease it when necessary.

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

The Bank performs foreign trade finance and other interbank credit transactions through widespread correspondents network. Accordingly, the Bank assigns limits to domestic and foreign banks and other financial institutions based on review of their credit worthiness, periodically.

The Bank's largest 100 and 200 cash loan customers compose 17.77% (31 December 2024: 19.07%) and 22.03% (31 December 2024: 23.62%) of the total cash loan portfolio, respectively.

The Bank's largest 100 and 200 non-cash loan customers compose 28.18% (31 December 2024: 27.91%) and 37.59% (31 December 2024: 38.13%) of the total non-cash loan portfolio, respectively.

The Bank's largest 100 ve 200 cash and non-cash loan customers represent 5.09% (31 December 2024: 5.90%) and 6.84% (31 December 2024: 7.98%) of the total "on and off balance sheet" assets, respectively.

Stage 1 and Stage 2 expected losses for credit risks of the Bank amount to TL 36,906,389 (general provision as of 31 December 2024: TL 38,270,070).

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

<b>Exposure Categories</b>	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<i>Risk Amount (*)</i>	<i>Average Risk Amount (**)</i>	<i>Risk Amount (*)</i>	<i>Average Risk Amount (**)</i>
Conditional and unconditional exposures to central governments or central banks	947,989,745	955,850,952	694,983,026	708,623,532
Conditional and unconditional exposures to regional governments or local authorities	6,415,337	7,403,229	5,738,991	1,310,020
Conditional and unconditional exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial undertakings	766,994	1,312,964	1,135,301	1,724,594
Conditional and unconditional exposures to multilateral development banks	1,045,026	1,253,447	155,375	148,542
Conditional and unconditional exposures to international organisations	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional exposures to banks and brokerage houses	212,808,476	246,140,346	122,898,740	151,151,619
Conditional and unconditional exposures to corporates	1,042,262,560	1,102,971,962	870,884,641	802,435,435
Conditional and unconditional retail exposures	1,286,495,373	1,094,954,753	777,430,041	538,974,661
Conditional and unconditional exposures secured by real estate property	156,924,700	135,635,547	103,245,966	77,425,449
Past due items	28,723,884	17,274,860	11,580,533	8,499,732
Items in regulatory high-risk categories	4,709,583	5,212,517	14,713,269	184,923,752
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	4,264,518	1,628,428	-	-
Shares	120,619,208	99,842,193	72,390,162	63,443,379
Other items	152,435,029	131,583,969	103,764,700	84,484,894

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

(\*\*) Average risk amounts are the arithmetical average 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

<i>Current Period</i> (*)	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	Total
Domestic	888,685,706	92,657,686	1,010,686,720	1,283,388,822	156,629,436	28,615,761	168,544,580	3,629,208,711
European Union (EU) Countries	53,046,498	29,199,261	3,304,343	441,170	196,739	82,850	3,849	86,274,710
OECD Countries (**)	634,682	50,296,279	696,112	95,703	47,093	1,083	407,202	52,178,154
Off-Shore Banking Regions	-	71,501	4,996,703	7,831	1,634	2	98	5,077,769
USA, Canada	-	34,899,034	127,098	88,648	14,789	598	638,793	35,768,960
Other Countries	5,622,859	5,652,628	10,033,936	2,473,199	35,009	23,590	75,783	23,917,004
Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint –Ventures	-	32,087	12,417,648	-	-	-	120,619,208	133,068,943
Unallocated Assets/Liabilities (***)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>947,989,745</b>	<b>212,808,476</b>	<b>1,042,262,560</b>	<b>1,286,495,373</b>	<b>156,924,700</b>	<b>28,723,884</b>	<b>290,289,513</b>	<b>3,965,494,251</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 can not be allocated on a consistent basis

<i>Prior Period</i> (*)	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	Total
Domestic	640,951,670	54,177,735	844,553,547	775,389,728	102,932,809	11,450,512	125,207,951	2,554,663,952
European Union (EU) Countries	44,118,168	20,540,971	2,436,741	291,056	212,917	78,969	2,632	67,681,454
OECD Countries (**)	277,206	36,459,193	232,345	76,407	53,237	616	155,359	37,254,363
Off-Shore Banking Regions	-	33,756	3,940,285	4,562	4,763	-	157	3,983,523
USA, Canada	257,178	10,470,954	1,132	81,192	19,671	118	1	10,830,246
Other Countries	9,378,804	1,191,671	6,648,760	1,587,096	22,569	50,318	141,537	19,020,755
Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint –Ventures	-	24,460	13,071,831	-	-	-	72,390,161	85,486,452
Unallocated Assets/Liabilities (***)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>694,983,026</b>	<b>122,898,740</b>	<b>870,884,641</b>	<b>777,430,041</b>	<b>103,245,966</b>	<b>11,580,533</b>	<b>197,897,798</b>	<b>2,778,920,745</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 can not be allocated on a consistent basis.

#### 4.2.2 Risk profile by sectors or counterparties

<i>Current Period</i> (*)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	TL	FC	Total
<b>Agriculture</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,241,556	3,982,714	966,712	85,448	19,268	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,667,598	3,628,100	14,295,698
Farming and Stockbreeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,271,358	2,594,840	637,022	70,585	14,183	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,141,887	1,446,101	8,587,988
Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,343,167	1,160,908	264,969	13,810	4,947	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,249,139	538,662	2,787,801
Fishery	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,627,031	226,966	64,721	1,053	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,276,572	1,643,337	2,919,909
<b>Manufacturing</b>	-	-	13	-	-	-	395,179,991	89,856,911	22,410,792	4,195,512	1,232,888	-	-	-	-	-	-	271,711,838	241,164,269	512,876,107
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,981,555	1,592,270	483,845	20,957	1,967	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,668,673	15,411,921	24,080,594
Production	-	-	13	-	-	-	347,300,837	87,605,626	21,071,398	4,164,451	1,206,072	-	-	-	-	-	-	249,854,373	211,494,024	461,348,397
Electricity, Gas and Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,897,599	659,015	855,549	10,104	24,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,188,792	14,258,324	27,447,116
<b>Construction</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,948,794	18,506,735	2,418,476	939,870	817,128	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,935,972	26,695,031	78,631,003
<b>Services</b>	985,119	-	72,668	1,045,022	-	190,615,231	469,824,758	1,108,926,805	123,457,743	21,219,860	2,446,053	33,818	-	-	4,264,518	226,798	-	1,596,658,175	326,460,218	1,923,118,393
Wholesale and Retail Trade	-	-	11	-	-	-	226,297,230	988,194,486	94,104,053	19,215,760	1,568,705	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,243,297,397	86,082,848	1,329,380,245
Accommodation and Dining	-	-	12,012	-	-	-	42,292,332	25,221,632	14,788,590	392,772	43,096	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,608,380	35,142,054	82,750,434
Transportation and Telecom.	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,746,626	46,847,079	4,367,443	708,824	67,793	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,054,365	41,683,400	117,737,765
Financial Institutions	983,718	-	-	1,045,022	-	190,615,231	77,356,457	2,483,248	393,947	31,035	74,556	33,818	-	-	4,264,518	226,798	-	130,643,279	146,865,069	277,508,348
Real Estate and Rental Services	-	-	49,241	-	-	-	46,860,486	37,956,743	8,185,105	708,998	670,704	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,644,221	13,787,056	94,431,277
Professional Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Services	-	-	960	-	-	-	1,278,266	2,959,131	525,221	26,745	10,796	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,630,767	170,352	4,801,119
Health and Social Services	1,401	-	10,444	-	-	-	9,993,361	5,264,486	1,093,384	135,726	10,403	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,779,766	2,729,439	16,509,205
<b>Others</b>	947,004,626	6,415,337	694,313	4	-	22,193,245	112,067,461	65,222,208	7,670,977	2,283,194	194,246	-	-	-	-	120,392,410	152,435,029	987,679,472	448,893,578	1,436,573,050
<b>Total</b>	947,989,745	6,415,337	766,994	1,045,026	-	212,808,476	1,042,262,560	1,286,495,373	156,924,700	28,723,884	4,709,583	33,818	-	-	4,264,518	120,619,208	152,435,029	2,918,653,055	1,046,841,196	3,965,494,251

**Türkiye Garanti Bankası AŞ**

Unconsolidated 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> (*)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	TL	FC	Total
<b>Agriculture</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,679,854	2,306,958	894,698	31,035	11,385	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,364,289	1,559,641	8,923,930
Farming and Stockbreeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,003,605	1,626,313	597,045	27,533	9,945	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,802,115	462,326	5,264,441
Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	815,263	562,290	219,049	3,406	1,219	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,486,873	114,354	1,601,227
Fishery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,860,986	118,355	78,604	96	221	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,075,301	982,961	2,058,262
<b>Manufacturing</b>	-	503,408	35,382	-	-	-	322,581,942	45,993,581	15,628,588	484,261	1,484,846	-	-	-	-	-	-	216,116,796	170,595,212	386,712,008
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,376,899	922,264	392,219	3,704	1,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,811,287	11,885,305	18,696,592
Production	-	-	32	-	-	-	273,005,793	44,666,771	14,575,104	476,383	599,346	-	-	-	-	-	-	189,253,928	144,069,501	333,323,429
Electricity, Gas and Water	-	503,408	35,350	-	-	-	32,199,250	404,546	661,265	4,174	883,994	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,051,581	14,640,406	34,691,987
<b>Construction</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,243,178	11,273,135	2,612,285	570,240	735,027	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,371,572	21,062,293	62,433,865
<b>Services</b>	612,190	-	31,807	155,358	-	102,869,086	408,858,774	675,159,573	78,649,937	7,637,245	12,163,994	-	-	-	-	327,138	-	1,057,454,891	229,010,211	1,286,465,102
Wholesale and Retail Trade	-	-	170	-	-	38,400	192,809,913	614,787,361	60,285,512	6,888,456	11,730,435	-	-	-	-	-	-	822,591,620	63,948,627	886,540,247
Accommodation and Dining	-	-	149	-	-	-	28,356,906	12,940,409	9,599,370	142,171	56,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,479,922	21,615,108	51,095,030
Transportation and Telecom.	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,999,265	24,609,531	2,663,047	263,667	112,089	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,591,686	33,055,913	81,647,599
Financial Institutions	611,263	-	-	155,358	-	102,830,686	74,902,788	1,246,349	221,617	971	144,105	-	-	-	-	327,138	-	86,107,965	94,332,310	180,440,275
Real Estate and Rental Services	93	-	30,967	-	-	-	50,958,464	17,382,450	5,076,512	335,239	110,399	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,182,885	14,711,239	73,894,124
Professional Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Services	-	-	211	-	-	-	1,085,102	1,492,171	341,692	3,650	5,240	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,771,873	156,193	2,928,066
Health and Social Services	834	-	310	-	-	-	6,746,336	2,701,302	462,187	3,091	5,701	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,728,940	1,190,821	9,919,761
<b>Others</b>	694,370,836	5,235,583	1,068,112	17	-	20,029,654	86,520,893	42,696,794	5,460,458	2,857,752	318,017	-	-	-	-	72,063,024	103,764,700	717,111,779	317,274,061	1,034,385,840
<b>Total</b>	694,983,026	5,738,991	1,135,301	155,375	-	122,898,740	870,884,641	777,430,041	103,245,966	11,580,533	14,713,269	-	-	-	-	72,390,162	103,764,700	2,039,419,327	739,501,418	2,778,920,745

- 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 conversion

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

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Term To Maturity</b>					<b>Demand</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Up to 1 Month</b>	<b>1-3 Months</b>	<b>3-6 Months</b>	<b>6-12 Months</b>	<b>Over 1 Year</b>		
Conditional and unconditional exposures to central governments or central banks	338,382,971	1,519,280	2,634,915	6,315,388	349,101,691	250,035,501	947,989,746
Conditional and unconditional exposures to regional governments or local authorities	840	-	696,841	799,956	4,917,701	-	6,415,338
Conditional and unconditional exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial undertakings	28,637	71,631	20,005	16,644	525,391	104,687	766,995
Conditional and unconditional exposures to multilateral development banks	328,046	-	231,615	450,612	34,748	4	1,045,025
Conditional and unconditional exposures to international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional exposures to banks and brokerage houses	93,204,779	18,859,574	7,410,656	21,224,727	21,509,229	50,599,511	212,808,476
Conditional and unconditional exposures to corporates	65,433,815	104,043,889	122,260,374	248,674,644	415,655,416	86,194,422	1,042,262,560
Conditional and unconditional retail exposures	182,580,909	113,408,732	56,164,157	148,487,181	300,231,731	485,622,664	1,286,495,374
Conditional and unconditional exposures secured by real estate property	2,593,420	5,858,932	8,898,666	15,163,774	120,417,546	3,992,360	156,924,698
Past due items	-	-	-	-	-	28,723,884	28,723,884
Items in regulatory high-risk categories	109,007	517,296	577,196	289,068	1,557,608	1,659,409	4,709,584
Exposures in the form of bonds secured by mortgages	-	33,818	-	-	-	-	33,818
Securitisation positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	4,264,518	-	4,264,518
Shares	-	-	-	-	-	120,619,208	120,619,208
Other items	149,866	6,992,811	-	-	-	145,292,350	152,435,027
<b>Total</b>	<b>682,812,290</b>	<b>251,305,963</b>	<b>198,894,425</b>	<b>441,421,994</b>	<b>1,218,215,579</b>	<b>1,172,844,000</b>	<b>3,965,494,251</b>

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

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Term To Maturity</b>					<b>Demand</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Up to 1 Month</b>	<b>1-3 Months</b>	<b>3-6 Months</b>	<b>6-12 Months</b>	<b>Over 1 Year</b>		
Conditional and unconditional exposures to central governments or central banks	243,937,035	542,924	21,490,724	4,404,320	307,321,839	117,286,184	694,983,026
Conditional and unconditional exposures to regional governments or local authorities	839	5,617	14,258	21,720	5,696,557	-	5,738,991
Conditional and unconditional exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial undertakings	30,170	189	34,505	477,486	555,502	37,449	1,135,301
Conditional and unconditional exposures to multilateral development banks	-	22,833	-	6,975	125,550	17	155,375
Conditional and unconditional exposures to international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conditional and unconditional exposures to banks and brokerage houses	74,742,922	4,629,814	4,911,862	8,234,087	11,767,428	18,612,627	122,898,740
Conditional and unconditional exposures to corporates	79,629,036	97,155,629	109,071,037	183,735,396	347,006,831	54,286,712	870,884,641
Conditional and unconditional retail exposures	112,743,606	80,045,880	43,842,625	110,126,010	128,161,189	302,510,731	777,430,041
Conditional and unconditional exposures secured by real estate property	1,666,646	3,977,463	5,921,853	10,696,835	78,348,491	2,634,678	103,245,966
Past due items	258	34	-	-	1,039	11,579,202	11,580,533
Items in regulatory high-risk categories	962,652	152,745	303,276	122,338	929,905	12,242,353	14,713,269
Exposures in the form of bonds secured by mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securitisation positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares	-	-	-	-	-	72,390,162	72,390,162
Other items	86,043	6,047,114	-	-	-	97,631,543	103,764,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>513,799,207</b>	<b>192,580,242</b>	<b>185,590,140</b>	<b>317,825,167</b>	<b>879,914,331</b>	<b>689,211,658</b>	<b>2,778,920,745</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 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 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 weight

<i>Current Period (*)</i>														
<b>Risk Weights</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>Deductions from Equity</b>	
Exposures before Credit Risk Mitigation	927,747,604	548,548	33,818	245,159,295	-	79,123,662	259,834,360	1,286,254,770	1,093,407,239	3,786,984	-	1,244	5,823,801	
Exposures after Credit Risk Mitigation	929,604,728	548,548	33,818	235,018,969	-	79,112,107	237,015,560	1,277,286,014	1,093,668,328	3,723,728	-	1,244	5,823,801	

(\*) Excluding counterparty credit risk and securities positions

<i>Prior Period (*)</i>													
<b>Risk Weights</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>Deductions from Equity</b>
Exposures before Credit Risk Mitigation	668,745,318	343,889	-	180,178,330	-	50,973,458	174,589,307	777,329,007	865,647,863	12,664,138	-	1,472,617	3,197,594
Exposures after Credit Risk Mitigation	670,349,609	343,889	-	165,768,779	-	50,960,977	159,391,317	769,115,709	840,441,875	12,656,336	-	1,472,529	3,197,594

(\*) Excluding counterparty credit risk and securities positions

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

The Bank assesses its financial assets 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 Bank recognizes life time expected credit losses for impaired loans (Stage 3) and considers the probability of default 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 Bank calculates life time expected credit losses for these loans (Stage 2).

Regarding the remaining financial assets within the scope of TFRS 9, the Bank calculates 12-month estimated probability of default and measures the loss allowance for these loans (Stage 1) 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>870,237</b>	<b>267,504</b>	<b>185,466</b>
Farming and Stockbreeding	674,678	199,536	130,557
Forestry	150,820	53,908	38,357
Fishery	44,739	14,060	16,552
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>56,924,006</b>	<b>11,527,547</b>	<b>10,140,727</b>
Mining and Quarrying	2,431,443	58,104	166,983
Production	45,388,227	11,287,928	9,583,659
Electricity, Gas and Water	9,104,336	181,515	390,085
<b>Construction</b>	<b>9,517,916</b>	<b>5,831,996</b>	<b>4,089,383</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>90,803,414</b>	<b>18,617,365</b>	<b>17,566,965</b>
Wholesale and Retail Trade	45,115,004	11,489,410	8,898,415
Accommodation and Dining	8,490,118	1,493,611	1,554,122
Transportation and Telecommunication	13,297,864	2,687,428	2,619,897
Financial Institutions	1,699,409	81,877	69,407
Real Estate and Rental Services	20,383,566	2,457,818	4,120,259
Professional Services	-	-	-
Educational Services	619,946	111,529	93,842
Health and Social Services	1,197,507	295,692	211,023
<b>Others</b>	<b>224,074,376</b>	<b>50,389,865</b>	<b>46,001,553</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>382,189,949</b>	<b>86,634,277</b>	<b>77,984,094</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Loans</b>		<b>IFRS 9 Expected Credit Losses</b>
	<i>Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)</i>	<i>Defaulted (Stage 3)</i>	
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>399,916</b>	<b>98,093</b>	<b>65,731</b>
Farming and Stockbreeding	234,695	73,027	40,271
Forestry	72,707	16,158	13,870
Fishery	92,514	8,908	11,590
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>31,265,168</b>	<b>2,687,456</b>	<b>3,987,866</b>
Mining and Quarrying	1,069,312	16,533	98,746
Production	25,517,877	2,538,660	3,076,019
Electricity, Gas and Water	4,677,979	132,263	813,101
<b>Construction</b>	<b>11,971,782</b>	<b>4,265,727</b>	<b>4,092,271</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>71,557,739</b>	<b>7,033,934</b>	<b>15,120,541</b>
Wholesale and Retail Trade	22,757,544	3,296,947	3,293,787
Accommodation and Dining	3,249,423	688,320	662,493
Transportation and Telecommunication	6,736,767	1,841,482	1,778,870
Financial Institutions	8,445,659	18,545	112,032
Real Estate and Rental Services	29,552,245	1,105,284	9,192,770
Professional Services	-	-	-
Educational Services	292,019	57,835	54,770
Health and Social Services	524,082	25,521	25,819
<b>Others</b>	<b>144,950,028</b>	<b>25,080,742</b>	<b>29,165,187</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>260,144,633</b>	<b>39,165,952</b>	<b>52,431,596</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	25,730,249	50,882,242	13,087,528	10,075,530	53,449,433
Stage 1 and Stage 2 Provisions	38,293,070	72,303,509	73,673,074	-	36,923,505

<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	18,089,920	27,401,104	9,952,766	9,808,009	25,730,249
Stage 1 and Stage 2 Provisions	41,120,975	65,252,267	68,080,172	-	38,293,070

**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	1,933,943,163	2,749,777	1,936,692,940
Cayman Islands	4,996,703	-	4,996,703
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus	6,587,806	-	6,587,806
Malta	633,738	-	633,738
Switzerland	32,194	-	32,194
The Netherlands	83,705	-	83,705
United Kingdom	638,876	46,612	685,488
Macedonia	1,615	-	1,615
Romania	10,487	-	10,487
Others	7,881,287	6282	7,887,569

<i>Prior Period</i> Country	RWAs of Banking Book for Private Sector Lending	RWAs of Trading Book	Total
Türkiye	1,366,853,487	2,253,582	1,369,107,069
Cayman Islands	3,936,871	-	3,936,871
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus	4,492,501	-	4,492,501
Malta	605,947	-	605,947
Switzerland	27,536	-	27,536
The Netherlands	49,605	-	49,605
United Kingdom	216,371	16,740	233,111
Macedonia	982	-	982
Romania	6,826	-	6,826
Others	5,296,041	4,002	5,300,043

### 4.3 Currency risk

Foreign currency position limit is set in compliance with the legal standard ratio of net foreign currency position. As of 31 December 2025, the Bank’s net ‘on balance sheet’ foreign currency short position amounts to TL 176,496,832 (31 December 2024: TL 16,079,170 balance sheet short position), net ‘off-balance sheet’ foreign currency balance sheet long position amounts to TL 210,541,349 (31 December 2024: TL 43,629,910 balance sheet long position), while net foreign currency balance sheet long position amounts to TL 34,044,518 (31 December 2024: TL 27,550,740 balance sheet long position).

The foreign currency position risk of the Bank 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. 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 Bank’s effective exchange rates at the date of balance sheet and for the last five valuation rate days of the period announced by the Bank in TL are as follows:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	EURO	USD	EURO	USD
<b>Foreign currency purchase rates at balance sheet date</b>	50.3070	42.8860	35.8470	34.5480
<u>Exchange rates for the days before balance sheet date:</u>				
Day 1	50.4690	42.9050	35.9710	34.5700
Day 2	50.4440	42.8060	35.8370	34.3720
Day 3	50.4490	42.8100	35.7480	34.3740
Day 4	50.4310	42.8070	35.9420	34.5180
Day 5	50.3600	42.7900	35.8390	34.4490

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

**The Bank's currency risk:**

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>Other FCs</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash (Cash on Hand, Money in Transit, Purchased Cheques) and Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye	61,052,192	95,792,676	117,704,729	274,549,597
Banks	91,061,429	49,843,126	20,246,298	161,150,853
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	237,408	3,046,812	-	3,284,220
Money Market Placements	4,846,761	10,170,250	-	15,017,011
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	1,406,598	30,434,889	-	31,841,487
Loans (*)	347,377,422	229,955,422	12,445,888	589,778,732
Investments in Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures	84,616,695	-	-	84,616,695
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	2,173,225	71,570,402	2,006,328	75,749,955
Derivative Financial Assets Held for Hedging Purpose	-	1,228,522	-	1,228,522
Tangible Assets	-	2,156	-	2,156
Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-
Other Assets (**)	(5,185,022)	4,226,349	(19,025)	(977,698)
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>587,586,708</b>	<b>496,270,604</b>	<b>152,384,218</b>	<b>1,236,241,530</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Bank Deposits	38,218	282,483	5,586	326,287
Foreign Currency Deposits	275,888,468	333,665,187	34,974,423	644,528,078
Money Market Funds	-	12,051,374	-	12,051,374
Other Fundings (***)	14,176,098	107,341,429	-	121,517,527
Securities Issued (****)	41,434,885	255,672,336	7,863,802	304,971,023
Miscellaneous Payables	9,674,198	8,905,889	410,461	18,990,548
Derivative Financial Liabilities Held for Hedging Purpose	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities (*****)	5,996,257	7,881,296	296,475,972	310,353,525
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>347,208,124</b>	<b>725,799,994</b>	<b>339,730,244</b>	<b>1,412,738,362</b>
<b>Net 'On Balance Sheet' Position</b>	<b>240,378,584</b>	<b>(229,529,390)</b>	<b>(187,346,026)</b>	<b>(176,496,832)</b>
<b>Net 'Off-Balance Sheet' Position</b>	<b>(194,243,321)</b>	<b>217,696,948</b>	<b>187,087,722</b>	<b>210,541,349</b>
Derivative Financial Assets	63,567,723	441,501,556	209,707,557	714,776,836
Derivative Financial Liabilities	257,811,044	223,804,608	22,619,835	504,235,487
Non-Cash Loans	-	-	-	-
<b>Prior Period</b>				
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>350,196,400</b>	<b>382,448,015</b>	<b>63,527,513</b>	<b>796,171,928</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>207,940,216</b>	<b>463,242,103</b>	<b>141,068,779</b>	<b>812,251,098</b>
<b>Net 'On Balance Sheet' Position</b>	<b>142,256,184</b>	<b>(80,794,088)</b>	<b>(77,541,266)</b>	<b>(16,079,170)</b>
<b>Net 'Off-Balance Sheet' Position</b>	<b>(113,462,528)</b>	<b>80,461,762</b>	<b>76,630,676</b>	<b>43,629,910</b>
Derivative Financial Assets	20,948,515	209,390,010	100,474,361	330,812,886
Derivative Financial Liabilities	134,411,043	128,928,248	23,843,685	287,182,976
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 balance sheet are presented above under the related foreign currency codes.

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

(\*\*\*) Includes funds presented under financial liabilities amounting TL 69,168,266 (31 December 2024: TL 56,646,374) measured at fair value through profit or loss in balance sheet.

(\*\*\*\*) Includes securities issued as subordinated loan presented under subordinated debts in balance sheet.

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

#### 4.4 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	-	-	-	-	392,141,376	632,437,890
Banks	77,777,681	-	-	-	-	87,667,954	165,445,635
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	192,420	446,873	1,016,276	2,359,677	840,242	5,286,716	10,142,204
Money Market Placements	7,393,698	7,605,835	-	-	-	17,478	15,017,011
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	19,484,764	1,183,326	11,387,798	49,111,236	21,392,529	41,724,545	144,284,198
Loans	935,090,420	222,634,689	545,468,691	353,236,564	145,503,224	79,679,110	2,281,612,698
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	38,378,693	2,129,883	7,197,898	102,393,553	56,933,934	67,936,472	274,970,433
Other Assets (**)	-	-	-	-	-	297,031,887	297,031,887
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,318,614,190</b>	<b>234,000,606</b>	<b>565,070,663</b>	<b>507,101,030</b>	<b>224,669,929</b>	<b>971,485,538</b>	<b>3,820,941,956</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Bank Deposits	2,575,200	-	-	-	-	1,722,498	4,297,698
Other Deposits	1,021,794,728	296,809,817	156,320,224	7,630,122	-	1,076,653,011	2,559,207,902
Money Market Funds	24,636,885	4,760,158	6,655,712	-	-	330,192	36,382,947
Miscellaneous Payables	-	-	-	-	-	202,565,762	202,565,762
Securities Issued (***)	6,653,041	20,134,957	95,409,928	69,498,087	105,070,700	8,204,636	304,971,349
Other Fundings	86,837,561	300,779	20,891,717	21,104,307	1,634,148	173,521	130,942,033
Other Liabilities	157,543	417,906	1,116,503	2,991,946	487,248	577,403,119	582,574,265
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1,142,654,958</b>	<b>322,423,617</b>	<b>280,394,084</b>	<b>101,224,462</b>	<b>107,192,096</b>	<b>1,867,052,739</b>	<b>3,820,941,956</b>
<b>On Balance Sheet Long Position</b>	<b>175,959,232</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>284,676,579</b>	<b>405,876,568</b>	<b>117,477,833</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>983,990,212</b>
<b>On Balance Sheet Short Position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(88,423,011)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(895,567,201)</b>	<b>(983,990,212)</b>
<b>Off-Balance Sheet Long Position</b>	<b>107,231,190</b>	<b>98,723,236</b>	<b>111,017,914</b>	<b>115,493,607</b>	<b>28,417,679</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>460,883,626</b>
<b>Off-Balance Sheet Short Position</b>	<b>(127,441,438)</b>	<b>(106,874,036)</b>	<b>(125,173,365)</b>	<b>(73,723,886)</b>	<b>(31,260,543)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(464,473,268)</b>
<b>Total Position</b>	<b>155,748,984</b>	<b>(96,573,811)</b>	<b>270,521,128</b>	<b>447,646,289</b>	<b>114,634,969</b>	<b>(895,567,201)</b>	<b>(3,589,642)</b>

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

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

(\*\*\*) Includes subordinated securities issued and presented under subordinated debts in 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	-	-	-	-	185,684,591	359,995,256
Banks	63,801,813	-	-	-	-	35,935,165	99,736,978
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	191,946	87,334	1,733,356	5,615,450	949,522	788,618	9,366,226
Money Market Placements	20,196,459	-	-	-	-	47,006	20,243,465
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	14,981,410	1,241,412	3,697,123	23,156,243	22,926,346	38,521,011	104,523,545
Loans	669,435,746	140,317,350	398,277,279	216,508,297	102,708,134	34,778,839	1,562,025,645
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	31,320,660	3,341,502	8,669,136	100,785,146	52,317,413	56,702,223	253,136,080
Other Assets (**)	-	-	-	-	-	198,645,280	198,645,280
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>974,238,699</b>	<b>144,987,598</b>	<b>412,376,894</b>	<b>346,065,136</b>	<b>178,901,415</b>	<b>551,102,733</b>	<b>2,607,672,475</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Bank Deposits	54,693,916	-	-	-	-	2,622,459	57,316,375
Other Deposits	692,915,796	217,818,871	91,237,846	3,395,996	-	758,688,379	1,764,056,888
Money Market Funds	32,602,127	170	-	-	-	24,406	32,626,703
Miscellaneous Payables	-	-	-	-	-	124,218,937	124,218,937
Securities Issued (***)	2,019,041	9,533,159	11,461,299	40,656,606	25,911,000	1,124,885	90,705,990
Other Fundings	83,511,993	441,253	18,028,905	1,912,101	1,500,000	73,371	105,467,623
Other Liabilities	76,430	186,792	535,360	1,405,933	223,186	430,852,258	433,279,959
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>865,819,303</b>	<b>227,980,245</b>	<b>121,263,410</b>	<b>47,370,636</b>	<b>27,634,186</b>	<b>1,317,604,695</b>	<b>2,607,672,475</b>
<b>On Balance Sheet Long Position</b>	<b>108,419,396</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>291,113,484</b>	<b>298,694,500</b>	<b>151,267,229</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>849,494,609</b>
<b>On Balance Sheet Short Position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(82,992,647)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(766,501,962)</b>	<b>(849,494,609)</b>
<b>Off-Balance Sheet Long Position</b>	<b>55,733,386</b>	<b>86,773,707</b>	<b>103,650,337</b>	<b>62,426,906</b>	<b>38,161,953</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>346,746,289</b>
<b>Off-Balance Sheet Short Position</b>	<b>(43,437,802)</b>	<b>(97,275,890)</b>	<b>(106,153,630)</b>	<b>(68,526,222)</b>	<b>(33,951,274)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(349,344,818)</b>
<b>Total Position</b>	<b>120,714,980</b>	<b>(93,494,830)</b>	<b>288,610,191</b>	<b>292,595,184</b>	<b>155,477,908</b>	<b>(766,501,962)</b>	<b>(2,598,529)</b>

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

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

(\*\*\*) Includes subordinated securities issued and presented under subordinated debts in 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	2.01	1.77	43.28
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss	3.59	5.76	38.91
Money Market Placements	1.80	3.54	-
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	5.02	6.51	37.02
Loans	6.27	7.90	60.15
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	4.32	6.68	24.24
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Bank Deposits	-	-	40.78
Other Deposits	0.24	0.64	37.74
Money Market Funds	-	4.78	45.13
Miscellaneous Payables	-	-	-
Securities Issued	3.08	6.66	-
Other Fundings	2.33	5.88	36.89

<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	3.00	2.28	58.32
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss	4.25	5.84	40.96
Money Market Placements	-	4.17	-
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	5.49	6.54	38.21
Loans	6.75	8.45	64.76
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	4.00	6.67	26.33
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Bank Deposits	3.04	4.63	62.76
Other Deposits	0.10	0.18	44.41
Money Market Funds	1.75	3.62	19.27
Miscellaneous Payables	-	-	-
Securities Issued	2.76	7.08	62.47
Other Fundings	3.26	6.76	39.52

## 4.5 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>		<b>Comparison</b>		
<b>Equity Securities (shares)</b>		<b>Carrying Value</b>	<b>Fair Value<sup>(*)</sup></b>	<b>Market Value</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade A</b>	<b>145,115,478</b>	<b>145,115,478</b>	<b>5,058,685</b>
	Quoted Securities	2,601,537	2,601,537	5,058,685
<b>2</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade B</b>	<b>2,095,347</b>	<b>2,095,347</b>	<b>4,310,007</b>
	Quoted Securities	2,069,906	2,069,906	4,310,007
<b>3</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade C</b>	<b>10,528</b>	<b>10,528</b>	<b>-</b>
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-
<b>4</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade D</b>	<b>154,238</b>	<b>154,238</b>	<b>-</b>
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-
<b>5</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade E</b>	<b>3,489</b>	<b>3,489</b>	<b>-</b>
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-
<b>6</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade F</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>-</b>
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-

<sup>(\*)</sup> In the current period, the balances are calculated by valuation with equity method.

<i>Prior Period</i>		<b>Comparison</b>		
<b>Equity Securities (shares)</b>		<b>Carrying Value</b>	<b>Fair Value<sup>(*)</sup></b>	<b>Market Value</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade A</b>	<b>78,978,270</b>	<b>78,978,270</b>	<b>3,632,442</b>
	Quoted Securities	1,518,980	1,518,980	3,632,442
<b>2</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade B</b>	<b>1,263,682</b>	<b>1,263,682</b>	<b>3,165,016</b>
	Quoted Securities	1,238,242	1,238,242	3,165,016
<b>3</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade C</b>	<b>3,228,824</b>	<b>3,228,824</b>	<b>-</b>
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-
<b>4</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade D</b>	<b>117,519</b>	<b>117,519</b>	<b>-</b>
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-
<b>5</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade E</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>-</b>
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-
<b>6</b>	<b>Investment in Shares- Grade F</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-</b>
	Quoted Securities	-	-	-

<sup>(\*)</sup> In the current period, the balances are calculated by valuation with equity method.

**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		Unrealised Gains and Losses	
Portfolio			Total	Amount in Tier I Capital <sup>(*)</sup>	Total	Amount in Tier I Capital <sup>(*)</sup>
1	Private Equity Investments	-	-	-	-	-
2	Quoted Shares	-	4,544,788	4,544,788	-	-
3	Other Shares	-	92,285,538	92,285,538	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>96,830,326</b>	<b>96,830,326</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

(\*) The balances are as per the results of equity accounting application.

<i>Prior Period</i>		Gains/Losses in Current Period	Revaluation Surpluses		Unrealised Gains and Losses	
Portfolio			Total	Amount in Tier I Capital <sup>(*)</sup>	Total	Amount in Tier I Capital <sup>(*)</sup>
1	Private Equity Investments	-	-	-	-	-
2	Quoted Shares	-	2,730,906	2,730,906	-	-
3	Other Shares	-	57,668,688	57,668,688	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>60,399,594</b>	<b>60,399,594</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

(\*) The balances are as per the results of equity accounting application.

**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	4,898,241	4,898,241	391,859
3	Other Shares	142,481,004	115,961,778	9,276,942
<b>Total</b>		<b>147,379,245</b>	<b>120,860,019</b>	<b>9,668,801</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>		Carrying Value	RWA Total	Minimum Capital Requirement
Portfolio				
1	Private Equity Investments	-	-	-
2	Quoted Shares	3,084,359	3,084,359	246,749
3	Other Shares	80,504,998	69,753,456	5,580,276
<b>Total</b>		<b>83,589,357</b>	<b>72,837,815</b>	<b>5,827,025</b>

#### **4.6 Liquidity risk management, liquidity coverage ratio and net stabled 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 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 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 Bank is exposed to and considering the 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 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 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 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 Bank's liquidity management. Each subsidiary controlled by the Bank performs daily, medium and long term liquidity management independently from the 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 Bank by considering the operations, risk profile and regulations of the related subsidiary.

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

In the context of TL and foreign currencies liquidity management, the 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 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 Bank's ability to cover cash outflows in liquidity crisis scenario based on the 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 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 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 Bank.

The 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. Most of the swap transactions made for TL funding are carried out with foreign banks within legal 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 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 in the last quarter of 2025.

The Bank keeps a strong liquidity buffer due to possible liquidity risks. Excess liquidity is used in foreign currency swap auctions held with the CBRT and utilized as overnight reverse repurchase transactions in BİST, in which, the collateral received by the bank is HQLA securities issued 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 LCR calculation 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. The Bank’s high quality liquid assets are composed of 2.93% cash, 79.61% deposits in central banks and 17.46% securities considered as high quality liquid assets.

The Bank’s main funding sources are deposits, funds borrowed, money market borrowings and securities issued. Funding source composition as of report date is 79.16% deposits, 5.17% funds borrowed and money market borrowings, 9.42% securities issued and 6.26% other liabilities.

In LCR calculation, 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 LCR calculations according to the Regulation’s terms. The 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 (Average) (*)</b>		<b>Total Weighted Value (Average) (*)</b>	
	<b>TL+FC</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL+FC</b>	<b>FC</b>
<b>High-Quality Liquid Assets</b>			<b>825,893,429</b>	<b>395,796,589</b>
1 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	825,894,458	395,796,589	825,893,429	395,796,589
<b>Cash Outflows</b>				
2 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	1,613,916,246	620,060,082	142,334,746	61,399,236
3 Stable deposits	381,137,575	12,135,441	19,056,879	606,772
4 Less stable deposits	1,232,778,671	607,924,641	123,277,867	60,792,464
5 Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	754,342,347	308,022,997	413,446,578	171,450,066
6 Operational deposits	-	-	-	-
7 Non-operational deposits	562,246,349	238,353,449	282,194,869	102,143,389
8 Unsecured funding	192,095,998	69,669,548	131,251,709	69,306,677
9 Secured wholesale funding			-	-
10 Other cash outflows of which:	3,109,761,752	275,558,344	233,920,908	64,844,035
11 Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	14,895,017	29,533,869	14,895,017	29,533,869
12 Outflows related to restructured financial instruments	-	-	-	-
13 Payment commitments and other off-balance sheet commitments granted for debts to financial markets	3,094,866,735	246,024,475	219,025,891	35,310,166
14 Other revocable off-balance sheet commitments and contractual obligations	11,867	11,867	593	593
15 Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable off-balance sheet obligations	90,647,431	89,752,670	4,532,372	4,487,634
16 <b>Total Cash Outflows</b>			<b>794,235,197</b>	<b>302,181,564</b>
<b>Cash Inflows</b>				
17 Secured receivables	-	-	-	-
18 Unsecured receivables	344,296,123	85,993,274	224,353,784	67,372,796
19 Other cash inflows	15,555,848	83,424,630	15,555,848	83,424,630
20 <b>Total Cash Inflows</b>	359,851,971	169,417,904	239,909,632	150,797,426
21 <b>Total HQLA</b>			<b>825,893,429</b>	<b>395,796,589</b>
22 <b>Total Net Cash Outflows</b>			<b>554,325,565</b>	<b>151,384,137</b>
23 <b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)</b>			<b>149.65</b>	<b>265.05</b>

(\*) The average of last three months' liquidity coverage ratio calculated by weekly simple averages.

The table below presents highest, lowest and average liquidity coverage ratios of the last 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>	167.51	24.10.2025	126.54	04.12.2025	149.65
<b>FC</b>	391.11	31.12.2025	146.74	01.10.2025	265.05

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Total Unweighted Value (Average) (*)</b>		<b>Total Weighted Value (Average) (*)</b>	
	<b>TL+FC</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL+FC</b>	<b>FC</b>
<b>High-Quality Liquid Assets</b>			<b>552,796,883</b>	<b>248,234,721</b>
1 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	552,796,883	248,234,721	552,796,883	248,234,721
<b>Cash Outflows</b>				
2 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	1,189,464,391	406,853,241	105,911,882	40,275,358
3 Stable deposits	260,691,141	8,199,323	13,034,557	409,966
4 Less stable deposits	928,773,250	398,653,918	92,877,325	39,865,392
5 Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	529,903,936	215,192,332	296,543,218	126,489,010
6 Operational deposits	-	-	-	-
7 Non-operational deposits	412,911,233	152,190,432	217,413,245	63,792,968
8 Unsecured funding	116,992,703	63,001,900	79,129,973	62,696,042
9 Secured wholesale funding			-	-
10 Other cash outflows of which:	1,825,191,196	195,196,852	143,352,106	53,984,693
11 Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	11,062,999	30,530,640	11,062,999	30,530,640
12 Outflows related to restructured financial instruments	-	-	-	-
13 Payment commitments and other off-balance sheet commitments granted for debts to financial markets	1,814,128,197	164,666,212	132,289,107	23,454,053
14 Other revocable off-balance sheet commitments and contractual obligations	9,468	9,468	472	472
15 Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable off-balance sheet obligations	59,861,470	57,288,778	2,993,074	2,864,439
16 <b>Total Cash Outflows</b>			<b>548,800,752</b>	<b>223,613,972</b>
<b>Cash Inflows</b>				
17 Secured receivables	-	-	-	-
18 Unsecured receivables	265,659,656	68,946,589	173,556,474	53,634,981
19 Other cash inflows	9,682,611	37,379,205	9,682,611	37,379,205
20 <b>Total Cash Inflows</b>	<b>275,342,267</b>	<b>106,325,794</b>	<b>183,239,085</b>	<b>91,014,186</b>
21 <b>Total HQLA</b>			<b>552,796,883</b>	<b>248,234,721</b>
22 <b>Total Net Cash Outflows</b>			<b>365,561,667</b>	<b>132,599,789</b>
23 <b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)</b>			<b>152.22</b>	<b>191.15</b>

(\*) The average of last three months' liquidity coverage ratio calculated by weekly simple averages.

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>	182.76	05.10.2024	130.69	04.12.2024	152.22
<b>FC</b>	260.00	19.12.2024	124.69	01.10.2024	191.15

#### 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 Bank's financial liabilities as per their earliest likely contractual maturities.

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Carrying Value</b>	<b>Total Casflow</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	4,297,698	4,303,033	1,719,743	2,583,290	-	-	-	-
Other Deposits	2,559,207,901	2,619,023,932	1,076,653,011	366,328,367	760,093,157	334,245,644	81,697,767	5,986
Other Fundings	130,942,033	169,994,802	-	4,341,128	1,393,106	33,285,136	47,769,047	83,206,385
Interbank Money Market Takings	36,382,947	36,668,710	-	24,686,785	5,006,244	6,975,681	-	-
Securities Issued(*)	304,971,349	390,109,094	-	9,266,746	22,165,285	106,208,266	107,100,160	145,368,637
Lease payables (net)	5,171,144	8,449,244	-	239,037	679,539	1,638,853	5,091,892	799,923
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,040,973,072</b>	<b>3,228,548,815</b>	<b>1,078,372,754</b>	<b>407,445,353</b>	<b>789,337,331</b>	<b>482,353,580</b>	<b>241,658,866</b>	<b>229,380,931</b>

(\*) Includes subordinated securities issued and presented under subordinated debts in balance sheet.

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Carrying Value</b>	<b>Total Casflow</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	57,316,375	57,999,368	2,137,304	55,862,064	-	-	-	-
Other Deposits	1,764,056,888	1,808,999,115	710,640,848	166,134,942	544,637,801	299,760,059	87,819,370	6,095
Other Fundings	105,467,623	140,839,348	-	4,913,423	878,603	40,783,202	22,626,212	71,637,908
Interbank Money Market Takings	32,626,703	32,645,503	-	32,645,330	173	-	-	-
Securities Issued(*)	90,705,990	131,362,566	-	1,327,981	10,609,843	15,715,597	41,574,029	62,135,116
Lease payables (net)	2,427,701	3,958,161	-	114,626	306,528	794,787	2,378,957	363,263
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,052,601,280</b>	<b>2,175,804,061</b>	<b>712,778,152</b>	<b>260,998,366</b>	<b>556,432,948</b>	<b>357,053,645</b>	<b>154,398,568</b>	<b>134,142,382</b>

(\*) Includes subordinated securities issued and presented under subordinated debts in balance sheet.

**4.6.3 Maturity analysis of assets and 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 of Türkiye	287,756,230	326,180,268	18,501,392	-	-	-	-	632,437,890
Banks	87,662,939	77,782,696	-	-	-	-	-	165,445,635
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	4,954,528	7,928	150,867	967,409	2,858,468	1,203,004	-	10,142,204
Money Market Placements	-	7,406,084	7,610,927	-	-	-	-	15,017,011
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	4,417,581	8,913,931	367,663	8,005,604	87,610,904	34,968,515	-	144,284,198
Loans	14,217,494	655,149,357	309,706,711	613,447,961	495,807,232	73,098,405	120,185,538	2,281,612,698
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	-	23,195,540	1,515,853	6,783,114	138,350,048	105,125,878	-	274,970,433
Other Assets (*)	55,953,770	17,225,816	1,982,477	1,562,924	3,592,478	6,030,076	210,684,346	297,031,887
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>454,962,542</b>	<b>1,115,861,620</b>	<b>339,835,890</b>	<b>630,767,012</b>	<b>728,219,130</b>	<b>220,425,878</b>	<b>330,869,884</b>	<b>3,820,941,956</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Bank Deposits	1,719,743	2,577,956	-	-	-	-	-	4,297,699
Other Deposits	1,076,653,011	1,021,792,178	296,808,357	156,293,643	7,657,066	3,646	-	2,559,207,901
Other Fundings	-	7,807,511	453,704	26,289,076	23,995,694	72,396,048	-	130,942,033
Money Market Funds	-	24,661,821	4,960,759	6,760,367	-	-	-	36,382,947
Securities Issued (**)	-	7,036,772	21,011,721	96,551,543	70,711,997	109,659,316	-	304,971,349
Miscellaneous Payables	202,565,753	9	-	-	-	-	-	202,565,762
Other Liabilities (***)	57,896,508	20,958,027	7,165,506	3,865,909	8,040,985	2,065,709	482,581,621	582,574,265
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1,338,835,015</b>	<b>1,084,834,274</b>	<b>330,400,047</b>	<b>289,760,538</b>	<b>110,405,742</b>	<b>184,124,719</b>	<b>482,581,621</b>	<b>3,820,941,956</b>
<b>Liquidity Gap</b>	<b>(883,872,472)</b>	<b>31,027,345</b>	<b>9,435,843</b>	<b>341,006,474</b>	<b>617,813,388</b>	<b>36,301,159</b>	<b>(151,711,737)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Off-Balance Sheet Position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,174,347</b>	<b>(4,870,060)</b>	<b>(5,969,589)</b>	<b>(551,550)</b>	<b>10,218</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4,206,634)</b>
Derivative Financial Assets	-	462,097,564	200,408,881	134,779,335	39,254,443	6,632,009	-	843,172,232
Derivative Financial Liabilities	-	454,923,217	205,278,941	140,748,924	39,805,993	6,621,791	-	847,378,866
Non-Cash Loans	-	145,469,731	11,451,813	10,022,271	5,358,789	-	3,397,025,670	3,569,328,274
<b>Prior Period</b>								
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>227,851,726</b>	<b>719,795,636</b>	<b>255,368,726</b>	<b>492,712,597</b>	<b>518,273,170</b>	<b>188,017,330</b>	<b>205,653,290</b>	<b>2,607,672,475</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>878,419,923</b>	<b>823,281,472</b>	<b>245,312,836</b>	<b>151,395,514</b>	<b>41,040,581</b>	<b>105,133,732</b>	<b>363,088,417</b>	<b>2,607,672,475</b>
<b>Liquidity Gap</b>	<b>(650,568,197)</b>	<b>(103,485,836)</b>	<b>10,055,890</b>	<b>341,317,083</b>	<b>477,232,589</b>	<b>82,883,598</b>	<b>(157,435,127)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Off-Balance Sheet Position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51,832</b>	<b>274,556</b>	<b>913,429</b>	<b>(1,474,628)</b>	<b>50,932</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(183,879)</b>
Derivative Financial Assets	-	246,995,248	100,969,608	69,839,136	30,762,175	4,684,286	-	453,250,453
Derivative Financial Liabilities	-	246,943,416	100,695,052	68,925,707	32,236,803	4,633,354	-	453,434,332
Non-Cash Loans	-	76,228,819	5,927,574	9,753,915	1,304,648	-	1,919,280,354	2,012,495,310

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

(\*\*) Includes securities issued having qualification of subordinated loan presented under subordinated debts in balance sheet.

(\*\*\*) 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.

Current Period	a	b	c	ç	d
	Unweighted Amount According to Residual Maturity				
	Non Maturity	Residual maturity of less than 6 months	Residual maturity of six 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	519,384,460	-	-	110,352,128	629,736,588
2 Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital	519,384,460	-	-	110,352,128	629,736,588
3 Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4 Real-person and Retail Customer Deposits	825,561,942	822,104,467	15,293,252	328,832	1,516,234,799
5 Stable Deposits	191,497,624	193,520,517	460,718	24,237	366,227,942
6 Less Stable Deposits	634,064,318	628,583,949	14,832,534	304,595	1,150,006,857
7 Other Obligations	253,051,415	597,622,611	57,670,062	80,448,564	508,665,936
8 Operational deposits	-	-	-	-	-
9 Other Obligations	253,051,415	597,622,611	57,670,062	80,448,564	508,665,936
10 Liabilities equivalent to interconnected assets					
11 Other Liabilities					90,613
12 Derivative liabilities			1,409,536		
13 All other equity not included in the above categories	349,672,023	-	-	-	90,613
<b>14 Available stable funding</b>					<b>2,654,727,936</b>
<b>Required stable funding</b>					
15 High Quality Liquid Assets					71,530,860
16 Deposits held at financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17 Performing Loans	82,544,320	1,284,199,546	378,389,351	563,177,443	1,316,869,148
18 Encumbered loans to financial institutions, where the loan is secured against Level 1 assets	-	15,017,011	-	-	10,485,997
19 Unencumbered loans to financial institutions or encumbered loans that are not secured against Level 1 assets	73,172,211	20,437,299	15,256,603	14,374,191	36,043,919
20 Loans to corporate customers, real persons and or retail customers, central banks, other than credit agencies and/or financial institutions	-	1,238,031,335	356,578,124	478,905,106	1,205,054,102

21	Loans with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	-	2,504,080	3,263,447	3,373,281
22	Residential mortgages	-	6,799,630	5,991,295	63,017,922	47,357,112
23	Residential mortgages with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	6,799,630	5,991,295	63,017,922	47,357,112
24	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA and exchange-traded equities	9,372,109	3,914,271	563,329	6,880,224	17,928,018
25	Assets equivalent to interconnected liabilities					
26	Other Assets	-	-	-	-	441,628,666
27	Physical traded commodities, including gold	35,735,732				35,735,732
28	Initial margin posted or given guarantee fund to central counterparty			-		-
29	Derivative Assets			17,288,512		17,288,512
30	Derivative Liabilities before the deduction of the variation margin			1,231,193		1,231,193
31	Other Assets not included above	432,225,048	-	-	-	387,373,229
32	Off-balance sheet commitments		254,546,594	212,048,435	2,957,012,285	171,180,366
33	<b>Total Required stable funding</b>					<b>2,001,209,040</b>
34	<b>Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)</b>					<b>132.66</b>

As of 31 December 2025, NSFR is calculated as 132.66% (31 December 2024: 136.59%). Considering the amounts to which the consideration rate is applied, Capital items corresponds to 23.7% of Available Stable Funding amount (31 December 2024: 23.4%) and Real Person and Retail Customer Deposits corresponds to 57.1% of Available Stable Funding amount. (31 December 2024: 60.8%), 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 65.8% (31 December 2024: 67.2%) 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.

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>Ratio</i>
31 October 2025	134.89%
30 November 2025	131.51%
31 December 2025	132.66%
3 Month Average	133.02%

Previous Period		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 six months and longer but less than one year	Residual maturity of one year or more	
<b>Available stable funding</b>						
1	Capital Instruments	378,610,685	-	-	52,444,200	431,054,885
2	Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital	378,610,685	-	-	52,444,200	431,054,885
3	Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4	Real-person and Retail Customer Deposits	518,293,872	694,258,456	13,277,490	2,516,722	1,118,539,257
5	Stable Deposits	131,517,144	128,625,401	390,872	13,999	247,520,045
6	Less Stable Deposits	386,776,728	565,633,055	12,886,618	2,502,723	871,019,212
7	Other Obligations	194,487,076	387,868,939	19,994,531	62,166,811	289,847,035
8	Operational deposits	-	-	-	-	-
9	Other Obligations	194,487,076	387,868,939	19,994,531	62,166,811	289,847,035
10	Liabilities equivalent to interconnected assets					
11	Other Liabilities					16,892
12	Derivative liabilities			904,302		
13	All other equity not included in the above categories	242,050,985	-	-	-	16,892
<b>14</b>	<b>Available stable funding</b>					<b>1,839,458,069</b>
<b>Required stable funding</b>						
15	High Quality Liquid Assets					62,658,568
16	Deposits held at financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17	Performing Loans	25,035,185	922,208,505	258,686,996	374,341,965	904,470,775
18	Encumbered loans to financial institutions, where the loan is secured against Level 1 assets	-	20,243,465	-	-	9,959,768
19	Unencumbered loans to financial institutions or encumbered loans that are not secured against Level 1 assets	25,035,185	9,131,003	12,023,915	9,279,826	26,997,835
20	Loans to corporate customers, real persons and or retail customers, central banks, other than credit agencies and/or financial institutions	-	885,300,470	241,372,109	316,522,195	828,768,311
21	Loans with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	16,895,679	4,001,645	2,895,554	12,330,772
22	Residential mortgages	-	4,229,369	3,586,684	41,129,665	30,642,309
23	Residential mortgages with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	4,229,369	3,586,684	41,129,665	30,642,309
24	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA and exchange-traded equities	-	3,304,198	1,704,288	7,410,278	8,102,551
25	Assets equivalent to interconnected liabilities					
26	Other Assets	-	-	-	-	282,817,169
27	Physical traded commodities, including gold	16,300,705				16,300,705
28	Initial margin posted or given guarantee fund to central counterparty			-		-
29	Derivative Assets			7,236,109		7,236,109
30	Derivative Liabilities before the deduction of the variation margin			991,944		991,944
31	Other Assets not included above	258,288,411	-	-	-	258,288,411
32	Off-balance sheet commitments		176,884,009	147,754,218	1,610,014,680	96,732,645
<b>33</b>	<b>Total Required stable funding</b>					<b>1,346,679,157</b>
<b>34</b>	<b>Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)</b>					<b>136.59</b>

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>Ratio</i>
31 October 2024	144.93%
30 November 2024	136.99%
31 December 2024	136.59%
3 Month Average	139.50%

#### 4.7 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 Bank’s leverage ratio calculated by taking average of end of month leverage ratios for the last three-month periods is 5.96% (31 December 2024: 6.93%). While the capital increased by 34.58% mainly as a result of increase in net profits, total risk amount increased by 56.65%. Therefore, the current period leverage ratio decreased by 97 basis points compared to prior period.

	<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)	3,665,955,710	2,552,614,926
2 (Assets deducted in determining Tier I capital)	(5,632,570)	(2,911,990)
3 Total on-balance sheet risks (sum of lines 1 and 2)	3,660,323,140	2,549,702,936
<b>Derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives</b>		
4 Replacement cost associated with all derivative instruments and credit derivatives	14,643,452	9,605,248
5 Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivative instruments and credit derivatives	88,492,129	65,232,913
6 Total risks of derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives (sum of lines 4 to 5)	103,135,581	74,838,161
<b>Securities or commodity financing transactions (SCFT)</b>		
7 Risks from SCFT assets (excluding on-balance sheet)	9,127,428	11,242,864
8 Risks from brokerage activities related exposures	-	-
9 Total risks related with securities or commodity financing transactions (sum of lines 7 to 8)	9,127,428	11,242,864
<b>Other off-balance sheet transactions</b>		
10 Gross notional amounts of off-balance sheet transactions	3,379,938,004	1,931,591,790
11 (Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(8,192,675)	(3,665,337)
12 Total risks of off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 10 and 11)	3,371,745,329	1,927,926,453
<b>Capital and total risks</b>		
13 Tier I capital	425,738,740	316,344,769
14 Total risks (sum of lines 3, 6, 9 and 12)	7,144,331,478	4,563,710,414
<b>Leverage ratio</b>		
15 Leverage ratio	5.96	6.93

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

#### 4.8 Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Current Period
<b>Financial Assets</b>	<b>3,459,777,982</b>	<b>2,371,180,970</b>	<b>3,388,600,224</b>	<b>2,282,318,446</b>
Interbank Money Market Placements	15,017,011	20,243,465	15,016,172	20,246,621
Banks (*)	733,751,438	421,886,009	733,778,260	421,894,954
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss	10,142,204	9,366,226	10,142,204	9,366,226
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	144,284,198	104,523,545	144,284,198	104,523,545
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	274,970,433	253,136,080	242,327,890	213,494,258
Loans	2,281,612,698	1,562,025,645	2,243,051,501	1,512,792,842
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>3,307,702,954</b>	<b>2,227,161,939</b>	<b>3,299,320,364</b>	<b>2,224,714,435</b>
Bank Deposits	4,297,698	57,316,375	4,339,648	57,562,111
Other Deposits	2,559,207,902	1,764,056,888	2,544,865,188	1,761,175,456
Other Fundings from Financial Institutions	61,773,767	48,821,249	62,324,255	49,009,543
Financial Liabilities Measured at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss	69,168,266	56,646,374	69,168,266	56,646,374
Money market funds	36,382,947	32,626,703	36,393,030	32,626,601
Securities Issued (**)	304,971,349	90,705,990	310,328,952	90,705,990
Other Liabilities	271,901,025	176,988,360	271,901,025	176,988,360

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

(\*\*) Including subordinated securities issued and presented under subordinated debts in balance sheet.

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 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	103,902,745	40,296,740	84,713	144,284,198
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	4,600,674	5,024,057	517,473	10,142,204
Derivative Financial Assets Held for Trading	1,445	17,383,382	3,699,787	21,084,614
Derivative Financial Assets Held for Hedging Purpose	-	1,236,924	-	1,236,924
<b>Financial Assets at Fair Value</b>	<b>108,504,864</b>	<b>63,941,103</b>	<b>4,301,973</b>	<b>176,747,940</b>
Derivative Financial Liabilities Held for Trading	1,390	15,926,167	-	15,927,557
Funds Borrowed (*)	-	-	69,168,266	69,168,266
Derivative Financial Liabilities Held for Hedging Purpose	-	-	-	-
<b>Financial Liabilities at Fair Value</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>15,926,167</b>	<b>69,168,266</b>	<b>85,095,823</b>

(\*) Funds borrowed includes financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit/loss.

<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	54,011,860	50,008,372	503,313	104,523,545
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	7,228,835	1,821,678	315,714	9,366,227
Derivative Financial Assets Held for Trading	1,189	10,543,786	1,306,142	11,851,117
Derivative Financial Assets Held for Hedging Purpose	-	453,913	-	453,913
<b>Financial Assets at Fair Value</b>	<b>61,241,884</b>	<b>62,827,749</b>	<b>2,125,169</b>	<b>126,194,802</b>
Derivative Financial Liabilities Held for Trading	209	14,094,618	-	14,094,827
Funds Borrowed (*)	-	-	56,646,374	56,646,374
Derivative Financial Liabilities Held for Hedging Purpose	-	103,077	-	103,077
<b>Financial Liabilities at Fair Value</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>14,197,695</b>	<b>56,646,374</b>	<b>70,844,278</b>

(\*) Funds borrowed includes financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit/loss.

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>2,125,169</b>	<b>761,466</b>
Purchases during the Period	-	140,232
Disposals through Sale/Redemptions	(655,206)	(118,194)
Valuation Effect	2,832,010	1,341,665
Transfers	-	-
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>4,301,973</b>	<b>2,125,169</b>

Based on TFRS 9, in order to eliminate the accounting mismatch, the securitized borrowings are measured at fair value and it is used the values 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 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 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 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 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 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 Bank’s main approach for the implementation of risk management model is establishing risk culture throughout the 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 Bank manages all exposed crisis situations within the framework of business continuity policy and business continuity program formed by strategic goals which designate The 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 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 absorb those risks and the Bank monitors regularly risk appetite metrics regarding capital, liquidity, income recurrence and risk based limits. Risks that the Bank is exposed to is managed by providing an 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 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 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 Requirements
		Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk) (CCR) (*)	2,249,676,361	1,574,318,437	179,974,109
2	Of which standardised approach (SA)	2,249,676,361	1,574,318,437	179,974,109
3	Of which internal rating-based (IRB) approach	-	-	-
4	Counterparty credit risk	20,289,327	19,090,788	1,623,146
5	Of which standardised approach for counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR)	20,289,327	19,090,788	1,623,146
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	763,452	-	61,076
9	Equity investments in funds – mandate-based approach	-	-	-
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	88,384,755	43,902,656	7,070,780
17	Of which standardised approach (SA)	88,384,755	43,902,656	7,070,780
18	Of which internal model approaches (IMM)	-	-	-
19	Operational risk	286,486,435	187,771,191	22,918,915
20	Of which basic indicator approach	286,486,435	187,771,191	22,918,915
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>2,645,600,330</b>	<b>1,825,083,072</b>	<b>211,648,026</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 in financial statements prepared as per TAS	Carrying values of items in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards				
		Subject to credit risk	Subject to counterparty credit risk	Subject to market risk (*)	Subject to capital calculation	Not subject to capital requirements
<b>Assets</b>	<b>988,793,883</b>	<b>952,604,212</b>	<b>45,575,498</b>	<b>11,074,579</b>	<b>(854,593)</b>	-
Cash and cash equivalents	812,045,943	803,677,741	-	-	(854,593)	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit/loss (FVTPL)	10,142,204	4,641,802	-	5,500,402	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	144,284,198	144,284,198	23,254,431	-	-	-
Derivative financial assets	22,321,538	471	22,321,067	5,574,177	-	-
<b>Loans (net)</b>	<b>2,476,749,820</b>	<b>2,507,274,280</b>	<b>25,938,140</b>	-	<b>(29,767,031)</b>	<b>(480)</b>
Loans	2,281,612,698	2,282,368,176	-	-	1,951	(480)
Lease receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non performing receivables	274,970,433	274,970,433	25,938,140	-	-	-
Expected credit losses (-)	79,833,311	50,064,329	-	-	29,768,982	-
Assets held for sale and assets of discontinued operations (net)	4,832,276	4,832,276	-	-	-	-
Ownership investments (net)	142,626,402	142,626,402	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets (net)	45,679,894	44,590,254	-	-	1,089,640	-
Intangible assets (net)	5,097,886	-	-	-	5,097,886	-
Investment property (net)	5,794,740	5,794,740	-	-	-	-
Current tax asset	4,633,357	4,633,357	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset	9,865,174	10,230,652	-	-	(365,478)	-
Other assets	136,868,524	133,212,537	-	-	-	3,655,987
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>3,820,941,956</b>	<b>3,805,798,710</b>	<b>71,513,638</b>	<b>11,074,579</b>	<b>(24,799,576)</b>	<b>3,655,507</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Deposits	2,563,505,600	-	-	-	-	2,563,505,600
Funds borrowed	61,773,767	-	8,143,580	-	-	53,630,187
Money market funds	36,382,947	-	36,382,947	-	-	-
Securities issued (net)	168,711,864	-	-	-	-	168,711,864
Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at fvtpl	69,168,266	-	-	-	-	69,168,266
Derivative financial liabilities	15,927,557	-	-	-	-	15,927,557
Factoring payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease payables (net)	5,171,144	-	-	-	-	5,171,144
Provisions	25,845,115	3,384,598	-	-	6,299,931	16,160,585
Current tax liability	21,925,649	-	-	-	-	21,925,649
Deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities for assets held for sale and assets of discontinued operations (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated debts	136,259,485	-	-	-	110,352,128	25,907,357
Other liabilities	271,901,025	-	-	327,628	-	271,573,397
Shareholders' equity	444,369,537	-	-	-	443,982,018	387,519
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>3,820,941,956</b>	<b>3,384,598</b>	<b>44,526,527</b>	<b>327,628</b>	<b>560,634,077</b>	<b>3,212,069,125</b>

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

<i>Prior Period</i>	<i>Carrying values in financial statements prepared as per TAS</i>	<i>Carrying values of items in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards</i>				
		<i>Subject to credit risk</i>	<i>Subject to counterparty credit risk</i>	<i>Subject to market risk (*)</i>	<i>Subject to capital calculation</i>	<i>Not subject to capital requirements</i>
<b>Assets</b>	<b>605,603,988</b>	<b>576,559,157</b>	<b>19,452,153</b>	<b>15,650,764</b>	<b>(566,512)</b>	<b>-</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	479,409,187	471,874,820	-	-	(566,512)	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit/loss (FVTPL)	9,366,226	160,792	-	9,205,433	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	104,523,545	104,523,545	7,147,123	-	-	-
Derivative financial assets	12,305,030	-	12,305,030	6,445,331	-	-
<b>Loans (net)</b>	<b>1,759,284,939</b>	<b>1,791,782,498</b>	<b>33,793,689</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(32,497,560)</b>	<b>(2,056)</b>
Loans	1,562,025,645	1,562,023,348	-	-	2,297	(2,056)
Lease receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non performing receivables	253,136,080	253,136,080	33,793,689	-	-	-
Expected credit losses (-)	55,876,786	23,376,930	-	-	32,499,857	-
Assets held for sale and assets of discontinued operations (net)	3,743,846	3,743,846	-	-	-	-
Ownership investments (net)	79,878,973	79,878,973	-	-	-	-
Tangible assets (net)	32,682,801	32,277,789	-	-	405,012	-
Intangible assets (net)	2,790,450	-	-	-	2,790,450	-
Investment property (net)	4,572,379	4,572,379	-	-	-	-
Current tax asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset	20,195,258	20,195,258	-	-	-	-
Other assets	98,919,841	97,217,817	-	-	(13,970)	1,715,994
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>2,607,672,475</b>	<b>2,606,227,717</b>	<b>53,245,842</b>	<b>15,650,764</b>	<b>(29,882,580)</b>	<b>1,713,938</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Deposits	1,821,373,263	-	-	-	-	1,821,373,263
Funds borrowed	48,821,249	-	2,627,383	-	-	46,193,866
Money market funds	32,626,703	-	32,626,703	-	-	-
Securities issued (net)	24,699,438	-	-	-	-	24,699,438
Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at fvtpl	56,646,374	-	-	-	-	56,646,374
Derivative financial liabilities	14,197,904	-	-	-	-	14,197,904
Factoring payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease payables (net)	2,427,701	-	-	-	-	2,427,701
Provisions	17,446,261	2,353,319	-	-	5,212,732	9,880,210
Current tax liability	16,512,353	-	-	-	-	16,512,353
Deferred tax liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities for assets held for sale and assets of discontinued operations (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated debts	66,006,552	-	-	-	52,444,200	13,562,352
Other liabilities	176,988,360	-	-	157,316	-	176,831,044
Shareholders' equity	329,926,317	-	-	-	329,465,035	461,282
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>2,607,672,475</b>	<b>2,353,319</b>	<b>35,254,086</b>	<b>157,316</b>	<b>387,121,967</b>	<b>2,182,785,787</b>

(\*) 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>Current 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 Financial Statements" (as per 4.10.2.1)	3,796,548,960	3,756,606,139	22,321,067	11,074,579
2	Carrying Value of Debt Instruments that are Subjected to Counterparty Credit Risk as per TAS (as per 4.10.2.1)	49,192,571	49,192,571	49,192,571	-
3	Carrying Value of Liabilities that are Subjected to Counterparty Credit Risk as per TAS (as per 4.10.2.1)	44,526,527	-	44,526,527	-
4	Carrying Value of Other Liabilities as per TAS (as per 4.10.2.1)	327,628	-	-	327,628
<b>5</b>	<b>Total Net Amount within the Scope of Statutory Consolidation</b>	<b>3,800,887,376</b>	<b>3,805,798,710</b>	<b>26,987,111</b>	<b>10,746,951</b>
6	Off-balance Sheet Amounts	6,101,130,967	529,844,572	9,916,647	1,240,325,634
7	Differences Resulted from the BRSA's Applications		(45,968,254)	-	-
8	Repurchase Transactions		-	3,598,286	-
<b>9</b>	<b>Risk Amounts</b>		<b>4,289,675,028</b>	<b>40,502,044</b>	<b>1,251,072,585</b>

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

	<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 Financial Statements" (as per 4.10.2.1)	2,596,614,242	2,565,286,905	12,305,030	15,650,764
2	Carrying Value of Debt Instruments that are Subjected to Counterparty Credit Risk as per TAS (as per 4.10.2.1)	40,940,812	40,940,812	40,940,812	-
3	Carrying Value of Liabilities that are Subjected to Counterparty Credit Risk as per TAS (as per 4.10.2.1)	35,254,086	-	35,254,086	-
4	Carrying Value of Other Liabilities as per TAS (as per 4.10.2.1)	157,316	-	-	157,316
<b>5</b>	<b>Total Net Amount within the Scope of Statutory Consolidation</b>	<b>2,602,143,653</b>	<b>2,606,227,717</b>	<b>17,991,757</b>	<b>15,493,448</b>
6	Off-balance Sheet Amounts	3,563,394,994	357,163,226	8,096,615	796,496,062
7	Differences Resulted from the BRSA's Applications		(68,611,510)	-	-
8	Repurchase Transactions		-	3,375,253	-
<b>9</b>	<b>Risk Amounts</b>		<b>2,894,779,433</b>	<b>29,463,625</b>	<b>811,989,510</b>

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

**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 is 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 Credit risk**

#### **4.10.3.1 General information on credit risk**

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

The Bank's credit risk management policies; under the relevant legislation in line with the 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 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. 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 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 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 credit 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, Corporate and Commercial Loans Restructuring, Wholesale Recovery, Retail Collection, Commercial Risk Strategies Retail Loans Evaluations, Retail Risk Strategies, Retail & SME Loans Risk Governance, Risk Planning Monitoring and Reporting, Credit Risk Management Advanced Analytics Discipline, Risk Projects, Validation, Credit Risk Control, Risk Management Control.

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, 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 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 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. 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 Bank's credit risk policies, rules and procedures.

#### 4.10.3.1.2 Credit quality of assets

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Gross carrying value as per TAS</i>		<i>Allowances/amortisation and impairments</i>	<i>Net values</i>
		<i>Defaulted</i>	<i>Non-defaulted</i>		
1	Loans	80,236,113	2,941,174,041	50,064,329	2,971,345,825
2	Debt securities	-	414,837,050	-	414,837,050
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	6,398,165	841,918,770	3,385,103	844,931,832
<b>4</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>86,634,278</b>	<b>4,197,929,861</b>	<b>53,449,432</b>	<b>4,231,114,707</b>

	<i>Prior Period</i>	<i>Gross carrying value as per TAS</i>		<i>Allowances/amortisation and impairments</i>	<i>Net values</i>
		<i>Defaulted</i>	<i>Non-defaulted</i>		
1	Loans	35,056,401	1,961,053,958	23,376,930	1,972,733,429
2	Debt securities	-	354,527,201	-	354,527,201
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	4,109,552	572,294,727	2,353,321	574,050,958
<b>4</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>39,165,953</b>	<b>2,887,875,886</b>	<b>25,730,251</b>	<b>2,901,311,588</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>35,056,401</b>	<b>21,653,653</b>
2 Loans and debt securities defaulted since the last reporting period	82,459,477	37,525,097
3 Receivables back to non-defaulted status	-	-
4 Amounts written off	(13,674,885)	(12,715,086)
5 Other changes (Collections and fx differences)	(23,604,880)	(11,407,263)
<b>6</b> Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the reporting period	<b>80,236,113</b>	<b>35,056,401</b>

#### 4.10.3.1.4 Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of 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 Bank calculates the expected credit losses in accordance with TFRS 9. At each reporting date, the Bank assesses 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 uses 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 Loans</i>	<i>Expected Credit losses-Stage 3</i>	<i>Write-Offs</i>	<i>Non-performing Loans</i>	<i>Expected Credit losses-Stage 3</i>	<i>Write-Offs</i>
Domestic	79,550,333	49,517,042	13,655,470	34,326,425	22,834,592	12,696,910
European Union (EU) Countries	618,380	508,076	6,399	604,865	498,770	6,824
OECD Countries	1,367	733	923	1,839	1,233	915
Off-Shore Banking Regions	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA, Canada	1,708	1,045	133	494	324	181
Other Countries	64,325	37,433	11,960	122,778	42,011	10,255
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,236,113</b>	<b>50,064,329</b>	<b>13,674,885</b>	<b>35,056,401</b>	<b>23,376,930</b>	<b>12,715,085</b>

	<i>Current Period</i>			<i>Prior Period</i>		
	<i>Non-performing Loans</i>	<i>Expected Credit losses-Stage 3</i>	<i>Write-Offs</i>	<i>Non-performing Loans</i>	<i>Expected Credit losses-Stage 3</i>	<i>Write-Offs</i>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>264,391</b>	<b>157,682</b>	<b>10,130</b>	<b>95,734</b>	<b>55,120</b>	<b>10,630</b>
Farming and Stockbreeding	199,965	113,213	8,046	71,735	35,203	6,868
Forestry	50,930	32,035	2,082	15,530	11,608	2,587
Fishery	13,496	12,434	2	8,469	8,309	1,175
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>11,019,161</b>	<b>6,280,182</b>	<b>483,868</b>	<b>2,406,244</b>	<b>1,647,957</b>	<b>529,451</b>
Mining and Quarrying	54,919	33,095	3,682	12,588	8,757	4,732
Production	10,846,712	6,139,810	479,006	2,273,068	1,522,779	523,633
Electricity, Gas and Water	117,530	107,277	1,180	120,588	116,421	1,086
<b>Construction</b>	<b>2,491,088</b>	<b>1,485,141</b>	<b>243,994</b>	<b>1,625,620</b>	<b>1,011,970</b>	<b>1,284,712</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>17,735,353</b>	<b>10,574,426</b>	<b>1,962,787</b>	<b>6,960,017</b>	<b>4,920,918</b>	<b>1,067,361</b>
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10,759,839	6,102,348	1,530,335	3,218,993	2,175,733	713,339
Accommodation and Dining	1,597,048	1,079,068	110,519	726,216	513,289	93,389
Transportation and Telecommunication	2,790,304	1,923,110	199,950	1,896,444	1,522,108	171,939
Financial Institutions	83,028	51,456	2,494	18,629	17,181	2,041
Real Estate and Rental Services	2,116,894	1,212,322	110,211	1,029,525	631,164	78,316
Professional Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Services	104,271	66,465	6,258	51,939	47,151	2,310
Health and Social Services	283,969	139,657	3,020	18,271	14,292	6,027
<b>Others</b>	<b>48,726,120</b>	<b>31,566,898</b>	<b>10,974,106</b>	<b>23,968,786</b>	<b>15,740,966</b>	<b>9,822,932</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,236,113</b>	<b>50,064,329</b>	<b>13,674,885</b>	<b>35,056,401</b>	<b>23,376,931</b>	<b>12,715,086</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	7,932,774	14,747,112	4,332,846	797,475	4,312,978
Retail Loans	6,070,900	9,112,442	2,862,260	45,480	20,147
Credit Cards	8,995,613	16,756,610	4,219,663	18,809	11,004
Others	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,999,287</b>	<b>40,616,164</b>	<b>11,414,769</b>	<b>861,764</b>	<b>4,344,129</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	2,286,788	2,659,553	2,180,669	1,199,433	4,456,343
Retail Loans	4,059,285	3,974,604	1,319,442	46,256	27,068
Credit Cards	5,796,873	5,910,874	1,114,238	12,772	12,203
Others	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,142,946</b>	<b>12,545,031</b>	<b>4,614,349</b>	<b>1,258,461</b>	<b>4,495,614</b>

#### 4.10.3.2 Credit risk mitigation

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

The 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 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 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 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 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 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	2,912,107,899	59,237,926	47,825,378	1,857,124	1,857,124	-	-
2 Debt securities	414,837,050	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>3 Total</b>	<b>3,326,944,949</b>	<b>59,237,926</b>	<b>47,825,378</b>	<b>1,857,124</b>	<b>1,857,124</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
4 Of which defaulted (*)	80,236,113	-	-	-	-	-	-

(\*) 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	1,895,338,961	77,394,468	70,215,801	1,604,290	1,604,290	-	-
2	Debt securities	354,527,201	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,249,866,162</b>	<b>77,394,468</b>	<b>70,215,801</b>	<b>1,604,290</b>	<b>1,604,290</b>	-	-
4	Of which defaulted (*)	35,056,401	-	-	-	-	-	-

(\*) The gross defaulted amount is given.

#### 4.10.3.3 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:

<i>Credit Quality Level</i>	<i>Fitch Ratings long term credit rating</i>	<i>Risk Classes</i>			
		<i>Exposures to Central Governments or Central Banks</i>	<i>Exposures to Banks and Brokerage Houses</i>		<i>Exposures to Corporates</i>
			<i>Exposures with Original Maturities Less Than 3 Months</i>	<i>Exposures with Original Maturities More Than 3 Months</i>	
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 Credit risk exposure and credit risk mitigation techniques**

	<i>Current 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>
1	Exposures to sovereigns and their central banks	947,741,324	833,557	949,598,448	247,806	16,232,008	% 1.71
2	Exposures to regional and local governments	6,362,898	104,879	6,362,898	52,440	3,207,669	% 50.00
3	Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	656,201	590,459	654,224	90,435	744,660	% 100.00
4	Exposures to multilateral development banks	966,843	487	966,843	-	-	-
5	Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	123,254,796	88,734,167	113,120,729	24,680,201	40,632,632	% 29.49
7	Exposures to corporates	682,036,066	713,539,826	665,849,344	349,967,936	893,025,451	% 87.91
8	Retail exposures	1,211,598,194	2,551,749,493	1,206,296,330	71,050,457	957,994,784	% 75.00
9	Exposures secured by residential property	79,033,552	172,476	79,021,997	90,110	27,689,237	% 35.00
10	Exposures secured by commercial property	64,814,574	20,326,322	64,768,482	12,956,810	48,658,952	% 62.60
11	Past-due items	28,723,884	2,769	28,723,800	-	19,656,694	% 68.43
12	Exposures in high-risk categories	3,236,425	3,098,249	3,184,698	1,454,703	6,238,947	% 134.48
13	Covered bonds	33,818	-	33,818	-	3,382	% 10.00
14	Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings	4,264,518	-	3,786,300	-	763,452	% 20.16
16	Shares	152,435,029	-	152,435,028	-	114,972,737	% 75.42
17	Other exposures	120,619,208	-	120,619,208	-	120,619,208	% 100.00
<b>18</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,425,777,330</b>	<b>3,379,152,684</b>	<b>3,395,422,147</b>	<b>460,590,898</b>	<b>2,250,439,813</b>	<b>% 58.36</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>
	<i>Risk classes</i>						
1	Exposures to sovereigns and their central banks	694,767,517	676,954	696,371,807	215,509	18,146,446	2.61%
2	Exposures to regional and local governments	5,691,880	94,223	5,691,880	47,112	2,869,495	50.00%
3	Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	994,937	455,733	993,550	115,602	1,109,153	100.00%
4	Exposures to multilateral development banks	16	496	16	-	-	-
5	Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	84,309,219	73,606,862	70,324,123	15,454,310	26,342,061	30.71%
7	Exposures to corporates	586,500,370	509,722,220	549,858,034	256,744,346	714,593,485	88.59%
8	Retail exposures	739,460,295	1,336,233,035	733,438,555	35,692,379	576,844,425	75.00%
9	Exposures secured by residential property	50,857,097	219,751	50,844,616	116,361	17,836,342	35.00%
10	Exposures secured by commercial property	43,841,824	14,124,293	43,761,020	8,396,866	32,577,405	62.46%
11	Past-due items	11,580,533	692	11,580,527	-	8,104,653	69.99%
12	Exposures in high-risk categories	13,829,759	1,709,335	13,829,670	869,873	26,722,849	181.79%
13	Covered Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Other exposures	103,764,700	-	103,764,701	-	76,781,961	74.00%
17	Shares	72,390,162	-	72,390,162	-	72,390,162	100.00%
<b>18</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,407,988,309</b>	<b>1,936,843,594</b>	<b>2,352,848,661</b>	<b>317,652,358</b>	<b>1,574,318,437</b>	<b>58.95%</b>

**4.10.3.3.3 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	891,177,454	-	-	53,045,941	-	-	78	-	5,622,781	-	-	-	949,846,254
2	Exposures to regional and local government	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,415,338	-	-	-	-	-	6,415,338
3	Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	744,659	-	-	-	744,659
4	Exposures to multilateral development banks	966,843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	966,843
5	Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	-	548,548	-	103,645,606	-	-	27,428,472	-	6,178,304	-	-	-	137,800,930
7	Exposures to corporates	-	-	-	74,546,171	-	-	126,309,784	-	814,961,325	-	-	-	1,015,817,280
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	367	-	-	60,406	1,277,286,014	-	-	-	-	1,277,346,787
9	Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	79,112,107	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,112,107
10	Exposures secured by commercial property	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,132,680	-	19,592,612	-	-	-	77,725,292
11	Past-due items	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,134,215	-	10,589,585	-	-	-	28,723,800
12	Exposures in high-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	534,587	-	379,842	3,723,728	-	1,244	4,639,401
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	-	-	-	-	7,740	-	-	-	3,786,300
16	Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,619,208	-	-	-	120,619,208
17	Other exposures	37,460,432	-	-	2,324	-	-	-	-	114,972,272	-	-	-	152,435,028
18	<b>Total</b>	<b>929,604,729</b>	<b>548,548</b>	<b>33,818</b>	<b>235,018,969</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>79,112,107</b>	<b>237,015,560</b>	<b>1,277,286,014</b>	<b>1,093,668,328</b>	<b>3,723,728</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>3,856,013,045</b>

	<b>Regulatory portfolio Prior Period</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>35% secured by property mortgage</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	643,370,128	-	-	43,838,385	-	-	70	-	9,378,733	-	-	-	696,587,316
2	Exposures to regional and local government	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,738,992	-	-	-	-	-	5,738,992
3	Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,109,152	-	-	-	1,109,152
4	Exposures to multilateral development banks	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
5	Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	-	343,888	-	64,088,633	-	-	15,656,912	-	5,689,000	-	-	-	85,778,433
7	Exposures to corporates	-	-	-	57,837,667	-	-	91,477,513	-	657,287,200	-	-	-	806,602,380
8	Retail exposures	-	-	-	1	-	-	15,150	769,115,709	74	-	-	-	769,130,934
9	Exposures secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	50,960,977	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,960,977
10	Exposures secured by commercial property	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,160,960	-	12,996,926	-	-	-	52,157,886
11	Past-due items	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,951,752	-	4,628,775	-	-	-	11,580,527
12	Exposures in high-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	389,967	-	180,711	12,656,336	-	1,472,529	14,699,543
13	Covered Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Short term exposures to banks, brokerage houses and corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Exposures in the form of collective investment undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,390,162	-	-	-	72,390,162
17	Other exposures	26,979,465	-	-	4,093	-	-	-	-	76,781,143	-	-	-	103,764,701
18	<b>Total</b>	<b>670,349,609</b>	<b>343,888</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>165,768,779</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50,960,977</b>	<b>159,391,316</b>	<b>769,115,709</b>	<b>840,441,876</b>	<b>12,656,336</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,472,529</b>	<b>2,670,501,019</b>

#### 4.10.4 Counterparty credit risk

##### 4.10.4.1 Qualitative disclosure on 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 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)	9,415,234	8,039,745		1.4	24,436,970	9,172,233
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)					7,056,192	1,434,768
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>10,607,001</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)	7,017,384	4,469,490		1.4	16,081,623	6,763,150
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)					6,818,944	4,488,065
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>11,251,215</b>

**4.10.4.3 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	24,436,970	9,682,323	16,081,623	7,839,573
<b>4 Total subject to the CVA capital obligation</b>	<b>24,436,970</b>	<b>9,682,323</b>	<b>16,081,623</b>	<b>7,839,573</b>

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

<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Risk weight</i>									<i>Total credit exposure</i>
	<i>0%</i>	<i>2%</i>	<i>10%</i>	<i>20%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>75%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>150%</i>	<i>Other</i>	
<i>Regulatory portfolio</i>										
Exposures to sovereigns and their central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to regional and local governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Exposures to multilateral development banks	78,183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,183
Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	-	5,259,525	-	10,800,615	10,705,515	-	21,749	-	-	26,787,404
Exposures to corporates	-	59,435	-	1,515,490	728,589	-	2,222,212	-	-	4,525,726
Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	101,849	-	-	-	101,849
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,183</b>	<b>5,318,960</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,316,105</b>	<b>11,434,104</b>	<b>101,849</b>	<b>2,243,962</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,493,163</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<i>Risk weight</i>									
	<i>0%</i>	<i>2%</i>	<i>10%</i>	<i>20%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>75%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>150%</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total credit exposure</i>
Exposures to sovereigns and their central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to regional and local governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to administrative bodies and non-commercial entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	11
Exposures to multilateral development banks	155,358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,358
Exposures to international organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposures to banks and brokerage houses	-	1,428,208	-	6,923,235	7,149,522	-	19,608	-	-	15,520,573
Exposures to corporates	-	8,955	-	987,166	357,938	-	5,856,467	-	-	7,210,526
Retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	14,099	-	-	-	14,099
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>155,358</b>	<b>1,437,163</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,910,401</b>	<b>7,507,460</b>	<b>14,099</b>	<b>5,876,086</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,900,567</b>

#### 4.10.4.5 Collaterals for 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	-	-	-	-	30,305,943	-
Cash-foreign currency	-	-	-	-	10,379,351	-
Domestic sovereign debts	-	-	-	-	-	45,159,758
Other sovereign debts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government agency debts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate debts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,685,294</b>	<b>45,159,758</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	-	-	-	-	85,933	-
Cash-foreign currency	-	-	-	-	26,514,966	-
Domestic sovereign debts	-	-	-	-	-	30,895,197
Other sovereign debts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government agency debts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate debts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>26,600,899</b>	<b>30,895,197</b>

#### 4.10.4.6 Credit derivatives

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<i>Protection bought</i>	<i>Protection sold</i>	<i>Protection bought</i>	<i>Protection sold</i>
<b>Notionals</b>				
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>71,872</b>		<b>28,743</b>
Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	-	-	-	-
(i) OTC derivatives	3,593,593	71,872	1,437,162	28,743
(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 Securitisations

None.

#### 4.10.6 Market risk

##### 4.10.6.1 Qualitative disclosure on market risk

Market risk is managed in accordance with the strategies and policies defined by the 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 Market risk under standardised approach

		RWA	
		Current Period	Prior Period
	<b>Outright products</b>	<b>88,023,092</b>	<b>43,147,643</b>
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	10,966,238	10,126,913
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	1,128,092	1,155,918
3	Foreign exchange risk	46,043,924	29,703,162
4	Commodity risk	29,884,838	2,161,650
	<b>Options</b>	<b>361,663</b>	<b>755,013</b>
5	Simplified approach	-	-
6	Delta-plus method	361,663	755,013
7	Scenario approach	-	-
8	Securitisation	-	-
<b>9</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>88,384,755</b>	<b>43,902,656</b>

#### 4.10.7 Operational risk

The value at 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>						
<b>Gross Income</b>	109,599,673	144,637,878	204,140,746	152,792,765	15	22,918,915
Value at Operational Risk (Total x 12.5%)						286,486,435

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>						
<b>Gross Income</b>	46,196,356	109,599,673	144,637,878	100,144,635	15	15,021,695
Value at Operational Risk (Total x 12.5 %)						187,771,191

#### 4.10.8 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 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, 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.

Interest rate risk arising from banking accounts is measured in accordance with the Regulation on the Measurement and Assessment of Interest Rate Risk Arising from Banking Accounts Using the Standardized Approach, published in the Official Gazette dated May 12, 2025, No. 32898. and the legal limit based on this measurement is monitored and reported on a monthly basis. Capital is held at a level commensurate with the interest rate risk arising from banking accounts.

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 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 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 Bank.

The 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 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>Current 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 met only 8 time during the 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 Banks.

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

The 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 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 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 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, 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 Unconsolidated Financial Statements**

### **5.1 Assets**

#### **5.1.1 Cash and cash equivalents**

##### **5.1.1.1 Cash and balances with Central Bank**

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Cash in TL/Foreign Currency	7,413,019	20,977,499	6,455,138	15,085,024
Central Bank of Türkiye	350,475,274	217,830,529	194,716,186	127,432,845
Others	-	35,741,569	-	16,306,063
<b>Total</b>	<b>357,888,293</b>	<b>274,549,597</b>	<b>201,171,324</b>	<b>158,823,932</b>

#### **Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye**

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
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 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

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
<b>Banks</b>				
Domestic banks	1,532,819	1,346,192	588,919	632,292
Foreign banks	2,761,963	159,804,661	4,016,882	94,498,885
Foreign head offices and branches	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,294,782</b>	<b>161,150,853</b>	<b>4,605,801</b>	<b>95,131,177</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.

### *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	10,682,055	77,860,780	7,238,228	57,620,762
USA and Canada	43,623,143	1,233,371	13,755,417	-
OECD Countries (*)	16,934,634	6,055,496	2,944,023	5,949,123
Off-Shore Banking Regions	-	-	-	-
Other	4,651,736	1,525,409	9,843,937	1,164,277
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,891,568</b>	<b>86,675,056</b>	<b>33,781,605</b>	<b>64,734,162</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>	-	-	-	-
Central Bank of Türkiye	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
<b>Foreign Transactions</b>	-	<b>15,017,011</b>	-	<b>20,243,465</b>
Central banks	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	15,017,011	-	20,243,465
Others	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>15,017,011</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>566,512</b>	-	-	<b>566,512</b>
Additions during the Period (+)	2,897,813	-	-	2,897,813
Disposals (-)	(2,746,016)	-	-	(2,746,016)
Transfer to 12 month ECL (Stage1)	-	-	-	-
Transfer to lifetime ECL Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)	-	-	-	-
Transfer to lifetime ECL Impaired Credits (Stage 3)	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Differences	136,284	-	-	136,284
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>854,593</b>	-	-	<b>854,593</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>1,934,639</b>	-	-	<b>1,934,639</b>
Additions during the Period (+)	2,572,087	1	-	2,572,088
Disposals (-)	(4,049,749)	(2)	-	(4,049,751)
Transfer to 12 month ECL (Stage1)	3	(3)	-	-
Transfer to lifetime ECL Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)	(4)	4	-	-
Transfer to lifetime ECL Impaired Credits (Stage 3)	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Differences	109,536	-	-	109,536
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>566,512</b>	-	-	<b>566,512</b>

**5.1.2 Information on financial assets measured 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**

None.

**5.1.2.2 Financial assets 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>
Government Securities	2,087,717	2,297,666	4,313,275	3,549,749
Equity Securities	335,262	-	164,950	106,731
Other Financial Assets (*)	4,435,005	986,554	198,264	1,033,257
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,857,984</b>	<b>3,284,220</b>	<b>4,676,489</b>	<b>4,689,737</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**

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Collateralised/Blocked Assets	8,752,645	6,912,806	11,522,643	7,447,396
Assets subject to Repurchase Agreements	9,269,438	4,262,045	2,943,284	3,687,078
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,022,083</b>	<b>11,174,851</b>	<b>14,465,927</b>	<b>11,134,474</b>

### 5.1.3.2 Details of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Debt Securities</b>	<b>102,819,072</b>	<b>66,447,630</b>
Quoted at Stock Exchange	102,819,072	66,447,630
Unquoted at Stock Exchange	-	-
<b>Common Shares/Investment Fund</b>	<b>37,530</b>	<b>28,033</b>
Quoted at Stock Exchange	4,491	4,491
Unquoted at Stock Exchange	33,039	23,542
<b>Value Increase/Impairment Losses (-)</b>	<b>41,427,596</b>	<b>38,047,882</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>144,284,198</b>	<b>104,523,545</b>

Expected losses of TL 200,931 (31 December 2024: TL 160,368) 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	896,117	208,297	925,597	151,438
Swap Transactions	3,883,349	15,733,732	3,536,684	6,960,619
Futures	-	-	-	405
Options	267,838	95,281	197,499	78,875
Others	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,047,304</b>	<b>16,037,310</b>	<b>4,659,780</b>	<b>7,191,337</b>

#### 5.1.4.2 Derivative financial assets 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	-	1,228,522	-	146,773
Cash Flow Hedges	8,402	-	-	307,140
Net Foreign Investment Hedges	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,402</b>	<b>1,228,522</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>453,913</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>
Interest Rate Swaps	119,936,904	1,236,924	-	48,123,472	453,913	103,077
-TL	1,400,000	8,402	-	1,000,000	-	5,774
-FC	118,536,904	1,228,522	-	47,123,472	453,913	97,303
<b>Total</b>	<b>119,936,904</b>	<b>1,236,924</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48,123,472</b>	<b>453,913</b>	<b>103,077</b>

**5.1.4.3 Fair value hedge accounting**

Current Period	Hedged Item	Type of Risk	Fair Value Change of Hedged Item	Net Fair Value Change of Hedging Item		Statement of profit or loss Effect (gains/losses from derivative financial instruments)
				Asset	Liability	
Interest Rate Swaps	Fixed-rate securities	Interest rate risk	(28,759)	48,279	-	(29,016)
Interest Rate Swaps	Fixed-rate securities issued	Interest rate risk	(2,921,521)	1,180,243	-	(1,651,667)

Prior Period	Hedged Item	Type of Risk	Fair Value Change of Hedged Item	Net Fair Value Change of Hedging Item		Statement of profit or loss Effect (gains/losses from derivative financial instruments)
				Asset	Liability	
Interest Rate Swaps	Fixed-rate commercial loans	Interest rate risk	(98,237)	146,773	-	(27,423)
Interest Rate Swaps	Fixed-rate securities	Interest rate risk	7,692	-	(97,303)	(89,611)

**5.1.4.4 Cash flow hedge accounting**

Current Period							
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 Statement of Profit/Loss in the Period	Ineffective Portion (net) Accounted under Statement of Profit/Loss
			Asset	Liability			
Interest Rate Swaps	Floating-rate deposit	Cash flow risk resulted from change in market interest rates	8,402	-	92,304	95,426	-
Currency Swaps	Expected investment /Operational expenses	Cash flow risk resulted from foreign currency exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
Currency Swaps	Mile payments	Cash flow risk resulted from foreign currency exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
Spot Position	Mile payments	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 290,263 and the part of this amount recycled to income statement is TL 392,514.

<b>Prior Period</b>							
<b>Hedging Item</b>	<b>Hedged Item</b>	<b>Type of Risk</b>	<b>Fair Value Change of Hedged Item</b>		<b>Gains/Losses Accounted under Shareholders' Equity in the Period</b>	<b>Gains/Losses Accounted under Statement of Profit/Loss in the Period</b>	<b>Ineffective Portion (net) Accounted under Statement of Profit/Loss</b>
			<b>Asset</b>	<b>Liability</b>			
Interest Rate Swaps	Floating-rate deposit	Cash flow risk resulted from change in market interest rates	307,140	-	146,362	77,402	24,669
Currency Swaps	Expected investment /Operational expenses	Cash flow risk resulted from foreign currency exchange rates	-	(5,774)	29,954	27,207	-
Currency Swaps	Mile payments	Cash flow risk resulted from foreign currency exchange rates	-	-	(292,869)	-	-
Spot Position	Mile payments	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 (4,949) and the part of this amount recycled to income statement is TL 1,004,885.

## 5.1.5 Loans

### 5.1.5.1 Loans and advances to shareholders and employees of the Bank

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>Cash Loans</b>	<b>Non-Cash Loans</b>	<b>Cash Loans</b>	<b>Non-Cash Loans</b>
<b>Direct Lendings to Shareholders</b>	-	<b>4,946,951</b>	-	<b>4,004,767</b>
Corporates	-	4,946,951	-	4,004,767
Individuals	-	-	-	-
<b>Indirect Lendings to Shareholders</b>	<b>14,602</b>	<b>16,313</b>	<b>8,420</b>	-
<b>Loans to Employees</b>	<b>3,794,989</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>2,429,857</b>	<b>1,523</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,809,591</b>	<b>4,964,664</b>	<b>2,438,277</b>	<b>4,006,290</b>

### 5.1.5.2 Performing loans and loans under follow-up including restructured loans, and provisions allocated for such loans

<b>Current Period Cash Loans (*)</b>	<b>Performing Loans</b>	<b>Loans under Follow-up</b>		
		<b>Non-restructured</b>	<b>Restructured</b>	
			<b>Revised Contract Terms</b>	<b>Refinanced</b>
<b>Loans</b>	<b>1,940,512,353</b>	<b>165,166,665</b>	<b>87,435,969</b>	<b>8,261,598</b>
Working Capital Loans	188,237,686	13,533,373	274,369	2,618,715
Export Loans	194,491,517	13,078,467	50,166	338,684
Import Loans	-	-	-	-
Loans to Financial Sector	52,527,568	-	-	-
Consumer Loans	415,308,170	33,009,740	12,664,326	6,796
Credit Cards	533,051,270	64,849,848	36,772,473	-
Others	556,896,142	40,695,237	37,674,635	5,297,403
<b>Specialization Loans</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Other Receivables</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,940,512,353</b>	<b>165,166,665</b>	<b>87,435,969</b>	<b>8,261,598</b>

(\*) Non-performing loans are not included.

<i>Prior Period Cash Loans (*)</i>	<b>Performing Loans</b>	<b>Loans under Follow-up</b>		
		<b>Non-restructured</b>	<b>Restructured</b>	
			<b>Revised Contract Terms</b>	<b>Refinanced</b>
<b>Loans</b>	<b>1,333,880,944</b>	<b>143,172,015</b>	<b>46,109,239</b>	<b>3,807,046</b>
Working Capital Loans	126,194,280	8,459,821	326,238	824,112
Export Loans	126,950,879	7,801,254	30,426	30,058
Import Loans	-	-	-	-
Loans to Financial Sector	37,537,200	4,533,114	-	-
Consumer Loans	242,863,131	36,474,381	3,276,691	10,603
Credit Cards	368,789,962	35,576,406	16,267,012	-
Others	431,545,492	50,327,039	26,208,872	2,942,273
<b>Specialization Loans</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Other Receivables</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,333,880,944</b>	<b>143,172,015</b>	<b>46,109,239</b>	<b>3,807,046</b>

(\*) Non-performing loans are not included.

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Corporate/ Commercial Loans</b>		<b>Consumer Loans</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Performing Loans (Stage 1)	601,263,414	515,097,120	820,361,922	3,789,896	1,421,625,336	518,887,016
Loans under Follow-up (Stage 2)	59,756,560	68,773,482	132,292,013	42,178	192,048,573	68,815,660
<b>Total Stage 1 and 2 Loans</b>	<b>661,019,974</b>	<b>583,870,602</b>	<b>952,653,935</b>	<b>3,832,074</b>	<b>1,613,673,909</b>	<b>587,702,676</b>
Expected Credit losses-Stage 1-2 (-)	5,803,060	12,539,256	11,016,363	1,314	16,819,423	12,540,570
<b>Total Non-performing Loans (Stage 3)</b>	<b>34,642,845</b>	<b>1,806,278</b>	<b>43,587,058</b>	<b>199,932</b>	<b>78,229,903</b>	<b>2,006,210</b>
Expected Credit losses-Stage 3 (-)	20,886,340	1,310,475	27,735,738	131,777	48,622,078	1,442,252

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Corporate/ Commercial Loans</b>		<b>Consumer Loans</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Performing Loans (Stage 1)	445,885,883	346,617,541	539,339,606	2,037,914	985,225,489	348,655,455
Loans under Follow-up (Stage 2)	57,741,032	52,481,590	82,814,764	50,914	140,555,796	52,532,504
<b>Total Stage 1 and 2 Loans</b>	<b>503,626,915</b>	<b>399,099,131</b>	<b>622,154,370</b>	<b>2,088,828</b>	<b>1,125,781,285</b>	<b>401,187,959</b>
Expected Credit losses-Stage 1-2 (-)	5,619,578	17,787,483	8,685,470	1,782	14,305,048	17,789,265
<b>Total Non-performing Loans (Stage 3)</b>	<b>22,941,887</b>	<b>1,080,161</b>	<b>10,974,960</b>	<b>59,393</b>	<b>33,916,847</b>	<b>1,139,554</b>
Expected Credit losses-Stage 3 (-)	15,417,630	859,994	7,060,301	39,005	22,477,931	898,999

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>Performing Loans</b>	<b>Loans Under Follow-Up</b>	<b>Performing Loans</b>	<b>Loans Under Follow-Up</b>
12-Month ECL (Stage 1)	7,244,758	-	8,034,698	-
Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)	-	22,115,235	-	24,059,615

As of 31 December 2025, loans amounting to TL 9,239,649 are benefited as collateral under funding transactions (31 December 2024: TL 7,752,182).

Collaterals received for loans under follow-up;

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Corporate/ Commercial Loans</b>	<b>Consumer Loans</b>	<b>Credit Cards</b>	<b>Total</b>
Loans Collateralized by Cash	1,231,443	13,568	4,093,895	5,338,906
Loans Collateralized by Mortgages/Shares/Credit Guarantee Fund Sureties	47,828,144	3,863,152	-	51,691,296
Loans Collateralized by Pledged Assets	8,252,042	393,002	-	8,645,044
Loans Collateralized by Cheques and Notes	602,008	6,019	-	608,027
Loans Collateralized by Other Collaterals	51,067,432	19,813,040	-	70,880,472
Unsecured Loans	4,579,981	21,592,081	97,528,426	123,700,488
<b>Total</b>	<b>113,561,050</b>	<b>45,680,862</b>	<b>101,622,321</b>	<b>260,864,233</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	36,476,345	11,170,517	-	47,646,862
Loans Collateralized by Pledged Assets	6,419,925	1,055,947	-	7,475,872
Loans Collateralized by Cheques and Notes	581,522	4,120	-	585,642
Loans Collateralized by Other Collaterals	38,019,411	17,929,731	-	55,949,142
Unsecured Loans	11,539,037	9,583,192	51,843,418	72,965,647
<b>Total</b>	<b>101,483,207</b>	<b>39,761,675</b>	<b>51,843,418</b>	<b>193,088,300</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	3,449,102	6,669,334	8,679,882	18,798,318
61-90 days	2,114,105	2,903,794	4,642,066	9,659,965
Others	107,997,843	36,107,734	88,300,373	232,405,950
<b>Total</b>	<b>113,561,050</b>	<b>45,680,862</b>	<b>101,622,321</b>	<b>260,864,233</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Corporate/ Commercial Loans</b>	<b>Consumer Loans</b>	<b>Credit Cards</b>	<b>Total</b>
31-60 days	1,114,213	5,099,098	6,319,351	12,532,662
61-90 days	660,287	2,064,646	2,880,581	5,605,514
Others	99,708,707	32,597,931	42,643,486	174,950,124
<b>Total</b>	<b>101,483,207</b>	<b>39,761,675</b>	<b>51,843,418</b>	<b>193,088,300</b>

**5.1.5.3 Maturity analysis of cash loans**

<i>Current Period</i>	<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>
<b>Short-term Loans</b>	<b>1,114,070,461</b>	<b>5,396</b>	<b>117,135,480</b>	<b>37,895,742</b>
Loans	1,114,070,461	5,396	117,135,480	37,895,742
Specialization Loans	-	-	-	-
Other Receivables	-	-	-	-
<b>Medium and Long-term Loans</b>	<b>821,809,232</b>	<b>4,627,263</b>	<b>48,031,185</b>	<b>57,801,826</b>
Loans	821,809,232	4,627,263	48,031,185	57,801,826
Specialization Loans	-	-	-	-
Other Receivables	-	-	-	-

<i>Prior Period</i>	<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>
<b>Short-term Loans</b>	<b>834,879,901</b>	<b>342,679</b>	<b>79,772,749</b>	<b>20,155,545</b>
Loans	834,879,901	342,679	79,772,749	20,155,545
Specialization Loans	-	-	-	-
Other Receivables	-	-	-	-
<b>Medium and Long-term Loans</b>	<b>494,507,900</b>	<b>4,150,464</b>	<b>47,933,182</b>	<b>45,226,824</b>
Loans	494,507,900	4,150,464	47,933,182	45,226,824
Specialization Loans	-	-	-	-
Other Receivables	-	-	-	-

**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
Other	-	-	-
<b>Consumer Loans – FC-indexed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>65,283</b>	<b>65,283</b>
Housing Loans	-	65,283	65,283
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
<b>Consumer Loans – FC</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>568,520</b>	<b>574,180</b>
Housing Loans	-	149,400	149,400
Automobile Loans	2,121	281,283	283,404
General Purpose Loans	3,539	137,837	141,376
Other	-	-	-
<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>3,216,680</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,216,680</b>
With Installment	-	-	-
Without Installment	3,216,680	-	3,216,680
<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
Other	-	-	-
<b>Personnel Loans - FC-indexed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
<b>Personnel Loans – FC</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
<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>41,214</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41,214</b>
With Installment	-	-	-
Without Installment	41,214	-	41,214
<b>Deposit Accounts– TL (Real persons)</b>	<b>123,927,007</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>123,927,007</b>
<b>Deposit Accounts– TL (Personnel)</b>	<b>155,356</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>155,356</b>
<b>Deposit Accounts– FC (Real persons)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>679,206,263</b>	<b>277,279,746</b>	<b>956,486,009</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
Other	-	-	-
<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	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
<b>Consumer Loans – FC</b>	<b>5,372</b>	<b>121,166</b>	<b>126,538</b>
Housing Loans	-	50,650	50,650
Automobile Loans	-	52,191	52,191
General Purpose Loans	5,372	18,325	23,697
Other	-	-	-
<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>1,930,699</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,930,699</b>
With Installment	-	-	-
Without Installment	1,930,699	-	1,930,699
<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
Other	-	-	-
<b>Personnel Loans - FC-indexed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
<b>Personnel Loans – FC</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
<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>31,591</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,591</b>
With Installment	-	-	-
Without Installment	31,591	-	31,591
<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>490,309,488</b>	<b>133,933,710</b>	<b>624,243,198</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
Other	-	-	-
<b>Installment-based Commercial Loans - FC-indexed</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Real Estate Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
General Purpose Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
<b>Installment-based Commercial Loans – FC</b>	<b>38,829</b>	<b>3,251,984</b>	<b>3,290,813</b>
Real Estate Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	31,088	3,216,918	3,248,006
General Purpose Loans	7,741	35,066	42,807
Other	-	-	-
<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>171,045,524</b>	<b>152,952,728</b>	<b>323,998,252</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
Other	-	-	-
<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
Other	-	-	-
<b>Installment-based Commercial Loans – FC</b>	<b>51,481</b>	<b>3,190,993</b>	<b>3,242,474</b>
Real Estate Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	33,545	3,148,070	3,181,615
General Purpose Loans	17,936	42,923	60,859
Other	-	-	-
<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>112,754,993</b>	<b>98,520,390</b>	<b>211,275,383</b>

**5.1.5.6 Allocation of loans by customers**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Public Sector	13,054,270	8,806,250
Private Sector	2,188,322,316	1,518,162,994
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,201,376,586</b>	<b>1,526,969,244</b>

**5.1.5.7 Allocation of domestic and foreign loans (\*)**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Domestic Loans	2,180,800,796	8,806,250
Foreign Loans	20,575,789	1,518,162,994
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,201,376,585</b>	<b>1,526,969,244</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	22,970,668	17,470,735
Indirect Lending	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,970,668</b>	<b>17,470,735</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	11,388,593	6,419,145
Doubtful Loans	18,585,513	6,810,298
Uncollectible Loans	20,090,224	10,147,487
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,064,330</b>	<b>23,376,930</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>
<i>Current Period</i>			
(Gross Amounts before Provisions)	5,504,500	5,145,601	8,170,102
Restructured Loans and Receivables	5,504,500	5,145,601	8,170,102
<i>Prior Period</i>			
(Gross Amounts before Provisions)	1,711,379	1,500,536	5,014,117
Restructured Loans and Receivables	1,711,379	1,500,536	5,014,117

*Movements in non-performing loans groups*

	<b>Group III</b>	<b>Group IV</b>	<b>Group V</b>
<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Substandard Loans</b>	<b>Doubtful Loans</b>	<b>Uncollectible Loans</b>
<b>Balances at End of Prior Period</b>	<b>11,237,070</b>	<b>10,465,844</b>	<b>13,353,487</b>
Additions (+)	79,328,939	724,181	2,406,357
Transfer from Other NPL Categories (+)	-	57,877,079	25,431,209
Transfer to Other NPL Categories (-)	58,669,472	24,638,816	-
Collections during the Period (-)	10,025,973	8,774,381	5,114,998
Write down / Write-offs (-) <sup>(*)(**)</sup>	-	-	1,039,819
Debt Sale (-) <sup>(***)</sup>	73,572	5,124,647	7,436,847
Corporate and Commercial Loans	37,923	814,477	456,486
Retail Loans	7,293	1,390,645	2,882,236
Credit Cards	28,356	2,919,525	4,098,125
Other <sup>(****)</sup>	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Differences	23,017	17,608	269,847
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>21,820,009</b>	<b>30,546,868</b>	<b>27,869,236</b>
Provisions (-)	11,388,593	18,585,513	20,090,224
<b>Net Balance on Balance Sheet</b>	<b>10,431,416</b>	<b>11,961,355</b>	<b>7,779,012</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<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>Balances at End of Prior Period</b>	<b>5,634,614</b>	<b>3,968,074</b>	<b>12,050,965</b>
Additions (+)	35,565,274	198,823	1,761,000
Transfer from Other NPL Categories (+)	-	22,697,242	9,337,733
Transfer to Other NPL Categories (-)	24,586,400	7,448,575	-
Collections during the Period (-)	4,866,366	3,335,286	3,428,074
Write down / Write-offs (-) <sup>(*)</sup> <sup>(**)</sup>	-	-	2,901,915
Debt Sale (-) <sup>(***)</sup>	510,217	5,628,244	3,674,710
Corporate and Commercial Loans	12,001	235,263	230,719
Retail Loans	240,915	2,324,006	1,980,306
Credit Cards	257,301	3,068,975	1,463,685
Other	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Differences	165	13,810	208,488
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>11,237,070</b>	<b>10,465,844</b>	<b>13,353,487</b>
Provisions (-)	6,419,145	6,810,298	10,147,487
<b>Net Balance on Balance Sheet</b>	<b>4,817,925</b>	<b>3,655,546</b>	<b>3,206,000</b>

(\*) Includes loans for which 100% provision is provided during the corresponding period.

(\*\*) As the details are explained in the section 3.8.5 Disclosures on write down policy, the Bank has written down its Fifth Group-Loss Loans amounting to TL 14,821,435 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: TL 15,217,104). As of 31 December 2025, the Bank's NPL ratio is measured as 3.52% (31 December 2024: 2.24%) instead of 4.14% (31 December 2024: 3.19%) when the calculation is made by taking into account the loans written down in the current period, the collection amounting to TL 2,410,747 (31 December 2024: TL 450,706) has been performed from written-down loans.

(\*\*\*) Consists of sale of non-performing loans.

### *Non-performing loans in foreign currencies*

	<b>Group III</b>	<b>Group IV</b>	<b>Group V</b>
	<b>Substandard Loans and Receivables</b>	<b>Doubtful Loans and Receivables</b>	<b>Uncollectible Loans and Receivables</b>
<i>Current Period</i>			
<b>Balance at End of Period</b>	<b>805,985</b>	<b>1,904,669</b>	<b>6,218,865</b>
Provisions (-)	421,681	804,324	4,535,858
<b>Net Balance at Balance Sheet</b>	<b>384,304</b>	<b>1,100,345</b>	<b>1,683,007</b>
<i>Prior Period</i>			
<b>Balance at End of Period</b>	<b>9,855</b>	<b>63,158</b>	<b>6,200,490</b>
Provisions (-)	3,537	38,232	4,665,062
<b>Net Balance at Balance Sheet</b>	<b>6,318</b>	<b>24,926</b>	<b>1,535,428</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>Current Period (Net)</b>	<b>10,431,416</b>	<b>11,961,355</b>	<b>7,779,012</b>
Loans to Individuals and Corporates (Gross)	21,820,009	30,546,868	27,869,236
Provision (-)	11,388,593	18,585,513	20,090,224
Loans to Individuals and Corporates (Net)	10,431,416	11,961,355	7,779,012
Banks (Gross)	-	-	-
Provision (-)	-	-	-
Banks (Net)	-	-	-
Other loans (gross)	-	-	-
Provision (-)	-	-	-
Other Loans (Net)	-	-	-
<b>Prior Period (Net)</b>	<b>4,817,925</b>	<b>3,655,546</b>	<b>3,206,000</b>
Loans to Individuals and Corporates (Gross)	11,237,070	10,465,844	13,353,487
Provision (-)	6,419,145	6,810,298	10,147,487
Loans to Individuals and Corporates (Net)	4,817,925	3,655,546	3,206,000
Banks (Gross)	-	-	-
Provision (-)	-	-	-
Banks (Net)	-	-	-
Other loans (gross)	-	-	-
Provision (-)	-	-	-
Other Loans (Net)	-	-	-

**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>Current Period (Net)</b>	<b>1,496,182</b>	<b>1,838,894</b>	<b>1,172,252</b>
Interest accruals and valuation differences	3,144,986	4,751,819	3,831,286
Provision (-)	1,648,804	2,912,925	2,659,034
<b>Prior Period (Net)</b>	<b>781,445</b>	<b>574,077</b>	<b>333,580</b>
Interest accruals and valuation differences	1,835,651	1,670,914	1,068,892
Provision (-)	1,054,206	1,096,837	735,312

**Collaterals received for non-performing loans**

<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Corporate/ Commercial Loans</b>	<b>Consumer Loans</b>	<b>Credit Cards</b>	<b>Total</b>
Loans Collateralized by Cash	76,413	1,479	-	77,892
Loans Collateralized by Mortgages	18,742,025	485,721	-	19,227,746
Loans Collateralized by Pledged Assets	1,242,054	42,043	-	1,284,097
Loans Collateralized by Cheques and Notes	87,709	1,331	-	89,040
Loans Collateralized by Other Collaterals	10,425,298	9,646,461	-	20,071,759
Unsecured Loans	1,549,686	7,934,194	30,001,699	39,485,579
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,123,185</b>	<b>18,111,229</b>	<b>30,001,699</b>	<b>80,236,113</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	76,735	524	-	77,259
Loans Collateralized by Mortgages	6,436,282	296,880	-	6,733,162
Loans Collateralized by Pledged Assets	672,083	36,939	-	709,022
Loans Collateralized by Cheques and Notes	77,361	1,449	-	78,810
Loans Collateralized by Other Collaterals	4,667,645	5,948,294	-	10,615,939
Unsecured Loans	852,680	3,142,569	12,846,961	16,842,209
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,782,786</b>	<b>9,426,655</b>	<b>12,846,961</b>	<b>35,056,401</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>8,034,698</b>	<b>24,059,615</b>	<b>23,376,930</b>	<b>55,471,243</b>
Additions during the Period (+)	14,823,141	38,198,188	34,181,470	87,202,799
Disposals (-)	(20,080,081)	(26,078,034)	(12,083,538)	(58,241,653)
Debt Sales (-)	-	-	(9,035,711)	(9,035,711)
Write-offs (-)	-	-	(1,039,819)	(1,039,819)
Transfer to Stage1	11,027,884	(10,983,862)	(44,022)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(6,999,164)	7,034,907	(35,743)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(119,313)	(14,381,374)	14,500,687	-
Foreign Currency Differences	557,593	4,265,795	244,076	5,067,464
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>7,244,758</b>	<b>22,115,235</b>	<b>50,064,330</b>	<b>79,424,323</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>4,776,616</b>	<b>26,622,678</b>	<b>14,645,696</b>	<b>46,044,990</b>
Additions during the Period (+)	13,681,360	36,434,560	13,820,576	63,936,496
Disposals (-)	(15,168,601)	(27,893,948)	(4,783,481)	(47,846,030)
Debt Sales (-)	-	-	(6,906,094)	(6,906,094)
Write-offs (-)	-	-	(2,901,915)	(2,901,915)
Transfer to Stage 1	8,820,075	(8,795,126)	(24,949)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(4,172,412)	4,192,632	(20,220)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(63,443)	(9,306,799)	9,370,242	-
Foreign Currency Differences	161,103	2,805,618	177,075	3,143,796
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>8,034,698</b>	<b>24,059,615</b>	<b>23,376,930</b>	<b>55,471,243</b>

#### 5.1.5.12 Liquidation policy for uncollectible loans and receivables

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 4.14% (31 December 2024: 3.19%) by taking into account the written-off loans in accordance with the amendment on the relevant Provisions Regulation instead of 3.52% to (31 December 2024: 2.24%).

Write down	Prior Period		Current Period	
	TL	FC	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

#### 5.1.5.13.2 Disclosures on write-off policy

The general policy of the 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. Total loans written-off from assets are TL 1,795 in the current reporting period (Prior period: TL 11,218).

### 5.1.6 Lease receivable (Net)

None.

### 5.1.7 Financial assets measured at amortised cost

#### 5.1.7.1 Financial assets subject to repurchase agreements and provided as collateral/blocked

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Collateralised/Blocked Investments	41,441,865	31,371,249	33,478,190	25,792,585
Investments subject to Repurchase	16,768,324	10,091,695	14,155,329	17,882,404
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,210,189</b>	<b>41,462,944</b>	<b>47,633,519</b>	<b>43,674,989</b>

#### 5.1.7.2 Government securities measured at amortised cost

	Current Period	Prior Period
Government Bonds	253,958,648	232,042,406
Treasury Bills	903,170	873,644
Other Government Securities	9,210,231	9,526,726
<b>Total</b>	<b>264,072,049</b>	<b>242,442,776</b>

#### 5.1.7.3 Financial assets measured at amortised cost

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Debt Securities</b>	<b>209,249,187</b>	<b>197,954,334</b>
Quoted at Stock Exchange	201,534,369	191,991,673
Unquoted at Stock Exchange	7,714,818	5,962,661
<b>Valuation Increase/(Decrease)</b>	<b>65,721,246</b>	<b>55,181,746</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>274,970,433</b>	<b>253,136,080</b>

#### 5.1.7.4 Movement of financial assets measured at amortised cost

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Balances at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>253,136,080</b>	<b>207,253,322</b>
Foreign Currency Differences On Monetary Assets	12,745,292	11,720,248
Purchases during the Period	22,936,317	65,073,580
Disposals through Sales/Redemptions	(24,386,756)	(48,972,719)
Valuation Effect	10,539,500	18,061,649
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>274,970,433</b>	<b>253,136,080</b>

#### 5.1.7.5 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>405,543</b>	-	-	<b>405,543</b>
Additions during the Period (+)	148,170	-	-	148,170
Disposal (-)	(168,348)	-	-	(168,348)
Transfer to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Differences	23,623	-	-	23,623
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>408,988</b>	-	-	<b>408,988</b>

Prior Period	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Balances at End of Prior Period</b>	<b>1,055,093</b>	-	-	<b>1,055,093</b>
Additions during the Period (+)	378,957	1,629	-	380,586
Disposal (-)	(1,067,858)	(310)	-	(1,068,168)
Transfer to Stage 1	1,380	(1,380)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(61)	61	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Differences	38,032	-	-	38,032
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>405,543</b>	-	-	<b>405,543</b>

#### 5.1.8 Assets held for sale and assets of discontinued operations

##### 5.1.8.1 Movement of assets held for sale and assets of discontinued operations

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>End of Prior Period</b>		
Cost	3,745,952	2,124,413
Accumulated Depreciation (-)	(2,106)	(2,106)
<b>Net Book Value</b>	<b>3,743,846</b>	<b>2,122,307</b>
<b>End of Current Period</b>		
Additions(*)	2,137,865	1,832,812
Disposals (Cost)	(1,045,555)	(204,215)
Disposals (Accumulated Depreciation)	475	-
Impairment Losses	(4,355)	(7,058)
Depreciation Expense for Current Period (-)	-	-
<b>Cost</b>	<b>4,833,907</b>	<b>3,745,952</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation (-)</b>	<b>(1,631)</b>	<b>(2,106)</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>	<b>4,832,276</b>	<b>3,743,846</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.

**5.1.8.2 Investments in subsidiaries and associates to be disposed**

None.

**5.1.9 Investments in associates**

**5.1.9.1 Investments in associates**

	Associate	Address (City/ Country)	Bank's Share – If Different, Voting Rights (%)	Bank's Risk Group Share (%)
1	Bankalararası Kart Merkezi A.Ş. (2)	İstanbul / Türkiye	4.97	4.97
2	Yatırım Finansman Menkul Değerler A.Ş. (2)	İstanbul / Türkiye	0.77	0.77
3	İstanbul Takas ve Saklama Bankası A.Ş.(2)	İstanbul / Türkiye	4.95	4.97
4	Borsa İstanbul A.Ş. (1)	İstanbul / Türkiye	0.30	0.34
5	KKB Kredi Kayıt Bürosu A.Ş. (2)	İstanbul / Türkiye	9.09	9.09
6	TCMB (1)	Ankara / Türkiye	2.48	2.48
7	Kredi Garanti Fonu A.Ş (2)	Ankara / Türkiye	1.49	1.49
8	JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş.(2)	İstanbul / Türkiye	2.86	2.86
9	Birleşik İpotek Finansmanı A.Ş. (2)	İstanbul / Türkiye	8.33	8.33
10	İhracatı Geliştirme A.Ş.	İstanbul / Türkiye	0.82	0.82

	Total Assets	Shareholders' Equity	Total Fixed Assets(*)	Interest Income	Income on Securities Portfolio	Current Period Profit/Loss	Prior Period Profit/Loss	Company's Fair Value
1	10,697,526	9,124,490	1,741,842	2,158,700	-	2,261,467	1,878,600	7,734
2	6,769,576	1,590,930	348,523	1,118	4,853	87,536	48,243	3,655
3	300,088,537	18,454,033	594,292	9,172,930	1,249,586	8,865,852	6,064,906	25,441
4	211,783,090	29,627,947	6,007,032	2,495,402	-	12,595,644	6,319,881	662
5	5,412,217	2,351,328	1,163,080	588,061	3,013	1,282,745	517,710	1,714
6	8,585,994,36	(1,498,735,096)	2,770,603	444,575,016	48,877,097	(700,354,115)	(818,182,864)	116
7	14,164,616	8,197,076	85,892	1,967,725	-	3,806,069	651,955	4,211
8	1,045,896	929,606	144,422	120,912	41,724	476,797	177,349	5,582
9	318,634	311,209	1,681	4,613	129,229	131,675	14,304	4,167
10	19,032,104	18,347,820	25,861	3,434,683	35,734	3,608,113	3,029,394	154,238

(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.

**5.1.9.2 Movement of investments in associates**

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Balance at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>168,208</b>	<b>127,014</b>
<b>Movements during the Period</b>	<b>39,311</b>	<b>41,194</b>
Acquisitions	-	-
Bonus Shares Received	39,311	22,620
Dividends from Current Year Profit	-	-
Sales	-	-
Increase in Market Values	-	-
Impairment Reversals/(Losses)	-	18,574
<b>Balance at End of Period</b>	<b>207,519</b>	<b>168,208</b>
<b>Capital Commitments</b>	-	-
<b>Share Percentage at the End of Period (%)</b>	-	-

**5.1.9.3 Sectoral distribution of investments and associates**

<b>Investments in Associates</b>	<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Prior Period</b>
Banks	25,557	25,557
Insurance Companies	-	-
Factoring Companies	-	-
Leasing Companies	-	-
Finance Companies	-	-
Other Associates	181,962	142,651

**5.1.9.4 Quoted associates**

None.

**5.1.9.5 Valuation methods of investments in associates**

<b>Investments in Associates</b>	<b>Current Period</b>	<b>Prior Period</b>
Valued at Cost	-	-
Valued at Fair Value	207,519	168,208

**5.1.9.6 Investments in associates sold during the current period**

None.

**5.1.9.7 Investments in associates acquired during the current period**

None.

## 5.1.10 Investments in subsidiaries

### 5.1.10.1 Information on capital adequacy of major subsidiaries

The Bank does not have any capital needs for its subsidiaries included in the calculation of its consolidated capital adequacy standard ratio. Information on capital adequacy of major subsidiaries is presented below.

<i>Current 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	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>					
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	-	(1)	2,470
Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets and Related Deferred Taxes (-)	609,067	3,172,521	171,358	341,113	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>9,645,177</b>	<b>14,026,868</b>
<b>Total Deductions From Tier I Capital</b>					
<b>Total Tier I Capital</b>	<b>61,433,902</b>	<b>22,028,536</b>	<b>23,784,077</b>	<b>9,645,177</b>	<b>14,026,868</b>
<b>TIER II CAPITAL</b>		<b>2,651,600</b>			
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL</b>	<b>61,433,902</b>	<b>24,680,136</b>	<b>23,784,077</b>	<b>9,645,177</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>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>947,547</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>

**5.1.10.2 Investments in subsidiaries**

	Subsidiary	Address (City/ Country)	Bank's Share – If Different, Voting Rights (%)	Bank's Risk Group Share (%)
1	Garanti Ödeme Sistemleri A.Ş.	İstanbul / Türkiye	100.00	100.00
2	Garanti Kültür A.Ş.	İstanbul / Türkiye	100.00	100.00
3	Garanti Finansal Kiralama A.Ş.	İstanbul / Türkiye	100.00	100.00
4	Garanti Faktoring A.Ş.	İstanbul / Türkiye	81.84	81.84
5	Garanti Yatırım Menkul Kıymetler A.Ş.	İstanbul / Türkiye	100.00	100.00
6	Garanti Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.	İstanbul / Türkiye	100.00	100.00
7	Garanti Emeklilik A.Ş.	İstanbul / Türkiye	84.91	84.91
8	Garanti Bank International Nv	Amsterdam / Hollanda	100.00	100.00
9	Garanti Holding Bv	Amsterdam / Hollanda	100.00	100.00
10	Garanti Ödeme Ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.	İstanbul / Türkiye	89.80	100.00
11	Garanti BBVA Finansal Teknolojiler A.Ş.	İstanbul / Türkiye	100.00	100.00

Financial data presented in the table below is as of 31 December 2025.

	Total Assets	Shareholders' Equity	Total Fixed Assets (*)	Interest Income	Income on Securities Portfolio	Current Period Profit/Loss	Prior Period Profit/Loss	Company's Fair Value
1	1,407,064	1,110,071	44,532	363,282	-	583,686	361,157	-
2	15,602	5,485	1,509	-	-	2,006	512	-
3	68,434,240	23,960,351	226,278	7,240,288	5,045	6,576,370	1,774,174	-
4	33,535,881	5,303,320	190,188	10,496,396	-	2,130,075	1,438,088	-
5	17,218,049	14,159,965	366,913	6,256,251	203,021	5,231,435	4,480,400	-
6	4,004,083	3,532,688	105,855	1,068,725	-	2,441,474	1,058,160	-
7	32,565,252	10,023,546	374,588	3,701,002	1,678,654	6,993,122	4,362,497	-
8	546,826,315	61,898,186	2,244,044	36,295,414	944,349	5,350,791	3,513,235	-
9	19,791,025	19,780,561	-	-	-	(5,534)	(3,226)	-
10	930,391	751,903	389,894	232,296	2,328	(266,355)	(194,018)	-
11	2,191,501	2,191,427	-	17,157	-	7,630	18,438	-

(\*) Total fixed assets include tangible and intangible assets.

### 5.1.10.3 Movement of investments in subsidiaries

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Balances at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>79,710,765</b>	<b>56,809,903</b>
<b>Movements during the Period</b>	<b>62,708,118</b>	<b>22,900,862</b>
Acquisitions (*)	19,652,250	1,248,000
Bonus Shares Received (**)	50,000	260,263
Earnings from Current Year Profit	28,243,594	18,823,381
Sales/Liquidations (***)	1,548	-
Reclassification of Shares	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Market Values (***)	(5,124,394)	(1,876,572)
Currency Differences on Foreign Subsidiaries	19,888,216	4,445,790
Impairment Reversals/(Losses)	-	-
<b>Balance at End of Period</b>	<b>142,418,883</b>	<b>79,710,765</b>
<b>Capital Commitments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Share Percentage at the End of Period (%)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

(\*) In previous period.

- Capital of Garanti BBVA Finansal Teknolojiler A.Ş. amounting to TL 448,000 has been increased to TL 1,296,000 through paid-in capital increase with the Board of Directors Decision No. 4 dated 3 June 2024.
- 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 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 Bank's share capital in Garanti Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş. has increased to 80.53%.

In current period,

- Garanti Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş.'s Board of Directors decision dated 10 February 2025 and numbered 2025/3 increased the Company's capital from TL 655,000 to TL 1,250,000 through a rights issue. The Bank participated in the capital increase through rights issue with 595,000,000 shares with a nominal value of TL 1 (full amount) for a total of TL 595,000. The Bank's capital share in Garanti Ödeme ve Elektronik Para Hizmetleri A.Ş. increased to 89.80%.
- Garanti Finansal Kiralama A.Ş.'s Board of Directors decision dated 5 May 2025 and numbered 2025/18 increased the Company's capital from TL 350,000 to TL 6,350,000 through a rights issue. The Bank participated in the capital increase through rights issue with 6,000,000,000 shares with a nominal value of TL 1 (full amount) for a total of TL 6,000,000.
- Garanti BBVA Finansal Teknolojiler A.Ş.'s Board of Directors decision dated 6 May 2025 and numbered 7 increased the Company's capital from TL 1,296,000 to TL 2,166,000 through a rights issue. The Bank participated in the capital increase through rights issue with 870,000,000 shares with a nominal value of TL 1 (full amount) for a total of TL 870,000.
- 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.

(\*\*) Garanti Portföy Yönetim A.Ş.'s Board of Directors decision dated 24 January 2025 and numbered 2025/5 increased the Company's capital from TL 50,000 to TL 100,000 through a capital increase through bonus issue from internal resources.

(\*\*\*) 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.

(\*\*\*\*) Garanti Konut Finansmanı Danışmanlık Hizmetleri A.Ş. in Liquidation was registered in the Trade Registry under number 11490 on 30 December 2025, completing the deregistration process.

### 5.1.10.4 Sectoral distribution of investments in subsidiaries

<b>Subsidiaries</b>	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Banks	61,881,747	30,933,039
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	43,763,065	29,047,569

### 5.1.10.5 Quoted consolidated investments in subsidiaries

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Quoted at Domestic Stock Exchange	4,340,368	2,596,458
Quoted at Foreign Stock Exchange	-	-

#### 5.1.10.6 Valuation methods of investments in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries	Current Period	Prior Period
Valued at Cost	-	-
Valued at Fair Value (*)	142,418,883	79,710,765

(\*) The balances are as per the results of equity accounting application.

#### 5.1.10.7 Investments in subsidiaries disposed during the current period

None.

#### 5.1.10.8 Investments in subsidiaries acquired during the current period

None.

#### 5.1.11 Investments in Joint-Ventures

None.

#### 5.1.12 Tangible assets

	Real Estates	Right-of-use Assets	Vehicles	Other Tangible Assets	Total
<b>At End of Prior Period:</b>					
<b>Cost</b>	<b>23,225,790</b>	<b>4,212,498</b>	<b>156,798</b>	<b>12,345,206</b>	<b>39,940,292</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation (-)</b>	<b>(37,895)</b>	<b>(2,232,662)</b>	<b>(34,302)</b>	<b>(4,952,632)</b>	<b>(7,257,491)</b>
<b>Net Book Value at End of Prior Period</b>	<b>23,187,895</b>	<b>1,979,836</b>	<b>122,496</b>	<b>7,392,574</b>	<b>32,682,801</b>
<b>At End of Current Period:</b>					
Additions	528,155	4,146,144	287,721	4,990,857	<b>9,952,877</b>
Revaluation Model Difference (*)	8,558,770	-	-	-	<b>8,558,770</b>
Transfers to Investment Property	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals (Costs)	(190,476)	(60,303)	(19,281)	(1,137,747)	(1,407,807)
Disposals (Accumulated Depreciation)	4,750	35,734	5,625	236,592	282,701
Impairment/Reversal of Impairment Losses	(45,594)	-	-	-	(45,594)
Depreciation Expense for Current Period (-)	(366,883)	(1,653,752)	(41,209)	(2,282,010)	(4,343,854)
<b>Cost at End of Current Period</b>	<b>32,076,645</b>	<b>8,298,339</b>	<b>425,238</b>	<b>16,198,316</b>	<b>56,998,538</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation at End of Current</b>	<b>(400,028)</b>	<b>(3,850,680)</b>	<b>(69,886)</b>	<b>(6,998,050)</b>	<b>(11,318,644)</b>
<b>Net Book Value at End of Current Period</b>	<b>31,676,617</b>	<b>4,447,659</b>	<b>355,352</b>	<b>9,200,266</b>	<b>45,679,894</b>

(\*)The amount of 335,583 TL arises from the reversal of accumulated depreciation related to revaluation.

The Bank accounts its 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.

#### 5.1.13 Intangible assets

##### 5.1.13.1 Useful lives and amortisation rates

Intangible assets include softwares and other intangible assets. The estimated useful lives of such assets vary between 3 and 15 years.

#### 5.1.13.2 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.

#### 5.1.13.3 Balances at end of current period

	Beginning of Period		End of Period	
	Cost	Accumulated Amortisation	Cost	Accumulated Amortisation
Intangible Assets	7,461,950	2,364,064	4,296,672	1,506,222

#### 5.1.13.4 Movements of intangible assets for current period

	Current Period	Prior Period
<b>Net Book Value at End of Prior Period</b>	<b>2,790,450</b>	<b>1,795,702</b>
Internally Generated Intangibles	503,479	470,314
Additions due to Mergers, Transfers and Acquisition	2,690,074	1,015,239
Disposals (-) (*)	(18,241)	(25,195)
Impairment Losses/Reversals to/from Revaluation Surplus	-	-
Impairment Losses Recorded in Income Statement	-	-
Impairment Losses Reversed from Income Statement	-	-
Amortisation Expense for Current Period (-)	(867,876)	(432,732)
Currency Translation Differences on Foreign Operations	-	-
Other Movements	-	(32,878)
<b>Net Book Value at End of Current Period</b>	<b>5,097,886</b>	<b>2,790,450</b>

(\*)The amount of 10,071 TL is attributable to the reversal of accumulated depreciation on assets that have been decommissioned or sold.

#### 5.1.13.5 Details for any individually material intangible assets

None.

#### 5.1.13.6 Intangible assets capitalised under government incentives at fair values

None.

#### 5.1.13.7 Revaluation method of intangible assets capitalised under government incentives and valued at fair values at capitalisation dates

None.

#### 5.1.13.8 Net book value of intangible asset that are restricted in usage or pledged

None.

#### 5.1.13.9 Commitments to acquire intangible assets

None.

#### 5.1.13.10 Disclosure on revalued intangible assets

None.

#### 5.1.13.11 Research and development costs expensed during current period

None.

#### 5.1.13.12 Goodwill

None.

#### 5.1.13.13 Movements in goodwill during current period

None.

#### 5.1.14 Investment property

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Net Book Value at Beginning Period</b>	<b>4,572,379</b>	<b>3,071,140</b>
Additions	33,777	12,973
Disposals	-	(8,375)
Transfers	(100,900)	(379,858)
Fair Value Change	1,289,484	1,876,499
<b>Net Book Value at End of Period</b>	<b>5,794,740</b>	<b>4,572,379</b>

The investment property is held for operational leasing purposes. The Bank account its 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.

#### 5.1.15 Deferred tax asset

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has a deferred tax asset of TL 9,865,174 (31 December 2024: TL 20,195,258) calculated as the net amount remaining after netting of tax deductible timing differences and taxable timing differences.

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has no deferred tax assets calculated on financial losses or tax deductions and exemptions; however, the Bank has a deferred tax asset of TL 21,854,638 (31 December 2024: TL 25,443,633) calculated on all taxable temporary differences arising between the carrying amounts and the taxable amounts of assets and liabilities on the financial statements that are to be considered in the calculation of taxable earnings in the future periods and on tax losses, which is presented as netted-off with a deferred tax liability of TL 11,989,464 (31 December 2024: TL 5,248,375).

For the cases where such differences 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 (*)	15,370,936	4,612,285	9,238,402	2,770,921
Stages 1&2 Credit Losses	36,720,601	11,006,020	38,117,026	11,411,766
Differences between the Carrying Values and Taxable Values of	(35,070,973)	(10,419,853)	3,132,289	1,141,973
Revaluation Differences on Real	5,418,837	1,125,920	4,476,913	1,820,618
Differences Between Book Value and Tax Value of Fixed Assets	4,744,258	1,423,277	6,001,990	1,800,597
Other	7,058,416	2,117,525	4,148,772	1,249,383
<b>Deferred Tax Asset</b>	<b>34,242,075</b>	<b>9,865,174</b>	<b>65,115,392</b>	<b>20,195,258</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' financial assets.

(\*\*\*) Includes revaluation of real estate and depreciable fixed assets in accordance with paragraph (C) of Repeated Article 298 of the Tax Procedure Law.

(\*\*\*\*) Deferred tax effect arising from differences between inflation-adjusted tax value and book value is included.

### 5.1.16 Other Assets

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Derivative Financial Assets (Derivative Guarantees)	1,096,801	2,319,967	377,847	1,447,733
Receivables From Clearing Transactions	52,346,306	190,696	43,759,697	965,905
Prepaid Expenses(*)	68,176,031	125,117	41,023,520	1,703
Cash Guarantees Given	46,915	1,853,608	38,708	2,315,572
Other(**)	8,862,963	1,850,120	7,801,294	1,187,862
<b>Total</b>	<b>130,529,016</b>	<b>6,339,508</b>	<b>93,001,066</b>	<b>5,918,775</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 Liabilities

### 5.2.1 Maturity profile of deposits

Current Period	Demand	7 Days Notice	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	1 Year and Over	Accumulating Deposit Accounts	Total
<b>Saving Deposits</b>	<b>164,971,668</b>	-	<b>23,754,811</b>	<b>601,202,481</b>	<b>72,762,998</b>	<b>38,550,913</b>	<b>19,900,000</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>921,144,561</b>
<b>Foreign Currency Deposits</b>	<b>504,288,372</b>	-	<b>87,806,065</b>	<b>44,267,276</b>	<b>2,990,939</b>	<b>2,405,774</b>	<b>2,730,098</b>	<b>39,554</b>	<b>644,528,078</b>
Residents in Türkiye	475,252,392	-	87,397,846	40,725,888	2,750,593	2,121,158	1,952,175	39,478	610,239,530
Residents in Abroad	29,035,980	-	408,219	3,541,388	240,346	284,616	777,923	76	34,288,548
<b>Public Sector Deposits</b>	<b>21,089,757</b>	-	<b>3,008,527</b>	<b>124,806</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5,328</b>	-	<b>24,228,965</b>
<b>Commercial Deposits</b>	<b>91,645,604</b>	-	<b>241,293,262</b>	<b>86,786,816</b>	<b>81,136,154</b>	<b>94,351,426</b>	<b>35,244,353</b>	-	<b>630,457,615</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>2,255,752</b>	-	<b>2,666,479</b>	<b>11,307,335</b>	<b>7,080,493</b>	<b>6,359,488</b>	<b>13,274,875</b>	-	<b>42,944,422</b>
<b>Precious Metal Deposits</b>	<b>292,401,858</b>	-	-	<b>1,392,026</b>	<b>986,327</b>	<b>295,606</b>	<b>828,444</b>	-	<b>295,904,261</b>
<b>Bank Deposits(*)</b>	<b>1,719,743</b>	-	<b>2,577,955</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>4,297,698</b>
Central Bank of Türkiye	1,863	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,863
Domestic Banks	46,532	-	2,207,409	-	-	-	-	-	2,253,941
Foreign Banks	1,655,347	-	370,546	-	-	-	-	-	2,025,893
Special Financial Institutions	16,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,001
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total(**)</b>	<b>1,078,372,7</b>	-	<b>361,107,099</b>	<b>745,080,740</b>	<b>164,957,444</b>	<b>141,963,221</b>	<b>71,983,098</b>	<b>41,244</b>	<b>2,563,505,600</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>	<b>113,650,657</b>	-	<b>16,721,590</b>	<b>375,120,379</b>	<b>173,228,041</b>	<b>28,810,994</b>	<b>53,817,417</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>761,349,995</b>
<b>Foreign Currency Deposits</b>	<b>394,746,181</b>	-	<b>18,245,365</b>	<b>30,043,286</b>	<b>1,665,812</b>	<b>2,445,755</b>	<b>1,441,093</b>	<b>37,914</b>	<b>448,625,406</b>
Residents in Türkiye	370,151,658	-	17,094,841	27,410,423	1,493,833	2,281,010	709,552	37,219	419,178,536
Residents in Abroad	24,594,523	-	1,150,524	2,632,863	171,979	164,745	731,541	695	29,446,870
<b>Public Sector Deposits</b>	<b>16,134,707</b>	-	<b>1,562</b>	<b>202,363</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>12</b>	-	-	<b>16,338,914</b>
<b>Commercial Deposits</b>	<b>71,366,685</b>	-	<b>122,894,306</b>	<b>118,360,123</b>	<b>35,578,662</b>	<b>33,399,168</b>	<b>11,025,937</b>	-	<b>392,624,881</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>2,090,860</b>	-	<b>2,171,150</b>	<b>7,125,842</b>	<b>1,553,591</b>	<b>4,737,052</b>	<b>13,524,658</b>	-	<b>31,203,153</b>
<b>Precious Metal Deposits</b>	<b>112,667,112</b>	-	-	<b>285,398</b>	<b>259,547</b>	<b>36,918</b>	<b>665,564</b>	-	<b>113,914,539</b>
<b>Bank Deposits(*)</b>	<b>2,121,947</b>	-	<b>55,194,428</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>57,316,375</b>
Central Bank of Türkiye	6,679	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,679
Domestic Banks	40,962	-	54,198,856	-	-	-	-	-	54,239,818
Foreign Banks	2,047,604	-	995,572	-	-	-	-	-	3,043,176
Special Financial Institutions	26,702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,702
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total(**)</b>	<b>712,778,149</b>	-	<b>215,228,401</b>	<b>531,137,391</b>	<b>212,285,923</b>	<b>69,429,899</b>	<b>80,474,669</b>	<b>38,831</b>	<b>1,821,373,263</b>

(\*) Includes Interbank precious metal accounts.

(\*\*) As of 31 December 2025, the 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 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 (TL)	355,116,720	238,073,997	562,380,489	520,392,071
Foreign Currency Saving Deposits	136,540,682	105,205,535	160,194,914	143,661,642
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 (TL)	54,510,176	38,933,428	616,803,783	383,496,393
Foreign Currency Saving Deposits	16,496,741	10,696,346	321,272,628	183,948,866
Other Saving 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 (Prior period is 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	29,489	26,234
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	630,875	377,169
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 September 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	17,467,416	13,822,046
Deposits and Other Accounts held by Main Shareholder with Qualified Shareholders and Corporates Under Their Control	16,492,575	10,263,717
Official Institutions Deposits and Other Accounts	24,289,005	15,932,467
Credit and Financial Institutions Deposits	250,949,784	127,457,912

**5.2.2 Funds borrowed**

	<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	1,659,282	1,879,445	1,336,563	2,349,380
Foreign Banks, Institutions and Funds	6,086,217	50,469,816	-	43,635,306
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,424,506</b>	<b>52,349,261</b>	<b>2,836,563</b>	<b>45,984,686</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	2,418,540	2,365,912	2,294,542	4,051,743
Medium and Long-Term	7,005,966	49,983,349	542,021	41,932,943
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,424,506</b>	<b>52,349,261</b>	<b>2,836,563</b>	<b>45,984,686</b>

**5.2.2.2 Disclosures for concentration areas of bank's liabilities**

The Bank finances its ordinary banking activities through deposits and funds borrowed. Its deposit structure has a balanced TL and foreign currency concentration. The Bank's other funding sources specifically consist of foreign currency funds borrowed from abroad, TL funds obtained through repurchase transactions and foreign currency securities issued.

### 5.2.3 Money market funds

	<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>22,694,421</b>	<b>330,248</b>	<b>84,161</b>	<b>23,869,839</b>
Financial Institutions and Organizations	22,606,413	330,248	816	23,869,839
Other Institutions and Organizations	30,680	-	33,824	-
Individuals	57,328	-	49,521	-
<b>Foreign Transactions</b>	<b>1,637,152</b>	<b>11,721,126</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>8,670,789</b>
Financial Institutions and Organizations	1,636,974	11,721,126	-	8,670,789
Other Institutions and Organizations	-	-	1,349	-
Individuals	178	-	565	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,331,573</b>	<b>12,051,374</b>	<b>86,075</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	9,100	-	-	165,289,420
Cost	326	-	-	165,279,992
Carrying Value	326	-	-	168,711,538

<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	12,400	-	11,837,911	12,535,736
Cost	732	-	11,837,911	12,529,018
Carrying Value	732	-	12,052,200	12,646,506

### 5.2.5 Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit/loss

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Funds Borrowed	-	69,168,266	-	56,646,374
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>69,168,266</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>56,646,374</b>

In accordance with TFRS 9, the 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 liabilities amounted to TL (3,650,659) (31 December 2024: TL (1,267,178)) and the corresponding gains/losses 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 69,168,266 (31 December 2024: TL 56,646,374).

## 5.2.6 Derivative financial liabilities

### 5.2.6.1 Negative differences on derivative financial liabilities 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	1,467,930	23,772	1,026,727	110,765
Swap Transactions	10,407,660	3,604,294	8,859,336	3,610,632
Futures	-	-	-	-
Options	300,876	123,025	427,028	60,339
Others	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,176,466</b>	<b>3,751,091</b>	<b>10,313,091</b>	<b>3,781,736</b>

### 5.2.6.2 Derivative financial liabilities held for hedging purpose

<b>Derivative Financial Liabilities 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	-	-	-	97,303
Cash Flow Hedges	-	-	5,774	-
Net Foreign Investment Hedges	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,774</b>	<b>97,303</b>

## 5.2.7 Lease liabilities (Net)

### 5.2.7.1 Operational and financial lease liabilities

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>Gross</b>	<b>Net</b>	<b>Gross</b>	<b>Net</b>
Up to 1 Year	2,735,756	1,674,349	1,288,345	790,194
1-4 Years	4,524,200	2,768,922	2,051,916	1,258,524
More than 4 Years	1,189,287	727,873	617,899	378,983
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,449,243</b>	<b>5,171,144</b>	<b>3,958,160</b>	<b>2,427,701</b>

As of 31 December 2025, the weighted average of the incremental borrowing interest rates applied to TL, EUR and USD lease liabilities presented in the statement of financial position of the Bank are 33.5%, 0.6% and 3.1% (31 December 2024: 34.4%, 0.2% and 2.9%) respectively.

## 5.2.8 Provisions

### 5.2.8.1 Reserve for employee severance indemnity

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Balances at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>2,770,380</b>	<b>2,222,135</b>
Expenses During the Period	1,348,741	892,513
Actuarial Gain/Loss	86,351	46,815
Payments During the Period	(566,484)	(391,083)
<b>Balances at End of Period</b>	<b>3,638,988</b>	<b>2,770,380</b>

### 5.2.8.2 Provisions for foreign exchange differences on foreign currency indexed loans and financial lease receivables

None.

**5.2.8.3 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	298,982	49,050
Doubtful Loans and Receivables	203,463	57,076
Uncollectible Loans and Receivables	2,882,659	2,247,195
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,385,104</b>	<b>2,353,321</b>

**5.2.8.4 Other provisions**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Reserve for Employee Benefits	11,157,132	7,157,647
Provision for Promotion Expenses of Credit Cards	3,577,574	1,454,969
Provision for Lawsuits	832,100	677,273
Provision for Non-Cash Loans	9,685,035	7,566,051
Other Provisions	593,274	590,321
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,845,115</b>	<b>17,446,261</b>

*Recognized liability for defined benefit plan obligations*

The 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 at 31 December 2025 (31 Aralık 2024: TL 22,436,684) 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 for 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 remains as of 31 December 2025 (31 Aralık 2024: TL 4,516,257) as details are given in the table below.

	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
<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)=(5))</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:

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Balance at Beginning of Period</b>	-	-
Actual contributions paid during the period	(1,843,439)	(1,417,697)
Total expense recognized in the statement of profit or loss	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:

	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
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 are as follow:

<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 rate +0.5%	-	7.60	4.40
Medical inflation rate -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

## 5.2.9 Tax liability

### 5.2.9.1 Current tax liability

#### 5.2.9.1.1 Tax liability

As of 31 December 2025, the corporate tax liability amounts to TL 4,732,451 (31 December 2024: TL 7,418,521) 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 19,703,747 of total current period tax expense amounting to TL 22,377,403 (31 December 2024: TL 25,676,611) has been classified in the statement of profit or loss and (TL 2,673,656) (31 December 2024: (TL 3,050,077)) has been classified in equity.

#### 5.2.9.1.2 Taxes payable

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Corporate Taxes Payable	4,732,451	7,418,521
Taxation on Securities Income	9,645,487	3,608,101
Taxation on Real Estates Income	29,921	20,300
Banking Insurance Transaction Tax	5,558,343	4,313,487
Foreign Exchange Transaction Tax	139,067	59,424
Value Added Tax Payable	605,724	347,836
Others	1,146,736	698,205
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,857,729</b>	<b>16,465,874</b>

#### 5.2.9.1.3 Premiums

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Social Security Premiums-Employees	1,437	1,025
Social Security Premiums-Employer	1,771	1,260
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	20,964	14,185
Unemployment Insurance-Employer	42,297	28,628
Others	564	392
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,920</b>	<b>46,479</b>

#### 5.2.9.2 Deferred tax liability

As of balance sheet date, the Bank has no deferred tax liability.

## 5.2.10 Liabilities for assets held for sale and assets of discontinued operations

None.

### 5.2.11 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	-	136,259,485	-	65,207,077
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>136,259,485</b>	<b>799,475</b>	<b>65,207,077</b>

### 5.2.12 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	977,991	109,815,357	802,819
Payables from clearing transactions	57,492,816	46,798	40,429,442	840,019
Other	16,537,546	23,646,088	14,960,674	10,140,049
<b>Total</b>	<b>247,230,148</b>	<b>24,670,877</b>	<b>165,205,473</b>	<b>11,782,887</b>

### 5.2.13 Shareholders' equity

#### 5.2.13.1 Paid-in capital

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Common Shares	4,200,000	4,200,000
Preference Shares	-	-

#### 5.2.13.2 Registered share capital system

<b>Capital</b>	<b>Paid-in Capital</b>	<b>Ceiling per Registered Share Capital</b>
Registered Shares	4,200,000	25,000,000

#### 5.2.13.3 Capital increases in current period

None.

#### 5.2.13.4 Capital increases from capital reserves in current period

None.

#### 5.2.13.5 Capital commitments for current and future financial periods

None.

#### 5.2.13.6 Possible effect of estimations made for the parent bank's revenues, profitability and liquidity on equity considering prior period indicators and uncertainties

None.

#### 5.2.13.7 Information on privileges given to stocks representing the capital

None.

**5.2.13.8 Securities value increase fund**

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
<b>Investments in Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint-Ventures</b>	<b>53,912,164</b>	<b>(350,536)</b>	<b>34,070,722</b>	<b>6,656</b>
Valuation difference	154,690	(350,536)	201,464	6,656
Exchange rate difference	53,757,474	-	33,869,258	-
<b>Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>301,116</b>	<b>2,224,915</b>	<b>11,432</b>	<b>891,976</b>
Valuation difference	(1,188,663)	2,224,915	(1,020,052)	891,976
Exchange rate difference	1,489,779	-	1,031,484	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,213,280</b>	<b>1,874,379</b>	<b>34,082,154</b>	<b>898,632</b>

**5.2.13.9 Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not to be Recycled to Profit or Loss**

	<i>Current Period</i>		<i>Prior Period</i>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
Securities	1,800,318	1,570,017	1,403,052	817,399
Real Estates	31,028,937	453,467	23,175,310	332,248
Defined Benefit Plans' Actuarial Gains/Losses	(3,861,718)	-	(2,759,912)	-
Other	(70,845)	-	(70,559)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,896,692</b>	<b>2,023,484</b>	<b>21,747,891</b>	<b>1,149,647</b>

**5.2.13.10 Bonus shares of associates, subsidiaries and joint-ventures**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Bankalararası Kart Merkezi A.Ş.	5,782	5,782
Garanti Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.	942	942
Yeni Gimat Gayrimenkul Yatırım Ortaklığı A.Ş.	860	860
JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş.	2,827	2,827
İhracatı Geliştirme A.Ş.	73,422	36,704
Kredi Kayıt Bürosu A.Ş.	481	481
Garanti Ödeme Sistemleri A.Ş.	401	401
Kömür İşletmeleri A.Ş.	745	745
Doğuş Gayrimenkul Yatırım Ortaklığı A.Ş.	22	22
Yatırım Finansman Menkul Değerler A.Ş.	2,602	9
Dati Yatırım Holding A.Ş.	148	148
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,232</b>	<b>48,921</b>

**5.2.13.11 Legal reserves**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
I. Legal Reserve	961,534	961,534
II. Legal Reserve	4,623,066	2,800,566
Special Reserves	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,584,600</b>	<b>3,762,100</b>

**5.2.13.12 Extraordinary and other profit reserves**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Legal reserves that was allocated to be in compliance with the decisions made on the Annual General Assembly	256,519,446	184,565,657

## 5.3 Off-Balance Sheet Items

### 5.3.1 Off-balance sheet contingencies

#### 5.3.1.1 Irrevocable credit commitments

The Bank has term asset purchase and sale commitments of TL 137,681,127 (31 December 2024: TL 67,903,857), commitments for cheque payments of TL 21,003,377 (31 December 2024: TL 14,208,207) and commitments for credit card limits of TL 2,012,270,963 (31 December 2024: TL 1,102,359,106).

#### 5.3.1.2 Possible losses, commitments and contingencies resulted from off-balance sheet items

	Current Period	Prior Period
Letters of Guarantee in Foreign Currency	253,430,244	161,765,298
Letters of Guarantee in TL	434,076,512	311,772,179
Letters of Credit	73,858,070	45,125,404
Bills of Exchange and Acceptances	13,056,961	8,433,493
Endorsements	36,682,400	19,617,000
Other Guarantees	208,294	404,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>811,312,481</b>	<b>547,117,574</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>2,571,008</b>	<b>2,641,722</b>	<b>2,353,321</b>	<b>7,566,051</b>
Additions during the Period (+)	5,021,543	5,761,974	772,404	11,555,921
Disposals (-)	(5,767,938)	(3,678,636)	(866,950)	(10,313,524)
Sales (-)	-	-	-	-
Write-offs (-)	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 1	3,067,392	(3,012,728)	(54,664)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(1,149,001)	1,151,615	(2,614)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(2,766)	(636,594)	639,360	-
Foreign Currency Differences	140,268	192,073	544,246	876,587
<b>Provisions at End of Period</b>	<b>3,880,506</b>	<b>2,419,426</b>	<b>3,385,103</b>	<b>9,685,035</b>

Prior Period	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Balances at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>1,943,216</b>	<b>4,780,967</b>	<b>3,444,224</b>	<b>10,168,407</b>
Additions during the Period (+)	4,017,280	4,459,000	392,702	8,868,982
Disposals (-)	(6,213,671)	(4,239,829)	(1,858,123)	(12,311,623)
Sales (-)	-	-	-	-
Write-offs (-)	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 1	3,347,449	(3,342,251)	(5,198)	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(579,493)	673,883	(94,390)	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(1,023)	(74,939)	75,962	-
Foreign Currency Differences	57,250	384,891	398,144	840,285
<b>Provisions at End of Period</b>	<b>2,571,008</b>	<b>2,641,722</b>	<b>2,353,321</b>	<b>7,566,051</b>

The balance for unrealized and non-cash credits followed in off-balance sheet accounts is 5,481,906 TL, and for commitments it is 916,259 TL, totaling 6,398,165 TL (December 31, 2024: non-cash loans 3,654,155 TL, commitments 455,396 TL) balance, with a total of 3,385,104 TL for non-cash loans (3,195,595 TL) and commitments (189,509 TL) (December 31, 2024: non-cash loans 2,264,307 TL, commitments 89,013 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	174,840,873	117,397,522
With Original Maturity of 1 Year or Less	34,466,270	16,467,657
With Original Maturity of More Than 1 Year	140,374,603	100,929,865
Other Non-Cash Loans	636,471,608	429,720,052
<b>Total</b>	<b>811,312,481</b>	<b>547,117,574</b>

### 5.3.1.4 Sectoral risk concentration of non-cash loans

	<i>Current Period</i>				<i>Prior Period</i>			
	<b>TL</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>(%)</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>3,357,477</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>1,286,348</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>2,589,312</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>370,365</b>	<b>0.17</b>
Farming and Stockbreeding	1,895,889	0.40	139,456	0.04	1,450,009	0.44	150,946	0.07
Forestry	475,067	0.10	460,939	0.14	414,807	0.12	67,176	0.03
Fishery	986,521	0.21	685,953	0.20	724,496	0.22	152,243	0.07
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>145,130,130</b>	<b>30.80</b>	<b>134,226,216</b>	<b>39.44</b>	<b>98,996,263</b>	<b>29.81</b>	<b>86,473,997</b>	<b>40.22</b>
Mining and Quarrying	3,058,016	0.65	846,526	0.25	2,999,180	0.90	757,649	0.35
Production	125,017,502	26.53	130,064,887	38.22	83,839,741	25.25	82,934,552	38.58
Electricity, Gas, Water	17,054,612	3.62	3,314,803	0.97	12,157,342	3.66	2,781,796	1.29
<b>Construction</b>	<b>46,497,055</b>	<b>9.87</b>	<b>44,104,520</b>	<b>12.96</b>	<b>35,034,394</b>	<b>10.55</b>	<b>30,340,086</b>	<b>14.11</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>243,870,914</b>	<b>51.77</b>	<b>118,103,410</b>	<b>34.71</b>	<b>170,906,893</b>	<b>51.46</b>	<b>66,318,667</b>	<b>30.83</b>
Wholesale and Retail Trade	130,273,153	27.66	46,196,452	13.58	98,511,778	29.66	29,318,280	13.64
Accommodation and Dining	11,745,347	2.49	9,957,716	2.93	7,491,768	2.26	2,869,237	1.33
Transportation and	20,164,660	4.28	16,412,050	4.82	12,022,818	3.62	11,897,361	5.53
Financial Institutions	43,063,997	9.14	42,185,785	12.40	25,389,255	7.65	20,329,993	9.45
Real Estate and Rental	32,199,706	6.84	2,931,531	0.86	23,283,698	7.01	1,504,241	0.70
Professional Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Services	287,777	0.06	7,778	-	334,747	0.10	10,197	-
Health and Social Services	6,136,274	1.30	412,098	0.12	3,872,829	1.16	389,358	0.18
<b>Others</b>	<b>32,202,747</b>	<b>6.84</b>	<b>42,533,664</b>	<b>12.51</b>	<b>24,567,946</b>	<b>7.40</b>	<b>31,519,651</b>	<b>14.67</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>471,058,323</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>340,254,158</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>332,094,808</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>215,022,766</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**5.3.1.5 Non-cash loans classified under Stage I and II**

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Group I</b>		<b>Group 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>316,337,448</b>	<b>18,874,627</b>	<b>19,747,439</b>
Letters of Guarantee	414,778,751	235,188,515	18,019,127	14,429,712
Bills of Exchange and Bank Acceptances	100,465	12,631,242	124,500	200,754
Letters of Credit	74,446	68,311,175	-	5,115,195
Endorsements	35,917,400	-	731,000	-
Underwriting Commitments	-	-	-	-
Factoring Related Guarantees	-	-	-	-
Other Guarantees and Securities	-	206,516	-	1,778

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Group I</b>		<b>Group II</b>	
	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>TL</b>	<b>FC</b>
<b>Non-Cash Loans</b>	<b>309,511,346</b>	<b>197,561,966</b>	<b>22,107,433</b>	<b>14,282,672</b>
Letters of Guarantee	289,741,616	147,844,668	21,572,535	10,742,502
Bills of Exchange and Bank Acceptances	416,423	8,015,069	2,000	-
Letters of Credit	268,307	41,304,035	18,898	3,534,164
Endorsements	19,085,000	-	514,000	-
Underwriting Commitments	-	-	-	-
Factoring Related Guarantees	-	-	-	-
Other Guarantees and Securities	-	398,194	-	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>11,321,904</b>	<b>108,615,000</b>	-	<b>119,936,904</b>
Fair Value Hedges	-	-	11,321,904	107,215,000	-	118,536,904
Cash Flow Hedges	-	-	-	1,400,000	-	1,400,000
Net Foreign Investment Hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Trading Derivatives</b>						
<b>Foreign Currency related Derivative Transactions (I)</b>	<b>779,657,531</b>	<b>325,342,562</b>	<b>200,721,150</b>	<b>12,327,707</b>	-	<b>1,318,048,950</b>
Currency Forwards-Purchases	21,083,716	23,097,484	30,957,994	924,458	-	76,063,652
Currency Forwards-Sales	21,362,765	24,297,239	31,469,688	978,769	-	78,108,461
Currency Swaps-Purchases	294,711,762	96,136,959	57,165,470	3,859,521	-	451,873,712
Currency Swaps-Sales	402,835,411	153,812,414	61,993,824	6,443,619	-	625,085,268
Currency Options-Purchases	19,402,066	11,651,396	8,516,180	37,740	-	39,607,382
Currency Options-Sales	19,732,071	12,606,248	9,420,235	83,600	-	41,842,154
Currency Futures-Purchases	259,761	1,804,453	514,632	-	-	2,578,846
Currency Futures-Sales	269,979	1,936,369	683,127	-	-	2,889,475
<b>Interest Rate related Derivative Transactions (II)</b>	<b>109,186,166</b>	<b>59,720,934</b>	<b>250,273,980</b>	<b>254,559,308</b>	<b>114,534,593</b>	<b>788,274,981</b>
Interest Rate Swaps-Purchases	54,593,083	29,860,467	125,136,990	127,285,258	56,828,222	393,704,020
Interest Rate Swaps-Sales	54,593,083	29,860,467	125,136,990	127,274,050	56,828,222	393,692,812
Interest Rate Options-Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Rate Options-Sales	-	-	-	-	878,149	878,149
Securities Options-Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities Options-Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Rate Futures-Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Rate Futures-Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other Trading Derivatives (III)</b>	<b>118,300,218</b>	<b>56,009,797</b>	<b>2,573,791</b>	-	<b>128,658,052</b>	<b>305,541,858</b>
<b>B. Total Trading Derivatives (I+II+III)</b>	<b>1,007,143,915</b>	<b>441,073,293</b>	<b>453,568,921</b>	<b>266,887,015</b>	<b>243,192,645</b>	<b>2,411,865,789</b>
<b>Total Derivative Transactions (A+B)</b>	<b>1,007,143,915</b>	<b>441,073,293</b>	<b>464,890,825</b>	<b>375,502,015</b>	<b>243,192,645</b>	<b>2,531,802,693</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>44,668,672</b>	<b>3,454,800</b>	<b>48,123,472</b>
Fair Value Hedges	-	-	-	43,668,672	-	43,668,672
Cash Flow Hedges	-	-	-	1,000,000	3,454,800	4,454,800
Net Foreign Investment Hedges	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Trading Derivatives</b>						
<b>Foreign Currency related Derivative Transactions (I)</b>	<b>433,841,404</b>	<b>148,003,091</b>	<b>83,694,555</b>	<b>11,105,065</b>	-	<b>676,644,115</b>
Currency Forwards-Purchases	18,742,530	6,993,900	18,231,788	900,558	-	44,868,776
Currency Forwards-Sales	18,255,603	7,356,421	19,083,404	1,027,297	-	45,722,725
Currency Swaps-Purchases	156,879,297	28,410,297	20,851,856	3,386,667	-	209,528,117
Currency Swaps-Sales	210,598,791	56,273,282	19,710,274	5,790,543	-	292,372,890
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	-	1,952	-	-	-	1,952
Currency Futures-Sales	-	5,010	-	-	-	5,010
<b>Interest Rate related Derivative Transactions (II)</b>	<b>32,904,494</b>	<b>76,062,898</b>	<b>182,126,844</b>	<b>207,122,987</b>	<b>138,361,654</b>	<b>636,578,877</b>
Interest Rate Swaps-Purchases	9,542,647	37,808,759	91,063,422	103,561,493	69,180,827	311,157,148
Interest Rate Swaps-Sales	9,542,647	37,908,659	91,063,422	103,561,494	69,180,827	311,257,049
Interest Rate Options-Purchases	6,909,600	-	-	-	-	6,909,600
Interest Rate Options-Sales	6,909,600	-	-	-	-	6,909,600
Securities Options-Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities Options-Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Rate Futures-Purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Rate Futures-Sales	-	345,480	-	-	-	345,480
<b>Other Trading Derivatives (III)</b>	<b>52,351,188</b>	<b>27,826,732</b>	<b>5,703,051</b>	<b>28,249</b>	<b>103,644,000</b>	<b>189,553,220</b>
<b>B. Total Trading Derivatives (I+II+III)</b>	<b>519,097,086</b>	<b>251,892,721</b>	<b>271,524,450</b>	<b>218,256,301</b>	<b>242,005,654</b>	<b>1,502,776,212</b>
<b>Total Derivative Transactions (A+B)</b>	<b>519,097,086</b>	<b>251,892,721</b>	<b>271,524,450</b>	<b>262,924,973</b>	<b>245,460,454</b>	<b>1,550,899,684</b>

### 5.3.3 Credit derivatives and risk exposures on credit derivatives

As of 31 December 2025, there are total return swaps of the 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 Bank is on the selling side of the protection.

### 5.3.4 Contingent liabilities and assets

The Bank made a total provision amounting to TL 832,100 (31 December 2024: TL 677,274) for the lawsuits filed by various customers and institutions against the Bank which are likely to occur and for which cash outflow might be necessary, and disclosed it under Note 5.2.8.4, other provisions. The Bank has various other lawsuits which are unlikely to occur and for which cash outflow is not expected to incur.

It is possible that the Bank may be required to provide additional collateral for the derivative transactions involved due to changes in certain financials indicators such as CDS levels, currency exchange rates, interest rates etc.

### 5.3.5 Services rendered on behalf of third parties

The 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 Statement of Profit or Loss

### 5.4.1 Interest income

#### 5.4.1.1 Interest income from loans (\*)

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
<b>Interest income received from loans</b>				
Short-term loans	275,117,328	15,068,251	230,130,622	11,056,952
Medium and long-term loans	200,353,878	23,815,910	105,285,548	19,588,303
Loans under follow-up	7,987,018	35,548	2,634,236	36,024
Premiums Received from Resource Utilization Support Fund	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>483,458,224</b>	<b>38,919,709</b>	<b>338,050,406</b>	<b>30,681,279</b>

(\*) Includes also the fee and commission income on cash loans

#### 5.4.1.2 Interest income from banks

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Central Bank of Türkiye	25,045,195	-	2,178,909	39,980
Domestic Banks	2,958	-	120,426	123
Foreign Banks	385,898	1,738,367	93,160	1,875,512
Foreign Head Offices and Branches	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,434,051</b>	<b>1,738,367</b>	<b>2,392,495</b>	<b>1,915,615</b>

#### 5.4.1.3 Interest income from securities portfolio

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	1,165,598	199,948	859,899	188,153
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	31,608,813	2,229,792	26,015,517	1,421,688
Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	44,596,809	4,698,034	48,784,887	4,169,179
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,371,220</b>	<b>7,127,774</b>	<b>75,660,303</b>	<b>5,779,020</b>

As disclosed in the accounting policies, the 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

	Current Period	Prior Period
Interest Received from Investments in Associates and Subsidiaries	4,519,186	6,367,211

## 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>1,803,927</b>	<b>2,370,948</b>	<b>517,633</b>	<b>2,615,921</b>
Central Bank of Türkiye	451,233	-	-	-
Domestic Banks	682,597	177,529	516,242	105,556
Foreign Banks	670,097	2,193,419	1,391	2,510,365
Foreign Head Offices and Branches	-	-	-	-
<b>Other Institutions</b>	-	5,056,312	-	5,119,595
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,803,927</b>	<b>7,427,260</b>	<b>517,633</b>	<b>7,735,516</b>

(\*) Includes also the fee and commission income on cash loans

### 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	5,444,792	3,268,489

### 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 Paid on Securities Issued	50,562	11,562,751	528,878	3,652,483

**5.4.2.4 Maturity structure of interest expense on deposits**

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Time Deposits</b>							<b>Total</b>
	<b>Demand Deposits</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>Turkish Lira</b>								
Bank Deposits	5,598	7,710,906	-	-	-	-	-	7,716,504
Saving Deposits	-	5,427,115	231,133,963	45,870,684	12,855,432	9,012,078	-	304,299,272
Public Sector Deposits	-	252,795	94,003	69	3	1,429	-	348,299
Commercial Deposits	-	68,148,199	42,955,823	19,661,015	22,114,111	4,236,787	-	157,115,935
Other	-	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>5,598</b>	<b>82,397,949</b>	<b>278,594,109</b>	<b>66,625,922</b>	<b>36,786,268</b>	<b>19,355,874</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>483,765,720</b>
<b>Foreign Currency</b>								<b>-</b>
Foreign Currency Deposits	-	658,399	527,282	40,845	93,287	11,510	98	1,331,421
Bank Deposits	-	243,855	-	-	-	-	-	243,855
“7 Days Notice” Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precious Metal Deposits	-	-	6	9	1,606	4,114	-	5,735
<b>Total FC</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>902,254</b>	<b>527,288</b>	<b>40,854</b>	<b>94,893</b>	<b>15,624</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1,581,011</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,598</b>	<b>83,300,203</b>	<b>279,121,397</b>	<b>66,666,776</b>	<b>36,881,161</b>	<b>19,371,498</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>485,346,731</b>

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Time Deposits</b>							<b>Total</b>
	<b>Demand Deposits</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>Turkish Lira</b>								
Bank Deposits	3,369	6,461,649	-	-	-	-	-	6,465,018
Saving Deposits	-	3,495,148	107,431,650	69,872,457	47,235,873	23,649,393	-	251,684,521
Public Sector Deposits	-	7,455	46,829	15,826	2	-	-	70,112
Commercial Deposits	-	36,180,551	25,699,631	14,003,573	14,206,519	7,144,061	-	97,234,335
Other	-	468,343	2,039,515	798,381	889,953	4,275,024	-	8,471,216
“7 Days Notice” Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total TL</b>	<b>3,369</b>	<b>46,613,146</b>	<b>135,217,625</b>	<b>84,690,237</b>	<b>62,332,347</b>	<b>35,068,478</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>363,925,202</b>
<b>Foreign Currency</b>								<b>-</b>
Foreign Currency Deposits	-	15,440	8,352	155	135,446	4,088	157	163,638
Bank Deposits	-	16,945	-	-	-	-	-	16,945
“7 Days Notice” Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precious Metal Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	103	-	103
<b>Total FC</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32,385</b>	<b>8,352</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>135,446</b>	<b>4,191</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>180,686</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,369</b>	<b>46,645,531</b>	<b>135,225,977</b>	<b>84,690,392</b>	<b>62,467,793</b>	<b>35,072,669</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>364,105,888</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	138,284	-	232,531	-
Interest Paid on Repurchase Agreements	35,183,686	2,495,313	17,964,883	2,950,493

**5.4.2.6 Interest expense on lease liabilities**

**5.4.2.6.1 Interest expense on financial leases**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Financial lease expenses	10,760	729

**5.4.2.6.2 Interest expense on operational leases**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Operational lease expenses	1,277,558	519,286

**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 Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	21,055	11,974
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	24,468	16,445
Other	214,985	96,331
<b>Total</b>	<b>260,508</b>	<b>124,750</b>

**5.4.4 Trading income/losse**

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Income</b>	<b>879,834,622</b>	<b>562,307,347</b>
Trading Account Income	6,076,266	1,807,816
Gains from Derivative Financial Instruments	56,635,763	37,902,024
Foreign Exchange Gains	817,122,593	522,597,507
<b>Losses (-)</b>	<b>885,311,360</b>	<b>555,602,827</b>
Trading Account Losses	6,818,426	2,615,171
Losses from Derivative Financial Instruments	69,745,467	58,748,107
Foreign Exchange Losses	808,747,467	494,239,549
<b>Total</b>	<b>(5,476,738)</b>	<b>6,704,520</b>

TL 7,647,493 (31 December 2024: TL 4,544,112) of foreign exchange gains and TL 14,714,477 (31 December 2024: TL 4,264,074) of foreign exchange losses are resulted from the exchange rate changes of derivative financial transactions.

#### 5.4.5 Other operating income

The items under “other operating income” generally consists of collection or reversals of prior years’ expected credit losses, banking services related costs recharged to customers and income on custody services.

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
<b>Reversal of Prior Years’ Provisions</b>	<b>35,257,883</b>	<b>38,947,880</b>
Stage 1 Provisions	11,341,010	10,936,013
Stage 2 Provisions	12,822,506	19,773,008
Stage 3 Provisions	7,219,328	6,972,162
Others	3,875,039	1,266,697
<b>Revenues from Sale of Assets</b>	<b>1,698,304</b>	<b>1,183,426</b>
<b>Others (*)</b>	<b>3,875,115</b>	<b>3,627,753</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,831,302</b>	<b>43,759,059</b>

(\*) As of 31 December 2025, the collection amounting to TL 2,410,747 (31 December 2024: TL 450,706) 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>74,682,445</b>	<b>53,793,094</b>
12-Month ECL (Stage 1)	9,744,766	9,867,706
Lifetime ECL Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)	17,563,446	19,672,453
Lifetime ECL Impaired Credits (Stage 3)	47,374,233	24,252,935
<b>Other Provisions</b>	<b>365,190</b>	<b>468,491</b>
Impairment Losses on Securities	-	-
<i>Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/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</i>	-	-
Others	365,190	468,491
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,047,635</b>	<b>54,261,585</b>

#### 5.4.7 Other operating expenses

	<i>Current Period</i>	<i>Prior Period</i>
Reserve for Employee Termination Benefits	986,871	716,781
Defined Benefit Obligation	-	-
Impairment Losses on Tangible Assets	67,236	15,384
Depreciation Expenses of Tangible Assets	2,690,068	1,757,827
Impairment Losses on Intangible Assets	-	-
Impairment Losses on Goodwill	-	-
Amortisation Expenses of Intangible Assets	867,876	432,732
Impairment Losses on Investments Accounted under Equity Method	-	-
Impairment Losses on Assets to be Disposed	4,355	7,326
Depreciation Expenses of Right-of-use Assets	1,653,786	843,966
Impairment Losses on Assets Held for Sale	-	-
Other Operating Expenses	76,797,355	42,608,685
<i>Operational Lease related Expenses (*)</i>	797,268	551,172
<i>Repair and Maintenance Expenses</i>	1,244,146	583,004
<i>Advertisement Expenses</i>	5,726,217	3,271,829
<i>Other Expenses</i>	69,029,724	38,202,680
Loss on Sale of Assets	1,253,546	677,025
Others (**)	16,425,586	10,553,295
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,746,679</b>	<b>57,613,021</b>

(\*) Includes lease related expenses out of the scope of TFRS 16.

(\*\*) Includes Saving Deposits Insurance Fund related expenses of TL 4,980,080 (31 December 2024: TL 3,454,119) in the current period.

#### 5.4.8 Information on profit/loss before taxes from continued and discontinued operations

The profit before taxes includes a net interest income of TL 165,311,594 (31 December 2024: TL 100,349,247), a net fees and commissions income of TL 142,747,308 (31 December 2024: TL 94,124,495) and operating expenses of TL 100,746,679 (31 December 2024: TL 57,613,021). The Bank's profit before taxes realized at TL 142,771,808 (31 December 2024: TL 116,802,055) increasing by 22.23% (31 December 2024: increasing by 13.35%) as compared to prior year.

#### 5.4.9 Information on provision for taxes from continued and discontinued operations

As of 31 December 2025, the Bank recorded a tax expense of TL 22,377,403 (31 December 2024: tax expense of TL 25,676,611) and a deferred tax expense of TL 9,789,772 (31 December 2024: deferred tax income of TL 1,049,550).

##### *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 (+)	(2,616,351)	(2,784,660)
Decrease in tax deductible timing differences (-)	5,577,959	850,238
Increase in taxable timing differences (-)	7,029,361	976,659
Decrease in taxable timing differences (+)	(201,197)	(91,787)
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,789,772</b>	<b>(1,049,550)</b>

***Deferred tax benefit/charge in the statement of profit/loss 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)	2,961,608	(1,934,422)
(Increase)/Decrease in Taxable Timing Differences (net)	6,828,164	884,872
(Increase)/Decrease in Tax Losses (net)	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Tax Deductions and Exemptions (net)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,789,772</b>	<b>(1,049,550)</b>

**5.4.10 Information on net profit/loss from continued and discontinued operations**

Net profit/loss from continued operations is TL 110,604,633 (31 December 2024: TL 92,174,994).

The Bank has no discontinued operations.

**5.4.11 Net profit/loss**

**5.4.11.1 Any further explanation on operating results needed for better understanding of the 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.

**5.4.12 Components of other items in statement of profit/loss**

The items in others under "Fees and commissions received" and "Fees and commissions paid" in the income statement include mainly fees and commissions related with credit card transactions and other banking services.

**5.5 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 19,888,216 (31 December 2024: TL 4,445,790) that was resulted from the foreign currency translation of consolidated foreign affiliates performances, 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 decrease of TL 512,050 of (31 December 2024: an increase TL 5,020,843) 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 Bank has various cash flow hedges. After netting with the related deferred tax effect, a decrease of TL 73,761 (31 December 2024: a decrease of TL 861,697) 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 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 Turkish Lira. 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	1,822,500	1,288,976
Transfers to Extraordinary Reserves from Prior Year Profits	71,903,639	72,925,286

**5.5.3 Issuance of share certificates**

Disclosed in 5.2.13.3

**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 Statement of Cash Flows**

**5.6.1 Disclosures for "other" items and "effect of change in foreign currency rates cash and cash equivalents" in statement of cash flows**

The net cash outflows arising from banking operations amount to TL 8,095,837 (31 December 2024: TL 150,082,739). TL 104,392,610 (31 December 2024: TL 195,596,756 cash outflow) of the net cash outflow is generated from the cash inflows resulted from the change in operating assets and liabilities and TL 112,488,447 (31 December 2024: TL 45,514,017) from the cash inflows resulted from operating profit. 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 a net inflow of TL 88,468,432 (31 December 2024: TL 77,172,548 net cash inflow). The "others" item under operating income composes of fees and commissions paid, foreign exchange gains, other operating income and other operating expenses excluding employee costs, and amounts to TL 84,696,538 (31 December 2024: TL 62,351,270).

The net cash inflows from financing activities is TL 205,491,390 (31 December 2024: TL 74,305,521 net cash inflow).

The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents includes the foreign exchange differences resulted from the translations of cash and cash equivalents in foreign currencies into TL at the exchange rates prevailing at the beginning and end of the year, and amounts to TL 17,697,853 (31 December 2024: TL 6,438,956).

**5.6.2 Cash outflows from acquisition of associates, subsidiaries and joint-ventures**

Disclosed in Note 5.1.10.3 investments in subsidiaries.

**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>31 December 2024</i>	<i>Prior Period</i> <i>31 December 2023</i>
<b>Cash on Hand</b>	<b>21,540,162</b>	<b>31,330,593</b>
Cash in TL	6,455,138	4,233,937
Cash in Foreign Currency	15,085,024	27,096,656
<b>Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>166,200,935</b>	<b>256,930,173</b>
Other	166,200,935	256,930,173
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>187,741,097</b>	<b>288,260,766</b>

#### 5.6.5 Cash and cash equivalents at end of period

	<i>Current Period</i> <i>31 December 2025</i>	<i>Prior Period</i> <i>31 December 2024</i>
<b>Cash on Hand</b>	<b>28,390,518</b>	<b>21,540,162</b>
Cash in TL	7,413,019	6,455,138
Cash in Foreign Currency	20,977,499	15,085,024
<b>Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>353,016,329</b>	<b>166,200,935</b>
Other	353,016,329	166,200,935
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>381,406,847</b>	<b>187,741,097</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.

#### 5.6.7 Additional information

##### 5.6.7.1 Unused borrowing facilities that may be used in banking activities and in fulfilling capital commitments, if any, and restrictions on their use

None.

##### 5.6.7.2 The total cash flow indicating increases in banking activity capacity, separate from the cash flows required to maintain current banking activity capacity

None.

#### 5.7 Related Party Risks

##### 5.7.1 Transactions with the 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	25,112,005	5,160,634	62,722	4,004,767	88,739	17,158
Balance at end of period	80,126,933	6,129,015	570,896	4,946,951	145,063	48,959
<b>Interest and Commission Income</b>	<b>4,784,549</b>	<b>21,122</b>	<b>2,911</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,646</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	18,831,820	5,818,234	486,087	3,876,578	26,577	17,480
Balance at end of period	25,112,005	5,160,634	62,722	4,004,767	88,739	17,158
Interest and Commission Income	6,640,726	26,281	604	-	3,815	-

#### 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	10,162,617	6,218,932	68,988	183,626	17,954,001	10,062,389
Balance at end of period	16,215,579	10,162,617	11,387	68,988	14,543,585	17,954,001
Interest Expense	4,954,286	2,980,277	810	409	6,861,008	5,420,045

#### 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
Transactions at Fair Value Through Profit/(Loss):						
Balance at beginning of period	36,739,638	30,112,236	133,750,535	58,710,468	429,005	-
Balance at end of period	48,436,796	36,739,638	95,566,419	133,750,535	-	429,005
<b>Total Profit/(Loss)</b>	<b>1,444,193</b>	<b>(1,109,171)</b>	<b>(210,777)</b>	<b>311,312</b>	<b>7,844</b>	<b>6,751</b>
Transactions for Hedging:						
Balance at beginning of period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of period	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Profit/(Loss)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### 5.7.2 The 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 23,421,541 (31 December 2024: 19,327,560) compose 1.03% (31 December 2024: 1.24%) of the Bank's total cash loans and 0.61% (31 December 2024: 0.74%) of the Bank's total assets. The total loans and similar receivables amounting TL 80,842,892 (31 December 2024: TL 25,263,466) compose 2.12% (31 December 2024: 0.97%) of the Bank's total assets. The non-cash loans of the risk group amounting TL 11,124,925 (31 December 2024: TL 9,182,559) compose 1.37% (31 December 2024: 1.68%) of the Bank's total non-cash loans.

The deposits of the risk group amounting TL 30,770,551 (31 December 2024: TL 28,185,605) compose 1.20% (31 December 2024: 1.55%) of the Bank's total deposits.

The funds borrowed by the Bank from its risk group amounting TL 77,775,226 (31 December 2024: TL 65,334,459) compose 59.40% (31 December 2024: 61.95%) of the Bank's total funds borrowed. The pricing in transactions with the risk group companies is set on an arm's-length basis.

The credit card (“POS”) payables to the related parties, amounted to TL 2,951,699 (31 December 2024: TL 1,658,601).

A total rent income of TL 121,825 (31 December 2024: TL 81,662) was recognized for the real estates rented to the related parties.

Operating income for TL 2,118,832 (31 December 2024: TL 1,221,625) were incurred for the IT services rendered by the related parties. Banking services income of TL 460,584 (31 December 2024: TL 254,661) were recognized from the related parties.

Insurance brokerage fee of TL 6,863,515 (31 December 2024: TL 2,874,279), shares brokerage fee of TL 1,122,317 (31 December 2024: 1,090,638), and fixed-rate securities brokerage fee of TL 43,322 (31 December 2024: TL 46,038) were received from the subsidiaries.

Operating expenses of TL 689,200 (31 December 2024: TL 91,503) 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 Bank amounts to TL 728,020 as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: TL 624,126).

#### 5.7.2.3 *Other matters not required to be disclosed*

None.

#### 5.7.2.4 *Transactions accounted for under equity method*

Please refer to Note 5.1.10 investments in subsidiaries.

#### 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 Bank has agency contracts with Garanti Yatırım Menkul Kıymetler AŞ and Garanti Emeklilik ve Hayat AŞ. Accordingly, all the branches of the Bank serve as agencies to sell the insurance products to customers. Agency services for trading of securities on behalf of the Bank’s customers are rendered by specialized branches (Investment Centers).

Purchase of equipment for the Bank’s internal use are partly arranged through leasing.

### 5.8 **Domestic, foreign and off-shore branches or equity investments, and foreign representative offices**

#### 5.8.1 **Domestic and foreign branches and representative offices**

<i>Current Period</i>	<b>Number of Branches</b>	<b>Number Of Employees</b>				
<b>Domestic Branches</b>	787	20,215				
			<b>Country</b>			
<b>Foreign Representative Offices</b>	1	1	1- China			
				<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>Legal Capital</b>	
<b>Foreign Branches</b>	1	15	1- Malta	172,445,073	-	
	6	107	2- NCTR	33,616,548	80,000	

<i>Prior Period</i>	<b>Number of Branches</b>	<b>Number Of Employees</b>			
<b>Domestic Branches</b>	787	19,683			
			<b>Country</b>		
<b>Foreign Representative Offices</b>	1	1	1- China		
				<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>Legal Capital</b>
<b>Foreign Branches</b>	1	15	1- Malta	120,490,786	-
	6	112	2- NCTR	26,076,640	80,000

### 5.8.2 Opening or closing of domestic and foreign branches and representative offices and significant changes in organisational structure

In 2025, 7 domestic branches have been opened and 7 branches have been closed. (In 2024, no domestic branch has been opened and 9 branches have been closed.)

### 5.9 Matters Arising Subsequent to Balance Sheet Date

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.

	<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 Balance Sheet Date

None.

## 6 Other Disclosures on Activities of the Bank

### 6.1 Bank's latest international risk ratings

#### MOODY'S (July 2025)

Outlook	Positive
Long-Term FC Deposit	Ba2 (Stabil)
Long-Term TL Deposit	Ba2 (Stabil)
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 (Jan 2025)

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 Outlook
Short-Term National	J1+ (tr) / Stable Outlook
Long-Term International FC	BBB- / Stable Outlook
Short-Term NSR	BBB / Stable Outlook

### 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 Disclosures on Independent Auditors' Report**

**7.1 Disclosure on independent auditors' report**

The unconsolidated 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 2025, is presented before the accompanying financial statements.

**7.2 Disclosures and footnotes prepared by independent auditors**

None.