

QNB BANK ANONİM ŐİRKETİ

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
RELATED DISCLOSURES AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2025
TOGETHER WITH AUDITOR'S INTERIM REVIEW REPORT**

**(Convenience Translation of Publicly Announced
Consolidated Financial Statements and
Auditor's Interim Review Report Originally Issued in Turkish)**



**Shape the future
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(Convenience Translation of the Auditor’s Review Report Originally Issued in Turkish)

Independent Auditors’ Review Report on Consolidated Interim Financial Information

To the Board of Directors of QNB Bank A.Ş.

Introduction

We have reviewed the consolidated statement of financial position of QNB Bank A.Ş. (“the Bank”) and its subsidiaries (together will be referred as “the Group”) at September 30, 2025 and the related consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in shareholders’ equity, consolidated statement of cash flows and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes to the consolidated financial statements for the nine-months-period then ended. The Group management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated interim financial information 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 Accounting Standard 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” for those matters not regulated by the aforementioned regulations. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with the Standard on Review Engagements (SRE) 2410, “Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity”. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial reporting process, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review of interim financial information is substantially less in scope than an independent audit performed in accordance with the Independent Auditing Standards and the objective of which is to express an opinion on the financial statements. Consequently, a review of the interim financial information does not provide assurance that the audit firm will be aware of all significant matters which would have been identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion.

Basis of Qualified Conclusion

As stated in section 5, Part II 8.5 and Part IV 6 of Explanations and Footnotes Related to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the accompanying consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2025 include a free provision at an amount of thousand TL 5.000.000, of which thousand TL 4.700.000 was provided in prior years, thousand TL 2.800.000 was provided in the current period and as stated in section 3 Part XXVIII, thousand TL 2.500.000 was transferred to Enpara Bank A.Ş. within the scope of the spin-off accounting by the Group management for the possible effects of the negative circumstances which may arise from the possible changes in the economy and market conditions which does not meet the recognition criteria of TAS 37 “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets”. We provide a qualified conclusion due to the impact of this matter on the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2025.



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Qualified Conclusion

Based on our review, except for the effect of the matter referred in the basis of qualified conclusion paragraph on the consolidated financial statements, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not give a true view of the financial position of the Group at September 30, 2025 and of the results of its operations and its cash flows for the nine-months-period then ended in all aspects in accordance with the BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation.

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements of the Group as at December 31, 2024, and September 30, 2024, which were prepared in accordance with “BRSA Accounting Financial Reporting Legislation” were audited and reviewed by another independent audit firm respectively. Since the unconsolidated financial statements prepared as at December 31, 2024 include a free provision at an amount of thousand TL 4.700.000 of which thousand TL 6.800.000 was provided in prior years and thousand TL 2.100.000 was reversed in the current year by the Bank management outside of the requirements of BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Legislation, the independent audit firm expressed a qualified opinion and a qualified conclusion in their reports, issued on January 30, 2025 and October 24, 2024 respectively.

Report on other regulatory requirements arising from legislation

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial information provided in the accompanying interim activity report in Section Seven, are not consistent with the consolidated financial statements and disclosures in all material respects.

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

Emre Çelik, SMMM
Partner

October 27, 2025
İstanbul, Türkiye

**THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT OF QNB BANK A.Ş.
FOR THE NINE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025**

The Parent Bank's

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The consolidated financial report for the nine-month period ended designed by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency in line with the Communiqué on Financial Statements to be Publicly Announced and the Related Policies and Disclosures consists of the sections listed below:

- GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PARENT BANK
- CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT BANK
- EXPLANATIONS ON THE ACCOUNTING POLICIES OF THE PARENT BANK
- INFORMATION ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP
- FOOTNOTES AND EXPLANATIONS ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
- INTERIM REVIEW REPORT
- INTERIM CONSOLIDATED ACTIVITY REPORT

Within the context of this financial report, the consolidated subsidiaries and structured entities are as follows. There are no associates included in the consolidation.

Subsidiaries

1. QNB Finansal Kiralama Anonim Şirketi
2. QNB Yatırım Menkul Değerler Anonim Şirketi
3. QNB Portföy Yönetimi Anonim Şirketi
4. QNB Faktoring Anonim Şirketi
5. QNB Varlık Kiralama Anonim Şirketi
6. QNB Sağlık Hayat Sigorta ve Emeklilik Anonim Şirketi
7. QNBeyond Ventures B.V.

Structured Entities

1. Bosphorus Financial Services Limited
2. Finans Capital Finance Limited

The accompanying consolidated financial statements for the nine-month period ended and related disclosures and footnotes that were subject to limited review, 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 guidance and in compliance with the financial records of our Bank. Unless otherwise stated, the accompanying consolidated financial statements are presented in **thousands of Turkish Lira (TL)**.

Mehmet Ömer Arif Aras
Chairman of
the Board of Directors

Saleh Nofal
Member of the Board of
Directors and Chairman of the
Audit Committee

Ramzi T.A. Mari
Member of the Board of
Directors

Noor Mohd J. A. Al-Naimi
Member of the Board of
Directors and of the
Audit Committee

Yeşim Gürä
Member of the Board of
Directors and of the
Audit Committee

Osman Ömür Tan
General Manager
and Member of the
Board of Directors

Adnan Menderes Yayla
Executive Vice President
Financial Control and Planning, Investor
Relations

Ercan Sakarya
Managing Director
Financial Control and Planning

Information related to the responsible personnel to whom the questions about the financial statements can be communicated:

Name- Surname/Title : Mehmet Demirci / Financial Reporting Manager
Phone Number : (0 212) 319 69 22
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**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025**

(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

SECTION ONE

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PARENT BANK

I. Explanatory Note on the Establishment Date, Nature of Activities and History of the Parent Bank

It was established in Istanbul on October 26, 1987 under the title of QNB Bank Anonim Şirketi (“Parent Bank” or “Bank”) in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law and the Turkish Commercial Code published in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette No. 1857 dated September 25, 1987. The Bank’s shares have been listed on the Borsa Istanbul (“BIST”) since 1990.

II. Information About the Parent Bank’s Shareholding Structure, Shareholders Who Individually or Jointly Have the Power to Control the Management and Audit Directly or Indirectly, Changes Regarding These Subjects During the Year, if any, and Information about the Controlling Group of the Parent Bank

As of December 21, 2015 a share sales agreement has been concluded between National Bank of Greece S.A. (NBG), principal shareholder of the Parent Bank in previous periods, and Qatar National Bank Q.P.S.C. (“QNB”) regarding the direct or indirect sales of NBG’s shares, owned by affiliates and current associations of the Parent Bank, at the rate of 99.81% to QNB at a price of EUR 2,750 million. On April 7, 2016, BRSA permitted to transfer shares at ratios of 82.23%, 7.90%, 9.68% owned by National Bank of Greece S.A., NBGI Holdings B.V. and NBG Finance (Dollar) PLC respectively in the capital of the Parent Bank to Qatar National Bank S.A.Q. in the framework of paragraph 1 of article 18 of Banking Law and dropping direct share of National Bank of Greece S.A. to 0% through the aforementioned share transfer. Necessary permissions related to share transfer have been completed on May 4, 2016 before the Competition Authority while permission transactions regarding direct/indirect share ownership which shall realize in related affiliates of the Parent Bank (QNB Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş., QNB Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş., QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. and QNB Sağlık, Hayat, Sigorta ve Emeklilik A.Ş.) before the related official bodies on May 12, 2016 and share transfer of the Parent Bank has been completed on June 15, 2016.

The Parent Bank has decided to change the logo and the name of the company within the scope of the main shareholder change and brand strategies the new logo and the company name of the Parent Bank has started to be used as "QNB FİNANSBANK" as of October 20, 2016 and the company name started to be used with the registration of the General Assembly Resolution dated November 24, 2016 on November 30, 2016. According to the decision dated January 17, 2018 which was taken by the General Assembly. The Parent Bank's trade name is changed from “FİNANS BANK A.Ş” to “QNB FİNANSBANK A.Ş” as of January 19, 2018. On October 11, 2024 with the registration of the Parent Bank's Extraordinary General Assembly resolutions dated October 1, 2024, the company name “QNB Finansbank” started to be used as “QNB” and the trade name “QNB Finansbank A.Ş.” started to be used as “QNB Bank A.Ş.”.

99.88% of shares of Parent Bank are controlled by Qatar National Bank as of September 30, 2025 and remaining 0.12% of related shares are public shares.

50% of QNB shares, which is the first commercial bank of Qatar founded in 1964 and has been traded at Qatar Stock Exchange since 1997, are owned by Qatar Investment Authority while 50% of related shares are public shares. QNB is operating over 28 countries mainly in Middle East and North Africa Regions as well as being the biggest bank of Qatar. Also, with respect to total assets, total credits and total deposits QNB is the biggest bank of Middle East and North Africa.

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025

(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PARENT BANK (Continued)

III. Information About the Chairman and Members of Board of Directors, Members of Audit Committee, Managing Directors and Executive Vice Presidents; Any Changes, and the Information about the Parent Bank Shares They Hold and Their Responsibilities

Name and Surname	Responsibility	Appointment Date	Education
Dr. Ömer A. Aras	Chairman	April 16, 2010	PhD
Yousef Mahmoud H. N. Al-Neama	Deputy Chairman and Executive Member	May 28, 2019	Masters
Saleh Nofal	Board Member and Chairman of the Audit Committee	March 30, 2023	Graduate
Ramzi T. A. Mari	Board Member	June 16, 2016	Masters
Dr. Fatma Abdulla S.S. Al-Suwaidi	Board Member	June 16, 2016	PhD
Najla Ibrahim Al Mutawa	Board Member and Audit Committee Member	March 27, 2025	Graduate
Osman Ömür Tan	Board Member and General Manager	January 1, 2022	Masters
Temel Güzeloğlu	Board Member	April 16, 2010	Masters
Yeşim Göra	Board Member and Audit Committee Member	March 30, 2023	Masters
Adel Ali M. A. Al-Malki	Board Member	May 28, 2019	Graduate
Noor Mohd J. A. Al-Naimi	Board Member and Audit Committee Member	June 22, 2017	Masters
Adnan Menderes Yayla	Executive Vice President	May 20, 2008	Masters
Köksal Çoban	Executive Vice President	August 19, 2008	Masters
Dr. Mehmet Kürşad Demirkol	Executive Vice President	October 8, 2010	PhD
Enis Kurtuluş	Executive Vice President	May 14, 2015	Masters
Murat Koraş	Executive Vice President	May 14, 2015	Masters
Engin Turhan	Executive Vice President	June 14, 2016	Masters
Cenk Akıncılar	Executive Vice President	January 21, 2019	Graduate
Burçin Dündar Tüzün	Executive Vice President	December 1, 2019	Masters
Zeynep Kulalar	Executive Vice President	December 1, 2019	Graduate
Derya Düner	Executive Vice President	January 1, 2020	Graduate
Ali Yılmaz	Executive Vice President	January 1, 2020	Masters
İsmail Işık	Executive Vice President	January 18, 2023	Masters
Sercan Kısas	Head of the Department of Internal Control and Compliance	January 1, 2024	Masters
Ersin Emir	Head of Internal Audit	February 18, 2011	Masters
Zeynep Aydın Demirkıran	Head of Risk Management	September 16, 2011	Masters

The top-level management listed above possesses immaterial number of shares of the Parent Bank.

IV. Information About the Persons and Institutions That Have Qualified Shares in the Parent Bank

Name Surname/Trade Name	Amount of Shares	Percentage of Shares	Paid-up Shares	Unpaid Shares
Qatar National Bank Q.P.S.C. ("QNB")	3,345,892	99.88%	3,345,892	-
Other	4,108	0.12%	4,108	-

V. Explanations on the Parent Bank's Services and Activities

The Parent Bank's activities include trade finance and corporate banking, private and retail banking, SME banking, currency, money markets, securities operations and credit card operations. In addition, the Parent Bank carries out insurance agency activities on behalf of insurance companies through its branches. As of September 30, 2025, the Parent Bank operates through 424 domestic (December 31, 2024 – 425), 1 abroad (December 31, 2024 – 1) and 1 Atatürk Airport Free Trade Zone (December 31, 2024 – 1) branches. The Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the 'Group' as of September 30, 2025, the Group has 13,215 (December 31, 2024 – 14,541) employees.

VI. Current or Likely Actual or Legal Barriers to Immediate Transfer of Shareholders' Equity or Repayment of Debts Between the Parent Bank and Its Subsidiaries

None.

SECTION TWO

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- I. Consolidated Balance Sheet (Statement of Financial Position)
- II. Consolidated Statement of Off-Balance Sheet Commitments and Contingencies
- III. Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
- IV. Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
- V. Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
- VI. Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025 (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION)

(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

I. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET – STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS	Section 5 Part I	Current Period 30.09.2025			Prior Period 31.12.2024		
		TL	FC	TOTAL	TL	FC	TOTAL
I. FINANCIAL ASSETS (NET)		343,424,235	195,193,562	538,617,797	281,794,039	161,433,428	443,227,467
1.1 Cash and Cash Equivalents		204,060,979	150,413,920	354,474,899	149,349,721	124,999,896	274,349,617
1.1.1 Cash and Balances with The Central Bank	(1)	195,991,598	134,136,223	330,127,821	143,519,916	109,580,869	253,100,785
1.1.2 Banks	(3)	5,760,614	16,295,805	22,056,419	5,244,686	15,438,679	20,683,365
1.1.3 Money Market Placement		2,328,791	-	2,328,791	601,134	-	601,134
1.1.4 Expected Credit Losses (-)	(4)	20,024	18,108	38,132	16,015	19,652	35,667
1.2 Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	(2)	8,772,289	3,607,239	12,379,528	12,128,450	2,882,927	15,011,377
1.2.1 Government Debt Securities		3,799,883	1,887,877	5,687,760	9,039,624	1,564,852	10,604,476
1.2.2 Equity Securities		1,560,680	588,534	2,149,214	1,252,208	428,232	1,680,440
1.2.3 Other Financial Assets		3,411,726	1,130,828	4,542,554	1,836,618	889,843	2,726,461
1.3 Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	(5)	120,581,825	31,985,763	152,567,588	116,118,623	26,716,472	142,835,095
1.3.1 Government Debt Securities		120,579,106	31,782,363	152,361,469	116,092,058	26,376,159	142,468,217
1.3.2 Equity Securities		2,719	22,699	25,418	1,518	17,104	18,622
1.3.3 Other Financial Assets		-	180,701	180,701	25,047	323,209	348,256
1.4 Derivative Financial Assets	(2,13)	10,009,142	9,186,640	19,195,782	4,197,245	6,834,133	11,031,378
1.4.1 Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		5,003,549	7,341,320	12,344,869	3,284,813	4,372,699	7,657,512
1.4.2 Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		5,005,593	1,845,320	6,850,913	912,432	2,461,434	3,373,866
II. FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST (Net)		767,585,245	417,967,614	1,185,552,859	717,067,048	323,409,240	1,040,476,288
2.1 Loans	(6)	688,024,154	350,481,178	1,038,505,332	627,543,725	270,752,339	898,296,064
2.2 Lease Receivables	(12)	9,656,574	31,403,794	41,060,368	8,472,440	18,903,277	27,375,717
2.3 Factoring Receivables	(7)	22,354,719	6,970,179	29,324,898	22,947,170	4,171,131	27,118,301
2.4 Other Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	(8)	89,982,084	38,649,613	128,631,697	92,822,031	36,471,527	129,293,558
2.4.1 Government Debt Securities		89,982,084	38,649,613	128,631,697	92,822,031	36,326,963	129,148,994
2.4.2 Other Financial Assets		-	-	-	-	144,564	144,564
2.5 Expected Credit Losses (-)		42,432,286	9,537,150	51,969,436	34,718,318	6,889,034	41,607,352
III. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND RELATED TO DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS(Net)	(16)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1 Held for Sale Purpose		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Related to Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. EQUITY INVESTMENTS		567,377	-	567,377	566,487	-	566,487
4.1 Investments in Associates (Net)	(9)	58,531	-	58,531	57,641	-	57,641
4.1.1 Associates Valued Based on Equity Method		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.2 Unconsolidated Associates		58,531	-	58,531	57,641	-	57,641
4.2 Subsidiaries (Net)	(10)	506,046	-	506,046	506,046	-	506,046
4.2.1 Unconsolidated Financial Subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2.2 Unconsolidated Non-Financial Subsidiaries		506,046	-	506,046	506,046	-	506,046
4.3 Joint Ventures (Net)	(11)	2,800	-	2,800	2,800	-	2,800
4.3.1 Joint Ventures Valued Based on Equity Method		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.3.2 Joint Ventures		2,800	-	2,800	2,800	-	2,800
V. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Net)		22,225,994	747	22,226,741	21,488,183	609	21,488,792
VI. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)		7,413,700	-	7,413,700	6,489,778	-	6,489,778
6.1 Goodwill		-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Other		7,413,700	-	7,413,700	6,489,778	-	6,489,778
VII. INVESTMENT PROPERTY (Net)	(14)	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. CURRENT TAX ASSET	(15)	492,679	-	492,679	-	-	-
IX. DEFERRED TAX ASSET	(15)	952,824	-	952,824	5,492,011	-	5,492,011
X. OTHER ASSETS (Net)	(17)	41,897,969	6,863,122	48,761,091	33,121,695	4,230,009	37,351,704
TOTAL ASSETS		1,184,560,023	620,025,045	1,804,585,068	1,066,019,241	489,073,286	1,555,092,527

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

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025 (STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION)

(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

I. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET - STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		Current Period 30.09.2025			Prior Period 31.12.2024			
LIABILITIES		Section 5 Part II	TL	FC	TOTAL	TL	FC	TOTAL
I.	DEPOSITS	(1)	580,951,836	317,478,147	898,429,983	604,971,435	273,463,290	878,434,725
II.	FUNDS BORROWED	(3)	16,220,204	259,852,663	276,072,867	13,491,062	172,903,637	186,394,699
III.	MONEY MARKETS BORROWINGS	(4)	114,070,804	34,223,471	148,294,275	101,297,673	48,467,653	149,765,326
IV.	SECURITIES ISSUED (Net)	(5)	26,002,398	111,480,002	137,482,400	8,167,480	64,445,776	72,613,256
4.1	Bills		24,174,251	1,037,670	25,211,921	6,459,663	18,425,962	24,885,625
4.2	Asset Backed Securities		1,828,147	-	1,828,147	1,707,817	-	1,707,817
4.3	Bonds		-	110,442,332	110,442,332	-	46,019,814	46,019,814
V.	FUNDS		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1	Borrowers' Funds		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.2	Other		-	-	-	-	-	-
VI.	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT or LOSS		-	-	-	-	-	-
VII.	DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	(2)	5,630,884	4,646,974	10,277,858	6,604,530	4,729,488	11,334,018
7.1	Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (Net)		4,842,247	3,885,534	8,727,781	4,611,548	3,671,515	8,283,063
7.2	Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		788,637	761,440	1,550,077	1,992,982	1,057,973	3,050,955
VIII.	FACTORING LIABILITIES		-	-	-	-	-	-
IX.	LEASE LIABILITIES (Net)	(7)	2,379,633	-	2,379,633	1,736,455	131	1,736,586
X.	PROVISIONS	(8)	16,559,571	4,915,486	21,475,057	14,528,719	2,754,014	17,282,733
10.1	Restructuring Provisions		-	-	-	-	-	-
10.2	Reserve for Employee Benefits		4,435,767	44,565	4,480,332	4,215,161	38,387	4,253,548
10.3	Insurance Technical Provisions (Net)		4,675,338	4,656,190	9,331,528	3,273,050	2,616,807	5,889,857
10.4	Other Provisions		7,448,466	214,731	7,663,197	7,040,508	98,820	7,139,328
XI.	CURRENT TAX LIABILITY	(9)	3,784,526	-	3,784,526	3,915,992	-	3,915,992
XII.	DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY		116,369	-	116,369	38,236	-	38,236
XIII.	LIABILITIES FOR ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND ASSETS OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (Net)	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.1	Held for Sale		-	-	-	-	-	-
13.2	Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
XIV.	SUBORDINATED DEBT INSTRUMENTS	(11)	-	35,364,731	35,364,731	-	32,298,839	32,298,839
14.1	Subordinated Loans		-	22,409,880	22,409,880	-	21,568,852	21,568,852
14.2	Other Debt Instruments		-	12,954,851	12,954,851	-	10,729,987	10,729,987
XV.	OTHER LIABILITIES		95,315,217	22,041,046	117,356,263	72,159,559	10,087,912	82,247,471
XVI.	SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		152,511,877	1,039,229	153,551,106	118,369,164	661,482	119,030,646
16.1	Paid-in Capital	(12)	3,350,000	-	3,350,000	3,350,000	-	3,350,000
16.2	Capital Reserves		714	-	714	714	-	714
16.2.1	Share Premium		714	-	714	714	-	714
16.2.2	Share Cancellation Profits	(13)	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.2.3	Other Capital Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.3	Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not Reclassified to Profit or Loss		10,591,476	-	10,591,476	10,598,225	-	10,598,225
16.4	Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items Reclassified to Profit or Loss		(2,985,983)	1,039,229	(1,946,754)	(3,160,475)	661,482	(2,498,993)
16.5	Profit Reserves		107,550,631	-	107,550,631	71,376,333	-	71,376,333
16.5.1	Legal Reserves		1,015,487	-	1,015,487	836,127	-	836,127
16.5.2	Status Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.5.3	Extraordinary Reserves		106,535,144	-	106,535,144	70,540,206	-	70,540,206
16.5.4	Other Profit Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.6	Profit/Loss		33,967,042	-	33,967,042	36,174,298	-	36,174,298
16.6.1	Prior Periods' Profit/Loss		-	-	-	-	-	-
16.6.2	Current Period's Net Profit/Loss		33,967,042	-	33,967,042	36,174,298	-	36,174,298
16.7	Minority Interest		37,997	-	37,997	30,069	-	30,069
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			1,013,543,319	791,041,749	1,804,585,068	945,280,305	609,812,222	1,555,092,527

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

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025

(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

II. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

	Section 5 Part III	Current Period 30.09.2025			Prior Period 31.12.2024		
		TL	FC	TOTAL	TL	FC	TOTAL
		OFF-BALANCE SHEET CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS					
A. (I+II+III)		1,906,949,541	1,608,006,244	3,514,955,785	1,374,176,112	1,089,593,429	2,463,769,541
I. GUARANTEES	(1), (2), (3), (4)	105,614,632	107,024,182	212,638,814	68,860,694	72,997,791	141,858,485
1.1. Letters of guarantee		94,674,396	67,218,037	161,892,433	62,169,376	45,739,458	107,908,834
1.1.1. Guarantees subject to State Tender Law		1,742,797	493,347	2,236,144	1,188,060	360,738	1,548,798
1.1.2. Guarantees given for foreign trade operations		45,064,344	66,724,690	111,789,034	27,853,300	45,378,720	73,232,020
1.1.3. Other letters of guarantee		47,867,255	-	47,867,255	33,128,016	-	33,128,016
1.2. Bank loans		10,883,805	22,539,783	33,423,588	6,659,144	11,921,949	18,581,093
1.2.1. Import letter of acceptance		10,883,805	22,539,783	33,423,588	6,659,144	11,921,949	18,581,093
1.2.2. Other bank acceptances		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3. Letters of credit		56,431	17,266,362	17,322,793	32,174	15,336,384	15,368,558
1.3.1. Documentary letters of credit		56,431	13,272,817	13,329,248	32,174	12,065,515	12,097,689
1.3.2. Other letters of credit		-	3,993,545	3,993,545	-	3,270,869	3,270,869
1.4. Prefinancing given as guarantee		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5. Endorsements		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5.1. Endorsements to the Central Bank of Türkiye		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5.2. Other endorsements		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6. Securities issue purchase guarantees		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.7. Factoring guarantees		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.8. Other guarantees		-	-	-	-	-	-
1.9. Other collaterals		-	-	-	-	-	-
II. COMMITMENTS		1,378,285,903	99,121,361	1,477,407,264	1,015,194,147	58,887,412	1,074,081,559
2.1. Irrevocable commitments	(1)	1,282,154,053	88,529,463	1,370,683,516	905,586,551	49,048,177	954,634,728
2.1.1. Forward asset purchase and sales commitments		39,787,937	72,247,719	112,035,656	15,532,200	42,268,303	57,800,503
2.1.2. Forward deposit purchase and sales commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.3. Share capital commitment to associates and subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.4. Loan granting commitments		257,068,185	4,151	257,072,336	170,600,580	3,528	170,604,108
2.1.5. Securities underwriting commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.6. Commitments for reserve deposit requirements		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.7. Payment commitment for checks		13,480,133	-	13,480,133	9,978,545	-	9,978,545
2.1.8. Tax and fund liabilities from export commitments		932,764	-	932,764	638,126	-	638,126
2.1.9. Commitments for credit card expenditure limits		959,004,293	-	959,004,293	701,154,935	-	701,154,935
2.1.10. Commitments for promotions related with credit cards and banking activities		281,244	-	281,244	266,571	-	266,571
2.1.11. Receivables from short sale commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.12. Payables for short sale commitments		-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.13. Other irrevocable commitments		11,599,497	16,277,593	27,877,090	7,415,594	6,776,346	14,191,940
2.2. Revocable commitments		96,131,850	10,591,898	106,723,748	109,607,596	9,839,235	119,446,831
2.2.1. Revocable loan granting commitments		94,938,443	-	94,938,443	108,531,569	5,117,588	113,649,157
2.2.2. Other revocable commitments		1,193,407	10,591,898	11,785,305	1,076,027	4,721,647	5,797,674
III. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	(5), (6)	423,049,006	1,401,860,701	1,824,909,707	290,121,271	957,708,226	1,247,829,497
3.1. Derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes		86,391,601	295,900,752	382,292,353	66,760,432	249,215,870	315,976,302
3.1.1. Fair value hedge		22,736,289	87,849,840	110,586,129	15,312,045	69,175,034	84,487,079
3.1.2. Cash flow hedge		63,655,312	208,050,912	271,706,224	51,448,387	180,040,836	231,489,223
3.1.3. Hedge of net investment in foreign operations		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2. Held for trading transactions		336,657,405	1,105,959,949	1,442,617,354	223,360,839	708,492,356	931,853,195
3.2.1. Forward foreign currency buy/sell transactions		85,465,942	120,340,519	205,806,461	33,959,665	42,851,520	76,811,185
3.2.1.1. Forward foreign currency transactions-buy		30,193,177	69,448,267	99,641,444	4,654,510	31,345,839	36,000,349
3.2.1.2. Forward foreign currency transactions-sell		55,272,765	50,892,252	106,165,017	29,305,155	11,505,681	40,810,836
3.2.2. Swap transactions related to foreign currency and interest rates		206,591,207	886,961,113	1,093,552,320	168,670,230	609,516,109	778,186,339
3.2.2.1. Foreign currency swap-buy		5,564,555	313,200,244	318,764,799	496,690	192,061,484	192,558,174
3.2.2.2. Foreign currency swap-sell		50,019,454	269,277,637	319,297,091	38,405,742	160,167,909	198,573,651
3.2.2.3. Interest rate swaps-buy		75,503,599	152,241,616	227,745,215	64,883,899	128,643,358	193,527,257
3.2.2.4. Interest rate swaps-sell		75,503,599	152,241,616	227,745,215	64,883,899	128,643,358	193,527,257
3.2.3. Foreign currency, interest rate and securities options		31,098,626	85,858,782	116,957,408	20,388,544	55,846,295	76,234,839
3.2.3.1. Foreign currency options-buy		11,117,087	46,946,741	58,063,828	4,386,608	32,716,538	37,103,146
3.2.3.2. Foreign currency options-sell		19,981,539	38,912,041	58,893,580	16,001,936	23,129,757	39,131,693
3.2.3.3. Interest rate options-buy		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.4. Interest rate options-sell		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.5. Securities options-buy		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.3.6. Securities options-sell		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.4. Foreign currency futures		13,501,630	12,799,535	26,301,165	342,400	278,432	620,832
3.2.4.1. Foreign currency futures-buy		-	12,799,535	12,799,535	278,663	53,802	332,465
3.2.4.2. Foreign currency futures-sell		13,501,630	-	13,501,630	63,737	224,630	288,367
3.2.5. Interest rate futures		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.5.1. Interest rate futures-buy		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.5.2. Interest rate futures-sell		-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2.6. Other		-	-	-	-	-	-
B. CUSTODY AND PLEDGED ITEMS (IV+V+VI)		7,444,749,726	2,283,324,952	9,728,074,678	5,381,729,952	1,573,132,054	6,954,862,006
IV. ITEMS HELD IN CUSTODY		2,112,641,753	317,498,301	2,430,140,054	1,506,182,911	179,463,974	1,685,646,885
4.1. Customer Fund and Portfolio Assets		207,491,592	233,062,130	440,553,722	138,061,161	123,741,202	261,802,363
4.2. Investment securities held in custody		1,451,983,908	51,350,433	1,503,334,341	1,045,553,753	31,289,577	1,076,843,330
4.3. Checks received for collection		84,363,309	6,640,484	91,003,793	56,757,474	4,486,208	61,243,682
4.4. Commercial notes received for collection		8,254,268	3,147,071	11,401,339	8,400,994	3,168,618	11,569,612
4.5. Other assets received for collection		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.6. Assets received for public offering		-	-	-	-	-	-
4.7. Other items under custody		360,548,676	23,298,183	383,846,859	257,409,529	16,778,369	274,187,898
4.8. Custodians		-	-	-	-	-	-
V. PLEDGED ITEMS		2,993,060,992	1,071,029,776	4,064,090,768	2,199,855,869	730,804,542	2,930,660,411
5.1. Marketable securities		48,148,691	79,680,808	127,829,499	11,029,178	35,956,788	46,985,966
5.2. Guarantee notes		1,787,246	876,466	2,663,712	1,942,813	575,537	2,518,350
5.3. Commodity		1,861,571	-	1,861,571	1,878,689	-	1,878,689
5.4. Warranty		-	-	-	-	-	-
5.5. Properties		722,167,633	501,460,332	1,223,627,965	553,311,156	330,679,284	883,990,440
5.6. Other pledged items		2,219,095,851	489,012,170	2,708,108,021	1,631,694,033	363,592,933	1,995,286,966
5.7. Pledged items-depository		-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. ACCEPTED INDEPENDENT GUARANTEES AND WARRANTIES		2,339,046,981	894,796,875	3,233,843,856	1,675,691,172	662,863,538	2,338,554,710
TOTAL OFF-BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS (A+B)		9,351,699,267	3,891,331,196	13,243,030,463	6,755,906,064	2,662,725,483	9,418,631,547

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

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025

(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

III. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

		Section 5	Current	Current	Prior Period	Prior Period 3
		Part IV	Period	3 Months	01.01 -	Months
INCOME AND EXPENSE ITEMS			01.01 -	30.09.2025	01.01 -	01.07 -
			30.09.2025	30.09.2025	30.09.2024	30.09.2024
I.	INTEREST INCOME	(1)	330,981,561	116,844,789	221,738,995	87,846,044
1.1	Interest income on loans		216,072,191	74,603,906	149,995,897	57,836,745
1.2	Interest income on reserve deposits		28,288,568	9,278,643	11,497,590	6,315,051
1.3	Interest income on banks		12,404,647	5,597,914	2,923,569	1,483,277
1.4	Interest income on money market transactions		669,585	311,097	914,924	130,781
1.5	Interest income on securities portfolio		58,852,505	21,900,509	45,265,230	18,112,837
1.5.1	Financial assets measured at FVTPL		1,947,486	575,151	1,182,366	651,522
1.5.2	Financial assets measured at FVOCI		37,361,737	14,328,631	23,523,946	9,437,274
1.5.3	Financial assets measured at amortized cost		19,543,282	6,996,727	20,558,918	8,024,041
1.6	Financial lease income		4,867,230	1,709,606	3,877,407	1,376,226
1.7	Other interest income		9,826,835	3,443,114	7,264,378	2,591,127
II.	INTEREST EXPENSE (-)	(2)	250,669,095	86,151,059	168,154,217	68,674,243
2.1	Interest on deposits		184,923,599	61,726,712	135,767,379	54,922,031
2.2	Interest on funds borrowed		16,799,041	6,030,696	13,324,091	4,793,821
2.3	Interest on money market transactions		37,240,414	13,835,510	11,341,067	6,302,268
2.4	Interest on securities issued		10,828,905	4,238,396	6,514,389	2,493,115
2.5	Interests on leases		519,293	212,713	231,948	87,624
2.6	Other interest expenses		357,843	107,032	975,343	75,384
III.	NET INTEREST INCOME/EXPENSE (I - II)		80,312,466	30,693,730	53,584,778	19,171,801
IV.	NET FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME/EXPENSES		58,464,075	21,487,655	37,670,811	14,643,668
4.1	Fees and commissions received		78,289,236	28,807,646	49,756,835	19,397,785
4.1.1	Non-cash loans		1,318,971	476,874	990,522	359,797
4.1.2	Others		76,970,265	28,330,772	48,766,313	19,037,988
4.2	Fees and commissions paid (-)		19,825,161	7,319,991	12,086,024	4,754,117
4.2.1	Non-cash loans		11,882	5,112	16,453	4,586
4.2.2	Others		19,813,279	7,314,879	12,069,571	4,749,531
V.	DIVIDEND INCOME	(3)	22,347	1,701	22,197	3,160
VI.	TRADING INCOME / LOSSES (Net)	(4)	(20,897,529)	(9,077,160)	(21,556,597)	(5,995,248)
6.1	Trading income/losses on securities		4,933,310	1,913,933	1,478,481	448,022
6.2	Income/losses from derivative transactions		(18,179,669)	(9,681,205)	(31,895,245)	(7,231,895)
6.3	Foreign exchange income/losses		(7,651,170)	(1,309,888)	8,860,167	788,625
VII.	OTHER OPERATING INCOME	(5)	1,686,862	368,247	986,163	751,985
VIII.	TOTAL OPERATING GROSS PROFIT (III+IV+V+VI+VII)		119,588,221	43,474,173	70,707,352	28,575,366
IX.	EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (-)	(6)	26,012,982	9,269,296	11,200,924	4,879,515
X.	OTHER PROVISION LOSSES (-)	(6)	3,626,419	1,858,980	(2,315,285)	15,840
XI.	PERSONNEL EXPENSES (-)		19,910,327	6,969,374	13,859,520	5,045,768
XII.	OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (-)	(7)	22,052,508	7,865,236	13,611,508	5,186,262
XIII.	NET OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS (VIII-IX-X-XI-XII)		47,985,985	17,511,287	34,350,685	13,447,981
XIV.	EXCESS AMOUNT RECORDED AS INCOME AFTER MERGER		-	-	-	-
XV.	INCOME/LOSS FROM INVESTMENTS UNDER EQUITY ACCOUNTING		-	-	-	-
XVI.	INCOME/LOSS ON NET MONETARY POSITION		-	-	-	-
XVII.	OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAXES (XII+...+XV)	(8)	47,985,985	17,511,287	34,350,685	13,447,981
XVIII.	PROVISION FOR TAXES OF CONTINUED OPERATIONS (±)	(9)	14,011,015	5,463,624	7,115,128	3,670,998
18.1	Current tax charge		10,337,631	2,040,049	4,223,571	(1,730,778)
18.2	Deferred tax charge (+)		4,151,488	3,595,098	4,343,105	3,031,198
18.3	Deferred tax credit (-)		(478,104)	(171,523)	(1,451,548)	2,370,578
XIX.	NET OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS AFTER TAXES (XVII±XVIII)	(10)	33,974,970	12,047,663	27,235,557	9,776,983
XX.	INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS		-	-	-	-
20.1	Income from assets held for sale		-	-	-	-
20.2	Income from sale of associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures		-	-	-	-
20.3	Others		-	-	-	-
XXI.	EXPENSES FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (-)		-	-	-	-
21.1	Expenses on assets held for sale		-	-	-	-
21.2	Expenses on sale of associates, subsidiaries and joint ventures		-	-	-	-
21.3	Others		-	-	-	-
XXII.	PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAXES ON DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (XX+XXI)		-	-	-	-
XXIII.	PROVISION FOR TAXES OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (±)		-	-	-	-
23.1	Current tax charge		-	-	-	-
23.2	Deferred tax charge (+)		-	-	-	-
23.3	Deferred tax credit (-)		-	-	-	-
XXIV.	NET PROFIT/LOSS AFTER TAXES ON DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (XXII±XXIII)		-	-	-	-
XXV.	NET PROFIT/LOSS (XIX+XXIV)	(11)	33,974,970	12,047,663	27,235,557	9,776,983
25.1	Group's profit/loss		33,967,042	12,044,890	27,231,142	9,774,913
25.2	Minority interest		7,928	2,773	4,415	2,070
	Earnings per share		1.0139	0.3595	0.8129	0.2918

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

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025

(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

IV. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Current Period 01.01 – 30.09.2025	Prior Period 01.01 – 30.09.2024
I. CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT/LOSS	33,974,970	27,235,557
II. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	545,490	(1,053,268)
2.1 Other Income/Expense Items Not Reclassified to Profit or Loss	(6,749)	(22,115)
2.1.1 Revaluation Surplus on Tangible Assets	-	-
2.1.2 Revaluation Surplus on Intangible Assets	-	-
2.1.3 Defined Benefit Plans' Actuarial Income/Expense	(9,641)	(31,614)
2.1.4 Other Income/Expense Items not Reclassified to Profit or Loss	-	15
2.1.5 Tax Related Other Comprehensive Income Items Not Reclassified Through Profit or Loss	2,892	9,484
2.2 Other Income/Expense Items Reclassified to Profit or Loss	552,239	(1,031,153)
2.2.1 Foreign Currency Translation Differences	-	-
2.2.2 Income/Expense from Valuation and/or Reclassification of Financial Assets Measured at FVOCI	1,252,714	(2,308,899)
2.2.3 Income/Expense from Cash Flow Hedges	(480,231)	837,020
2.2.4 Income/Expense on Hedges of Net Investments in Foreign Operations	-	-
2.2.5 Other Income/Expense Items Reclassified to Profit or Loss	-	-
2.2.6 Tax Related Other Comprehensive Income Items Reclassified Through Profit or Loss	(220,244)	440,726
III. TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (I+II)	34,520,460	26,182,289

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

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025

(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

V. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	Section 5 Part V	Paid-in Capital	Share Premium	Share Cancellation Profits	Other Capital Reserves	Revaluation surplus on tangible and intangible assets	Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not Reclassified to Profit or Loss		Translation Differences	Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items Reclassified to Profit or Loss		Profit Reserves	Prior Periods' Profit/Loss	Current Period's Net Profit/Loss	Shareholders' Equity Before Minority Interest	Minority Interest	Total Shareholders' Equity
							Defined Benefit Plans' Actuarial Income/Loss	Other (*)		Income/Expenses from Valuation and/or Reclassification of Financial Assets Measured at FVOCI	Other (**)						
Prior Period - 01.01 – 30.09.2024																	
I. Balances at Beginning of Period		3,350,000	714	-	-	7,914,871	(586,529)	1,602	-	(1,493,790)	1,054,494	38,203,368	33,172,965	-	81,617,695	16,785	81,634,480
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)		3,350,000	714	-	-	7,914,871	(586,529)	1,602	-	(1,493,790)	1,054,494	38,203,368	33,172,965	-	81,617,695	16,785	81,634,480
IV. Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	(22,130)	15	-	(1,614,046)	582,893	-	-	27,231,142	26,177,874	4,415	26,182,289
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		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI. Profit Distribution		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,172,965	(33,172,965)	-	-	-	-
11.1 Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.2 Transfers to Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,172,965	(33,172,965)	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances at end of the period (III+IV+.....+X+XI)		3,350,000	-714	-	-	7,914,871	(608,659)	1,617	-	(3,107,836)	1,637,387	71,376,333	-	27,231,142	107,795,569	21,200	107,816,769

CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	Section 5 Part V	Paid-in Capital	Share Premium	Share Cancellation Profits	Other Capital Reserves	Revaluation surplus on tangible and intangible assets	Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items not Reclassified to Profit or Loss		Translation Differences	Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items Reclassified to Profit or Loss		Profit Reserves	Prior Periods' Profit/Loss	Current Period's Net Profit/Loss	Shareholders' Equity Before Minority Interest	Minority Interest	Total Shareholders' Equity
							Defined Benefit Plans' Actuarial Income/Loss	Other (*)		Income/Expenses from Valuation and/or Reclassification of Financial Assets Measured at FVOCI	Other (**)						
Current Period- 01.01 – 30.09.2025																	
I. Balances at Beginning of Period		3,350,000	714	-	-	11,300,460	(703,852)	1,617	-	(4,224,770)	1,725,777	71,376,333	36,174,298	-	119,000,577	30,069	119,030,646
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)		3,350,000	714	-	-	11,300,460	(703,852)	1,617	-	(4,224,770)	1,725,777	71,376,333	36,174,298	-	119,000,577	30,069	119,030,646
IV. Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	-	-	(6,749)	-	-	888,400	(336,161)	-	-	33,967,042	34,512,532	7,928	34,520,460
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		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI. Profit Distribution		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,174,298	(36,174,298)	-	-	-	-
11.1 Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.2 Transfers to Reserves		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,174,298	(36,174,298)	-	-	-	-
11.3 Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances at end of the period (III+IV+.....+X+XI)		3,350,000	714	-	-	11,300,460	(710,601)	1,617	-	(3,336,370)	1,389,616	107,550,631	-	33,967,042	153,513,109	37,997	153,551,106

(*) Accumulated amounts of share of investments accounted for by the equity method that cannot be classified as profit/loss from other comprehensive income with other comprehensive income items not reclassified to other profit or loss.

(**) Accumulated amount of cash flow hedge income/losses, equity attributable to equity holders of the Group for profit or loss from other comprehensive income and other comprehensive income items reclassified to other profit or loss.

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

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025

(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

VI. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Current Period 01.01 - 30.09.2025	Prior Period 01.01 - 30.09.2024
A. CASH FLOWS FROM / (TO) BANKING OPERATIONS		
1.1 Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities	32,627,705	33,242,981
1.1.1 Interest received	303,386,301	192,882,889
1.1.2 Interest paid	(241,851,214)	(164,856,308)
1.1.3 Dividend received	22,347	22,197
1.1.4 Fees and commissions received	78,389,147	49,823,969
1.1.5 Other income	369,463	986,111
1.1.6 Collections from previously written off loans	10,392,855	4,892,692
1.1.7 Payments to personnel and service suppliers	(19,437,367)	(13,349,081)
1.1.8 Taxes paid	(13,723,912)	(11,695,209)
1.1.9 Others	(84,919,915)	(25,464,279)
1.2 Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(92,246,705)	10,297,067
1.2.1 Net (increase) decrease in financial assets measured at fair value through profit/loss	2,256,007	(5,833,271)
1.2.2 Net (increase) decrease in due from banks	(19,812,449)	(45,332,295)
1.2.3 Net (increase) decrease in loans	(87,451,575)	(185,078,854)
1.2.4 Net (increase) decrease in other assets	(24,682,560)	(22,789,775)
1.2.5 Net increase (decrease) in bank deposits	(15,550,080)	16,008,055
1.2.6 Net increase (decrease) in other deposits	(3,262,617)	131,711,035
1.2.7 Net increase (decrease) in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
1.2.8 Net increase (decrease) in funds borrowed	8,811,701	3,746,585
1.2.9 Net increase (decrease) in matured payables	-	-
1.2.10 Net increase (decrease) in other liabilities	47,444,868	117,865,587
I. Net cash provided from banking operations	(59,619,000)	43,540,048
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
II. Net cash provided from / (used in) investing activities	20,146,358	(48,376,537)
2.1 Cash paid for purchase of entities under common control, associates and subsidiaries	-	-
2.2 Cash obtained from sale of entities under common control, associates and subsidiaries	-	-
2.3 Fixed assets purchases	(5,250,605)	(5,299,079)
2.4 Fixed assets sales	224,949	266,778
2.5 Cash paid for purchase of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(132,986,104)	(134,312,629)
2.6 Cash obtained from sale of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	137,645,359	84,126,690
2.7 Cash paid for purchase of Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	(26,459,983)	(13,259,579)
2.8 Cash obtained from sale of Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	46,972,742	20,101,282
2.9 Other	-	-
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
III. Net cash provided from / (used in) financing activities	97,822,385	21,387,543
3.1 Cash obtained from funds borrowed and securities issued	241,130,157	129,163,028
3.2 Cash used for repayment of funds borrowed and securities issued	(142,059,443)	(107,539,433)
3.3 Issued equity instruments	-	-
3.4 Dividends paid	-	-
3.5 Payments for finance leases	(1,248,329)	(236,052)
3.6 Other	-	-
IV. Effect of foreign currency translation differences on cash and cash equivalents	1,621,360	1,553,640
V. Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (I+II+III+IV)	59,971,103	18,104,694
VI. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	163,342,431	119,377,778
VII. Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period (V+VI)	223,313,534	137,482,472

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

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025**

(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

**SECTION THREE
ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

I. Basis of Presentation

1. Preparation of the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying footnotes in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards and Regulation on Principles Related to Banks' Accounting Applications and Maintaining the Documents

The Group prepares the financial statements within the scope of the "Regulation on Accounting Applications for Banks and Safeguarding of Documents" related with Banking Law published in the Official Gazette no. 26333 dated November 1, 2006 and in accordance with the regulations, communiqués, interpretations and legislations related to accounting and financial reporting principles published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA") and in case where a specific regulation is not made by BRSA and Turkish Accounting Standards 34 ("TAS 34") Interim Financial Reporting Standard and Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority for the format and detail of the publicly announced financial statements. This report has been prepared in accordance with the 'Communiqué on the Financial Statements to be Publicly Disclosed by Banks and the Explanations and Notes Related Thereto' and the 'Communiqué on Public Disclosures Regarding Risk Management by Banks', both published in the Official Gazette dated June 28, 2012 and numbered 28337, along with their subsequent amendments and supplements.

Financial statements and the related disclosures and footnotes have been presented in thousands of Turkish Lira unless otherwise specified. The amounts expressed in foreign currency is indicated by the full amount.

2. Accounting policies and valuation principles used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The accounting policies and valuation principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are determined and applied, in accordance with the regulations, communiqués, interpretations and legislations related to accounting and financial reporting principles published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA"), and are consistent with the accounting policies applied in the annual financial statements prepared for the year ended December 31, 2024. The accounting policies and valuation principles related with current period are explained in Notes II to XXVIII below.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, properties under the tangible assets and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements in accordance with TFRS, the Parent Bank's management is required to make assumptions and estimations about the assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and contingent matters as of the balance sheet date. These assumptions and estimations are reviewed regularly, necessary corrections are made and the details of the effects of these adjustments are reflected in the profit or loss statement as explained in the related footnotes.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025**

(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

I. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

2 Accounting policies and valuation principles used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

2.1 Other

In accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for High Inflation Economies ("TAS 29"), the economies experiencing high inflation are addressed, specifying the threshold value to be used in determining whether high inflation exists in an economy, and providing guidance on how the financial statements of entities whose functional currency is the currency of a high inflation economy should be adjusted for inflation. In the announcement issued by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority dated November 23, 2023, regarding the Inflation Adjustment of Financial Statements of Companies Subject to Independent Audits, authorized institutions or organizations responsible for regulation and supervision in their respective fields were granted the discretion to establish different transition dates for the implementation of inflation accounting. In this context, with the decision of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency ("BRSA") dated January 11, 2024, and numbered 10825, the transition date for banks, financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing, and asset management companies to adopt TAS 29 has been set as January 1, 2025. Moreover, in the BRSA decision dated December 5, 2024, and numbered 11021, it was decided that inflation accounting would not be applied by banks, financial leasing, factoring, financing, savings financing, and asset management companies in 2025, and no inflation adjustment has been made in the consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2025, in accordance with TAS 29.

The TFRS 17 Insurance Contracts Standard was published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority in the Official Gazette dated February 16, 2019, and numbered 30688, and with this announcement, the mandatory effective date of the standard was postponed to accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Based on POA's letter dated February 15, 2024, and numbered 22667, the effective date of TFRS 17 has been further postponed to January 1, 2025. With the recent announcement made by POA, the mandatory effective date of the standard has been postponed to accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. This standard replaces TFRS 4, which currently allows for a wide range of applications. Accordingly, the Parent Bank has not applied the related standard in the consolidated financial statements for its subsidiary QNB Sigorta.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025**

(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

II. Strategy for the Use of Financial Instruments and the Foreign Currency Transactions

1. Strategy for the use of financial instruments

The major funding sources of the Parent Bank are customer deposits, bond issues and funds borrowed from international markets. The customer deposits bear a fixed interest rate and have an average maturity of up to 3 months in line with the sector. Domestic bond issues are realized within the maturity of 6 months and foreign bond issues are based on long maturities with fixed interests. Funds borrowed from abroad mostly bear floating rates and are reprised at an average period of 3-6 months. The Parent Bank diverts its placements to assets with high return and sufficient collaterals. The Parent Bank manages the liquidity structure to meet its liabilities when due by diversifying the funding sources and keeping sufficient cash and cash equivalents. The maturity of fund sources and maturity and yield of placements are considered to the extent possible within the current market conditions and a higher return on long-term placements is aimed.

Besides customer deposits, the Parent Bank funds its long term fixed interest rate TL loan portfolio with long term (up to 10 years) floating interest rate foreign currency funds obtained from international markets. The Parent Bank converts the foreign currency liquidity obtained from the international markets to TL liquidity using long term swap transactions (fixed TL interest rate and floating FX interest rate). Thus, the Parent Bank generates TL denominated resources for funding long term loans with fixed interest rates.

The Parent Bank has determined securities portfolio limits based on the market risk limitations for money, capital and commodity markets. Products included in the securities portfolio are subject to position and risk limits. Position limits restrict the maximum nominal position based on the product. Risk limits are expressed in terms of "Value at Risk (VAR)" by taking risk tolerance as a cap. The maximum VAR amounts are determined by interest and currency risk factors, which affect the securities portfolio that is subject to market risk, as well as determining the risk tolerance based on the total value at risk. The above mentioned limits are revised annually.

The strategies for hedging exchange rate risk resulting from the Group's foreign currency debt securities which are categorized as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income explained in foreign currency risk section and the applications regarding the cash flow hedging of interest rate cash flow risk resulting from deposits are explained in the Interest Rate Risk section in detail.

2. Foreign currency transactions

2.1. Foreign currency exchange rates used in converting transactions denominated in foreign currencies and presentation of them in the financial statements

The Group accounts for the transactions denominated in foreign currencies in accordance with The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates ("TAS 21"). Foreign exchange income and losses arising from transactions that are completed, as of September 30, 2025 are translated to TL by using historical foreign currency exchange rates. Balances of the foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities except for non-monetary items are converted into TL by using foreign currency exchange rates of the Parent Bank for the period end and the resulting exchange differences are recorded as foreign exchange income and losses. Foreign currency nonmonetary items measured at fair value are converted with currency exchange rates at the time of fair value measurement.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025**

(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

II. Strategy for the Use of Financial Instruments and the Foreign Currency Transactions (Continued)

2. Foreign currency transactions (Continued)

2.2. Total foreign exchange rate differences that are included in net profit or loss for the period

The foreign currency position of the Parent Bank and the profit/loss from the foreign exchange transactions realized are included in the statement of profit or loss comprehensive foreign exchange income/losses and income/losses from derivative financial instruments in the statement of profit or loss comprehensive. While income/loss from spot foreign exchange transactions are included in the profit/loss item of foreign exchange income/loss on balance sheet, profit/loss from derivative transactions (forward, option etc.) for the purpose of hedging related transactions are included in income/loss statement of derivative transactions. Therefore, in order to determine the net profit/loss effects of foreign exchange transactions, two balances should be assessed together.

As of September 30, 2025, derivative financial transactions loss amounting to TL 18,179,669 (September 30, 2024 – TL 31,895,245 derivative financial transactions loss) and net foreign exchange loss amounting to TL 7,651,170 - (September 30, 2024 – TL 8,860,167 net foreign Exchange income), excluding net interest expense amounting to TL 32,892,100 (September 30, 2024 – TL 28,521,970 net interest expense) arising from derivative transactions, the net profit on foreign currency transactions is TL 7,061,261 (September 30, 2024 – TL 5,486,892 net profit on foreign currency transactions).

2.3. Foreign associates

None.

III. Information on Subsidiaries and Entities Under Common Control

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with TFRS 10 “Turkish Financial Reporting Standard in regards to Consolidated Financial Statements” and BRSA’s “Regulation on Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Banks” published on the Official Gazette No. 26340 and dated November 8, 2006.

The corporations included in consolidation and their places of incorporation, nature of activities and shareholding percentages are as follows:

	Consolidation Method	Place of Establishment	Subject of Operations	Effective Share of the Group (%)	
				September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
1. QNB Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş. (QNB Invest)	Full Consolidation	Türkiye	Securities Intermediary Services	100.00	100.00
2. QNB Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş. (QNB Portföy)	Full Consolidation	Türkiye	Portfolio Management	100.00	100.00
3. QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. (QNB Finansleasing)	Full Consolidation	Türkiye	Financial Leasing	99.40	99.40
4. QNB Faktoring A.Ş. (QNB Faktoring)	Full Consolidation	Türkiye	Factoring Services	100.00	100.00
5. QNB Varlık Kiralama Şirketi A.Ş.	Full Consolidation	Türkiye	Asset Lease	100.00	100.00
6. QNBeyond Ventures B.V.	Full Consolidation	Netherlands	Financial Holding	100.00	100.00
7. QNB Sağlık Hayat Sigorta ve Emeklilik A.Ş. (QNB Sigorta)	Full Consolidation	Türkiye	Private Pension and Insurance	100.00	100.00

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025**

(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

III. Information on Subsidiaries and Entities Under Common Control (Continued)

Subsidiaries maintain their books of accounts and prepare their financial statements in accordance with the regulations on accounting and reporting framework and accounting standards which are determined by the accounting standards promulgated by the Turkish Commercial Code, Financial Leasing Law and Turkish Capital Markets Board (“CMB”) regulations. Certain adjustments and reclassifications were made on the financial statements of the subsidiaries for the purpose of fair presentation in accordance with the prevailing regulations and accounting standards according to regulations, communiqués, interpretations and legislations related to accounting and financial reporting principles published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (“BRSA”), and in case where a specific regulation is not made by BRSA, in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards (“TAS”) and Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”) and related additions and interpretations published by Public Accounting and Auditing Oversight Authority (“POA”).

Differences between the accounting policies of subsidiaries and entities under common control and those of the Parent Bank are adjusted, if material. The financial statements of the subsidiaries and entities under common control are prepared as of September 30, 2025.

1. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are the entities controlled directly or indirectly by the Parent Bank.

Control is defined as the power over the investee, exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the Parent Bank’s returns.

Subsidiaries are consolidated using the full consolidation method based on the size of their asset, equity and result of operations. Financial statements of related subsidiaries are consolidated from the date when the control is transferred to the Group and are put out of consolidation’s scope as soon as control is removed. Accounting policies applied by subsidiaries that are included in consolidated financial statements are not different from the Parent Bank’s accounting policies.

According to full consolidation method, 100% of subsidiaries’ asset, liability, income, expense and off-balance sheet items are consolidated with the Parent Bank’s asset, liability, income, expense and off-balance sheet items. Book value of the Group’s investment in each subsidiary is netted off with Group’s equity shares. Unrealized income and losses and balances that arise due to transactions between subsidiaries within consolidation scope, have been net off. Non-controlling interests are shown separately from earnings per share on consolidated balance sheet and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2. Associates and entities under common control

The Parent Bank does not have any financial associates and entities under common control that are consolidated in the accompanying financial statements.

Equity method is a method of accounting whereby the book value of the investor’s share capital in the subsidiary or the entities under common control is either added to or subtracted in proportion with investor’s share from the change in the subsidiaries or entities under common control’s equity within the period. The method also foresees that profit will be deducted from the subsidiaries or entities under common control’s accordingly recalculated value.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025**

(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

IV. Explanations on Futures and Options Contracts and Derivative Products

The Group enters into forward currency purchase/sale agreements and swap transactions to reduce the foreign currency risk and interest rate risk and manage foreign currency liquidity risk. The Group also carries out currency and interest options and credit default swap and futures agreements.

Besides customer deposits, the Parent Bank funds its long term fixed interest rate TL loan portfolio with long term (up to 10 years) floating interest rate foreign currency funds obtained from international markets. The Parent Bank converts the foreign currency liquidity obtained from customer deposits and the international markets to TL liquidity with long term swap transactions (fixed TL interest rate and floating FC interest rate). Therefore, the Parent Bank not only funds its long term fixed interest rate loans with TL but also hedges itself against interest rate risk.

The Parent Bank's derivative instruments held for trading and derivative instruments hedging purpose are classified, measured and accounted in accordance with "IFRS 9" and Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"), respectively. Derivative instruments held for trading and derivative instruments hedging purpose are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at fair value. Also, the liabilities and receivables arising from the derivative transactions are recorded as off-balance sheet items at their contractual values.

The derivative transactions are accounted for at fair value subsequent to initial recognition and are presented in the "Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss", "Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss" or "Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income" and "Derivative Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income" items of the balance sheet depending on the resulting positive or negative amounts of the computed value. These amounts of derivative transactions presented on the balance sheet, represent the fair value differences based on the valuation.

Fair values of foreign currency purchase and sales contracts, currency and interest rate swap transactions are calculated by using internal pricing models based on market data.

Fair values of option contracts are calculated with option pricing models.

Futures transactions are accounted for at settlement as of the balance sheet date.

The Parent 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 Parent Bank's credit derivatives portfolio included in the off-balance sheet accounts composes of 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.

Upon valuation of derivative instruments that are not subject to hedge accounting, differences in fair value, except for currency revaluation differences, are recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on Income/Losses from Derivative transactions. These foreign currency valuation differences are accounted for under "Foreign Exchange Income/Losses" account.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

IV. Explanations on Futures and Options Contracts and Derivative Products (Continued)

In cash flow hedge accounting

The Parent Bank applies cash flow hedge accounting using interest swap transactions to hedge its TL and FC customer deposits with short term cyclical basis and subordinated loans and loans with floating rate financial receivables which have floating interest payment. The Parent Bank implements effectiveness tests at the balance sheet dates for hedge accounting; the effective parts are accounted as defined in TAS 39, in financial statements under equity "Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items Reclassified to Profit or Loss" whereas the amount concerning ineffective parts is associated with the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

QNB Finansal Kiralama AŞ., the subsidiary of the Parent Bank, applies cash flow hedge accounting through interest rate swaps to hedge itself against changes floating rate foreign currency borrowings and floating rates TL securities.

In cash flow hedge accounting, when the hedging instrument expires, is executed or sold and when the hedge relationship becomes ineffective or is discontinued as a result of the hedge relationship being revoked; the hedging income and losses that were previously recognized under equity are transferred to profit or loss when the cash flows of the hedged item are realized

In fair value hedge accounting

The Parent Bank applies fair value hedge accounting within the framework of TAS 39 using swaps to hedge a portion of its long term, fixed rate mortgage and project finance loans against possible fair value change due to market interest rate fluctuations.

The Parent Bank applies fair value hedge accounting using interest rate swaps to hedge long term, fixed rate, foreign currency Eurobonds in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive portfolio against interest rate fluctuations.

The Parent Bank applies fair value hedge accounting to hedge itself against the changes in the interest rates related to long term TL government bonds with fixed coupon payment in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income portfolio using swap transactions as hedging instruments.

The Parent Bank applies fair value hedge accounting to hedge itself against the changes in the interest rates related to the fixed interest foreign currency bonds issued using interest rate swap transactions as hedging instruments.

QNB Finansal Kiralama AŞ., the subsidiary of the Parent bank, applies fair value hedge accounting through interest rate swaps to hedge itself against changes in interest rates related to fixed rate TL securities issued. Not available as of the balance sheet date.

QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş., the subsidiary of the Parent bank, applies fair value hedge accounting through interest rate swaps to hedge itself against changes in interest rates related to TL borrowings.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

IV. Explanations on Futures and Options Contracts and Derivative Products (Continued)

QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş., the subsidiary of the Parent Bank applies hedge accounting by means of swaps for the purpose of hedging the changes in interest and exchange rates regarding securities issued, borrowings and financial leasing receivables.

The Parent Bank and its consolidated financial subsidiaries apply effectiveness tests for fair value hedge accounting at each balance sheet date.

Fair value hedge accounting effects are accounted under “Income/Losses from Derivative Transactions” in the statement of profit or loss.

QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş., the subsidiary, conducts cash flow hedge accounting transactions effectiveness tests on every balance sheet date, the active segments are as defined in TAS 39 accounted in line with under Equity, “Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items Reclassified to Profit or Loss.” in financial statements and the amount related to the inactive part is associated with statement of profit or loss.

When the hedging instrument expires, is executed or sold and when the hedge relationship becomes ineffective or is discontinued as a result of the hedge relationship being revoked, adjustments made to the carrying amount of the hedged item are transferred to profit and loss with straight line method for portfolio hedges or with effective interest rate method for micro hedges. In case the hedged item is derecognized, hedge accounting is discontinued and within context of fair value hedge accounting, adjustments made to the value of the hedged item are accounted in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

As of September 30, 2018, the Parent Bank terminated the hedge accounting for the fair value hedge of the fair value risk arising from the changes in the exchange rates for the real estates purchased in previous periods in foreign currency and the fair value of which is in foreign currency in the market and as of September 30, 2025, fair value exchange difference adjustment amounting to TL 1,066,296 (December 31, 2024 – TL 1,087,003) which is shown tangible assets in the balance sheet, is amortized over the economic life of the property subject to hedging.

V. Explanations on Interest Income and Expenses

Interest income is recorded according to the effective interest rate method (Rate equal to net present value of future cash flows of financial assets or liabilities) 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. When applying the effective interest rate method, an entity 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 recognized in profit or loss.

When applying the effective interest method, The Parent Bank amortized 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.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

V. Explanations on Interest Income and Expenses (Continued)

If the financial asset is impaired and classified as a non-performing receivable, the Parent Bank applies the effective interest rate on the amortized cost of the asset for subsequent reporting periods. Such interest income calculation is made on an individual contract basis for all financial assets subject to impairment calculation. It is used effective interest rate during calculation of loss given default rate in expected credit loss models and accordingly, the calculation of expected credit losses includes an interest amount. Therefore, a reclassification is made between the accounts of “Expected Credit Losses” and “Interest Income on Loans” for such calculated amount.

VI. Explanations on Fees and Commission Income and Expenses

Except for fees and commissions that are integral part of the effective interest rates of financial instruments measured at amortized costs, the fees and commissions 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.

VII. Explanations and Disclosures on Financial Instruments

Initial recognition 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 Parent Bank measures financial asset or financial liabilities at fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit/loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

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 Parent Bank measures financial asset or financial liabilities at fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit/loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

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.

As per TFRS 9, the Parent 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 order to assess whether the element provides consideration for only the passage of time, an entity applies judgement 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. The Parent Bank tested all financial assets within the scope of TFRS 9 whether their “contractual cash-flows solely represent payments of principal and interest” and assessed the asset classification within the business model.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VII. Explanations and Disclosures on Financial Instruments (Continued)

Assessment of business model

As per TFRS 9, the Parent 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 Parent Bank's business models are divided into three categories.

Business model aimed to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows

This is a model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows are managed to realize 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 amortized cost when the contractual terms of the financial asset meet the condition of giving rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Receivables from the Central Bank, banks, receivables from money markets, investments under financial assets measured at amortized cost, loans and other receivables are assessed within this business model.

Business model aimed to collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets

This is a model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets: The Parent 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 cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are assessed in this business model.

Other business models

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss when 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. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit/loss are assessed in this business model.

Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets are classified in three main categories as listed below in accordance with TFRS 9

- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit/loss
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and
- Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VII. Explanations and Disclosures on Financial Instruments (Continued)

Financial assets at the fair value through profit or loss:

Financial assets at fair value through profit/loss are financial assets other than the ones that are managed with business model that aims to hold to collect contractual cash flows or business model that aims to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of the assets; and if the contractual terms of the financial asset do not lead to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest at certain date; that are either acquired for generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in prices or are financial assets included in a portfolio aiming to short-term profit making. Financial assets at the fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and measured at their fair value after recognition. All income and losses arising from these valuations are reflected in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

In accordance with the Uniform Chart of Accounts (UCA) explanations, a positive difference between the acquisition cost and discounted value of a financial asset is recorded under 'Interest Income,' while a positive difference between the fair value and discounted value of the asset is recorded under the 'Capital Market Transactions Profits' account. Conversely, if the fair value is below the discounted value, the negative difference between the discounted value and fair value is recorded under the 'Capital Market Transactions Losses' account. In the event of premature disposal of a financial asset, resulting gains or losses are accounted for on the same principles.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

In addition to financial assets within a business model that aims to hold to collect contractual cash flows and aims to hold to sell, financial asset with contractual terms that lead to cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest at certain dates, they are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized by adding transaction cost to acquisition cost reflecting the fair value of the financial asset. After the recognition, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value. Interest income calculated with effective interest rate method arising from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and dividend income from equity securities are recorded to statement of profit or loss.

“Unrealized income and losses” arising from the difference between the amortized cost and the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are not reflected in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the period until the acquisition of the asset, sale of the asset, the disposal of the asset, and impairment of the asset and are accounted under the “Other comprehensive income/expense items reclassified to profit/loss” under shareholders’ equity. Equity securities, which are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, that have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair values can be reliably measured are carried at fair value. Equity securities that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair values cannot be reliably measured are carried at cost, less provision for impairment.

The Group has inflation indexed (CPI) government bonds in its financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and measured at amortized cost portfolios. CPI government bonds that are constant throughout their lives and their real principal amounts are preserved from inflation. These marketable securities are valued and accounted by using effective interest rate method by considering the real coupon rates and reference inflation index at the issue date together with the index calculated by considering the estimated inflation rate as disclosed by the Turkish Treasury. As disclosed in 'Inflation Indexed Bonds Manual' published by Turkish Treasury, reference index used for the real payments is determined based on the inflation rates of two months before. The estimated inflation rate used is updated during the year when necessary. At the end of the year, the actual inflation rate is used.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VII. Explanations and Disclosures on Financial Instruments (Continued)

Some portion of the Eurobond portfolio which has been recognized as financial assets at FV through OCI are designated as fair value hedged items, hedged against interest rate fluctuations, starting from March and April 2009, hedged against interest rate fluctuations. Those securities are disclosed under financial assets at FV through OCI in order to be in line with balance sheet presentation. The fair value differences of Eurobond and TL government bond hedged items are accounted for under "Trading Income/Loss on Securities" in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

In cases where fair value hedge operations cannot be effectively performed as described in TAS 39, fair value hedge accounting is ceased. After fair value accounting is ceased; value differences, previously reflected the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, are amortized through the equity until the maturity of related hedged securities. The fair value differences of related portfolio securities sold prior to maturity are immediately recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost:

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost. Financial assets measured at amortized cost are initially recognized at acquisition cost including the transaction costs which reflect the fair value of those instruments and subsequently recognized at amortized cost by using effective interest rate method. Interest income obtained from financial assets measured at amortized cost is accounted in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The Parent Bank as explained in part IV, "Explanations on Futures and Options Contracts and Derivative Products", enters into fx swap transactions against TL in order to hedge the possible losses which might arise due to the changes in the fair value of a certain portion of its long-term loans and applies fair value hedge accounting as per TAS 39. The Parent Bank accounts for the hedged loan portfolio at fair value related to hedged risk, the swap transactions used as the hedging instrument at fair value and reflects the related net gain or loss to respective period's statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

When the fair value hedge accounting could not be effectively continued as stated in TAS 39, the fair value hedge accounting is ceased. The fair value differences of the hedged loans are amortized through statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income until the maturity of the hedged loans.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on Expected Credit Losses

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets and loans measured at amortized 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 June 22, 2016 in connection with “Procedures and Principals regarding Classification of Loans and Allowances Allocated for Such Loans” effective from January 1, 2018. At each reporting date, the Group shall assess whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. The Group considers the changes in the default risk of financial instrument, when making the assessment.

The expected credit loss estimates are required to be unbiased, probability-weighted and include supportable information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions. These financial assets are divided into three categories depending on increase in credit risk observed since their initial recognition:

Stage 1:

For the financial assets at initial recognition or that do not have a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Impairment for credit risk is recorded in the amount of expected credit losses on the 12-month default risk. It is calculated 12-month expected credit loss based on a probability of default realized within 12 months after the reporting date. Such expected 12-month probability of default is applied on an expected exposure at default, multiplied with loss given default rate and discounted with the original effective interest rate. As of September 30, 2025, minimum probability of default rate of Basel II is used in the expected credit loss calculation of receivables from public institutions and organizations. Such calculation is performed for each of three scenarios explained below.

Stage 2:

As of the reporting date of the financial asset, in the event of a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the financial asset is transferred to Stage 2. Impairment for credit risk is determined on the basis of the instrument’s lifetime expected credit losses. Calculation approach is quite similar with approach mentioned above, but probability of default and loss amount in default ratios estimated for the lifetime of instruments.

Stage 3:

Financial assets considered as impaired at the reporting date are classified as stage 3. The probability of default is taken into account as 100% in the calculation of impairment provision and Parent Bank accounts lifetime expected credit losses. In determining the impairment, the Parent Bank takes into consideration the following criteria:

- Delay of over 90 days and impairment of credit worthiness.
- Collateral and/or equity of debtor is inadequate cover the payment of receivables on the maturity.
- If it is convinced that will be delayed by more than 90 days for recovery of receivables due to macroeconomic, sector-specific or customer-specific reasons.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on Expected Credit Losses (Continued)

Calculation of expected credit losses

The Group measured expected credit losses with the reasonable, objective and supportable information based on a probability-weighted including estimations about time value of money, past events, current conditions and future economic conditions as of the reporting date, without undue cost or effort. The calculation of expected credit losses consists of three main parameters: probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD). PDs and LGDs used in the ECL calculation are point in time ("PIT")-based for key portfolios and consider both current conditions and expected cyclical changes.

While the expected credit loss is estimated, two scenarios (internal adverse, internal severe negative) are evaluated. Each of these scenarios was associated with the different PD and LGD.

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

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

Probability of default ("PD")

The PD represents the likelihood of a default over a specified time period. A 12-month PD represents the likelihood of default determined for the next 12 months and a lifetime PD represents the probability of default over the remaining lifetime of the instrument. The lifetime PD calculation is based on a series of 12-month PIT PDs that are derived from through the cycle (TTC) PDs and scenario forecasts. It is used internal rating systems for both retail and commercial portfolios to measure risk level. 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; the behavioral data of the customer and the product in the Parent Bank, the demographic information of the customer, and 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")

The LGD represents an estimate of the economic loss at the time of a potential default occurring during the life of a financial instrument. The LGD is calculated taking into account expected future cash flows from collateral and other credit enhancements by considering time value of money. LGD calculations are performed using historical data which best reflects 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. Except for corporate loans for which LGD is assigned individually or as prescribed by the Basel Committee, the Parent Bank bases its LGD estimates on models for corporate portfolios and on past experiences for housing loans and unsecured loans.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on Expected Credit Losses (Continued)

Exposure at default (“EAD”)

The expected economic amount at the time of default is calculated as the sum of anticipated principal and interest payments, and income accruals, discounted using the effective interest rate method. In calculating the default amount, credit conversion rates based on historical performance and reflecting the relevant portfolio have been used. When forecasting expected credit losses, three scenarios (baseline, mildly adverse, and severely adverse) are considered. Each of these scenarios is associated with a different probability.

Consideration of the macroeconomic factors

Loss given default and probability of default parameters are determined by considering macroeconomic factors. The macroeconomic variables used in the calculation of the expected loss are as follows:

- Five year credit risk of Türkiye (CDS Spread),
- Real GDP growth,
- Unemployment rate,
- Inflation rate,
- Five year government bond interest rate of Türkiye.

Stages were determined through the models created using internal information for the Parent Bank, the simplified method has been applied for other financial institutions.

The Parent Bank updates the macroeconomic variables used in the expected credit loss calculation twice a year and applies them to its models. In addition, the Bank re-evaluated the macroeconomic scenario weights in the expected credit loss calculation on September 30, 2025. Due to its nature, model effects are reflected in the financial statements with a delay, since the events causing the change and their effects occur at different times. For this reason, the Parent Bank made individual valuations in order to eliminate the timing discrepancy and established additional provisions for the sectors and customers whose impact is considered to be high.

This approach, which is preferred in provision calculations for the year 2025, will be revised in the following reporting periods, taking into account the existing portfolio and future expectations.

Calculating the expected loss period

Lifetime ECL is calculated by taking into account maturity extensions, repayment options and the period during which the Parent Bank will be exposed to credit risk. The time in financial guarantees and other irrevocable commitments represents the credit maturity for which the liabilities of the Parent Bank. Behavioral maturity analysis has been performed on credit cards, current accounts payable and overdraft accounts. With the exception of credit cards and other revolving facilities, the maximum period for which the credit losses are determined is the contractual life of a financial instrument unless there is the legal right to call it earlier.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on Expected Credit Losses (Continued)

Significant increase in credit risk

The Parent Bank makes qualitative and quantitative assessments regarding assessment of significant increase in credit risk of financial assets to be classified as stage 2 (Significant Increase in Credit Risk).

Within the scope of 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. If there is a significant deterioration in PD, it is considered that there is a significant increase in credit risk and the financial asset is classified as stage 2. In this context, the Parent Bank has calculated thresholds at which point the relative change is a significant deterioration. In the quantitative evaluation of the significant increase in credit risk, the Parent Bank considers the absolute thresholds as well as the relative thresholds as an additional layer. Receivables with a probability of default above the absolute threshold value are evaluated in Stage 2, regardless of the relative change.

The Parent 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 watch-list of the Parent Bank,
- When there is a change in the payment plan due to restructuring

Write-Off Policy

Receivables that are classified as non-performing loans are collected primarily within the framework of administrative contacts with the debtors, and if no results are obtained, through legal means. In this context, in case the write-off of the uncollectible receivables comes to the agenda, one of the methods of destruction, sale of receivables and write-off can be applied.

In accordance with the provisions of the "Regulation on the Amendment of the Regulation on the Classification of Loans and the Procedures and Principles Regarding the Classification of Loans and Provisions for These" published in the Official Gazette dated July, 2021 and No. 31533, they are classified under the "Fifth Group – Loans with a Loss Qualification" and are for life due to the default of the debtor. The portion of the loans for which there is no reasonable expectation of the recovery of the expected loan loss provision is deducted from the records within the period determined specifically for the situation of the borrower within the scope of TFRS 9, starting from the first reporting period (interim or year-end reporting period) following their classification in this Group. In this context, deducting the loans that cannot be collected from the records is an accounting practice and does not result in the waiver of the right to receivable.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

VIII. Explanations on Expected Credit Losses (Continued)

Write-Off Policy (Continued)

The portion of the loan receivables that do not have reasonable expectations regarding the recovery of the following items is deducted from the records within the scope of accounting practice:

- Classified as "Fifth Group – Loans with a Loss Qualification" under the regulation,
- The number of days of delay is at least one year,
- Lifetime expected credit loss provision has been made due to the default of the borrower.

The portion of the loans that do not have reasonable expectations regarding the recovery of the loans is determined by the internal organs authorized by the Board of Directors. Within the scope of this article, deducting the loans from the records is an accounting practice. Receivables are followed up by the relevant credit and operation teams before the customer.

Within the scope of TFRS 9, the amount written off during the period is TL 7,029,754 (December 31, 2024: TL 86,331), of which TL 6,867,261 consists of non-performing loans transferred to Enpara Bank A.Ş as part of the spin-off process. The effect of the amount written off on the NPL ratio is 0.27% (December 31, 2024: 0.01%). While the NPL ratio is 3.48% (December 31, 2024: 2.66%) with the current period non-performing loan figures, the calculated rate including the loans written off during the year is 3.74% (December 31, 2024: 2.67%).

IX. Explanations on Netting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported on the balance sheet when the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts, and the intention of collecting or paying the net amount of related assets and liabilities or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

X. Derecognition of Financial Instruments

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 could 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 as 'new' financial asset. When the Parent Bank assesses the characteristics of the new contractual terms of the financial asset, it evaluates the contractual cash flows including foreign currency rate changes, conversion to equity, counterparty changes and solely principal and interest on principle.

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 recognized 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 Parent Bank retains control of the asset, the Parent Bank continues to recognize the remaining portion of the asset and liabilities arising from such asset. When the Parent Bank retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the transferred asset continues to be recognized in its entirety and the consideration received is recognized as a liability.

2. Derecognition of financial assets without any change in contractual terms

The Parent Bank derecognizes 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/loss.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

X. Derecognition of Financial Instruments (Continued)

3. Derecognition of financial liabilities

It shall be removed a financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) from the statement of financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

4. Reclassification of financial instruments

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

5. Restructuring and refinancing of financial instruments

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

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

Changes in the original terms of a credit risk can be made in the current contract or through a new contract. Corporate and commercial companies which have been restructured and refinanced may be excluded from close monitoring, as a minimum, within the scope of the Regulation on the Determination of the Qualifications of Loans and Other Receivables by Banks and the Procedures and Principles Regarding the Provisions To Be Allocated These and 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,
- At least 1 year 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 1 year should pass over the date of restructuring,
- Payment of all accrued and overdue amounts by debtor (interest and principal) since the date of restructuring/refinancing or the date when the debtor is classified as non-performing (earlier date to be considered) and fulfillment of the payment condition of all overdue amounts as of the date of restructuring/refinancing,
- Collection of all overdue amounts, disappearance of the reasons for classification as nonperforming receivable (based on the conditions mentioned above) and having no overdue and there is no doubt that future payments will be made on time

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

X. Derecognition of Financial Instruments (Continued)

During the follow-up period of at least one year 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.

In personal loans, loans can be restructured in order to give liquidity power to the debtor and to ensure the collection of the receivables of the Parent Bank in case of temporary liquidity problems due to the failure of the payment obligation to the Parent Bank. The exclusion of customers from the scope of restructuring is carried out within the scope of the "Regulation on the Determination of the Qualifications of Loans and Other Receivables by Banks and the Procedures and Principles Regarding the Provisions To Be Set Aside For These".

XI. Explanations on Sales and Repurchase Agreements and Lending of Securities

Securities sold under repurchase agreements are recorded on the balance in accordance with 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 Group's management's future intentions, either at market prices or using discounting method with internal rate of return.

Funds obtained in return for repo agreements are monitored in the "Funds From Repo Transactions" accounts under liabilities, and the expense rediscount is calculated according to the internal yield method for the part of the difference between the sales and repurchase prices determined by the repo agreements, which corresponds to the period.

Securities that are subject to repurchase agreements as at the balance sheet date amounted to TL 172,489,938 (December 31, 2024 – TL 178,933,527).

As of September 30, 2025 the Parent Bank has no securities that are subject to lending transactions (December 31, 2024 – None).

Securities purchased with a commitment to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) has shown under "Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the line of "Money Market Placements" in the balance sheet. The difference resulting from purchase and resale prices is treated as interest income and accrued over the life of the agreement.

XII. Explanations on Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

According to the TFRS 5 ("Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations"), assets classified as held for sale are measured at lower of carrying value or fair value less costs to sell. Amortization on subject asset is ended and these assets are presented separately on financial statements. An asset (or a disposal group) is regarded as "asset held for sale" only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (disposal group) 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 (or a disposal group) should be actively marketed at a price consistent with its fair value. Various events and conditions may prolong the sale procedures for more than one year. In case subject delay is caused by the events and conditions beyond the Group's control and there is enough evidence that plans to sell subject asset (or a disposal group) continue subject assets continue to be classified as assets held for sale. As of September 30, 2025, the Group has assets held for sale and discontinued operations explained in footnote 1.15. of Section Five.

A discontinued operation is a part of the Parent Banks' business classified as disposed or held-for-sale. The operating results of the discontinued operations are disclosed separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The Parent Bank has no discontinuing operations.

The Parent Bank classifies tangible assets which are acquired due to non-performing receivables as other assets.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XIII. Explanations on Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The Group's intangible assets consist of software, intangible rights and goodwill.

The intangible assets are recorded at their historical cost less accumulated amortization and provision for impairment, if any. Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis.

Software have been classified as other intangible fixed assets by The Group. The useful life of software is determined as 3-5 years.

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

XIV. Explanations on Tangible Assets

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognized at cost, being the acquisition cost plus any direct costs necessary to bring the asset to its working condition. Subsequent to initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses

The Parent Bank has started to account properties under the tangible assets with their revalued amount instead of cost values in accordance with the Standard on Property, Plant and Equipment ("TAS 16"). The revaluation difference arising from the valuations made by the appraisal firms authorized by Capital Markets Board ("CMB") and BRSA is accounted in Investment Properties Revaluation Differences line under the Shareholders' Equity.

At each reporting date, the Parent Bank assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired and, if so, estimates the recoverable amount of the asset in accordance with the Impairment of Assets Standard. ("TAS 36") and if the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount of the related asset, an impairment loss is recognized.

Net book value of the property and leased assets under financial lease contracts are compared with the fair values determined by independent appraisers as of the year end and provision for impairment is recognized in "Other Operating Expenses" in the related period the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the fair value is below the net book value in accordance with "Turkish Accounting Standard on Impairment of Asset.

Depreciation for tangible assets is allocated using the straight-line depreciation method based on the estimated useful lives of assets, and the rates used are as follows:

Properties	2%
Movables purchased and acquired under finance lease contracts	7% - 25%

The Parent Bank depreciates special expenses on real estate acquired through operating leases before December 2009 according to their useful lives. Depreciation of the leasehold improvements acquired after this date is calculated over the lease period not exceeding 5 years where the lease duration is certain; or 5 years where the lease period is not certain in accordance with "Communiqué on the Amendment of Communiqué on Uniform Chart of Accounts and Explanatory Notes" dated January 10, 2011.

As of the balance sheet date, with respect to assets which are monitored under tangible assets for less than one year, the projected depreciation amount for a full year, is allocated in proportion to the tangible asset's period of stay in the assets.

Income or losses resulting from disposals of the tangible assets are recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as the difference between the net proceeds and net book value of the asset.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XIV. Explanations on Tangible Assets (Continued)

Expenses for repairs are capitalized if the expenditure increases economic life of the asset; otherwise, they are expensed.

There are no changes in the accounting estimates in regard to amortization duration, which could have a significant impact on the current and future financial statements. There are no pledges, mortgages or other restrictions on the tangible assets. There are no purchase commitments related to the fixed assets.

XV. Explanations on Leasing Transactions

With the TFRS 16 Leases Standard, the difference between operating leases and financial leases has disappeared, and fixed assets acquired under finance lease contracts are presented under “Tangible Fixed Assets” on the asset side and under “Financial Lease Liabilities” on the liability side at the initial date of the lease. At the beginning of the lease, the Parent Bank calculates the right-of-use amount based on the present value of the lease payments of the fixed asset and shows it under “Tangible Fixed Assets”. In liabilities, on the other hand, it measures the unpaid lease payments as of the relevant date over their present value and records them as “Financial Lease Liabilities”. Lease payments are discounted using the borrowing interest rate. The basis for the determination of related balance sheet amounts is the lower of fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the lease payments. The direct costs incurred for a finance lease transaction are capitalized as additions to the cost of the leased asset. Lease payments include the financing costs incurred due to the leasing transaction and the principal amount of the leased asset for the current period.

TFRS 16 Leases

TFRS 16 Leasing standard abolishes the dual accounting model currently applied for lessees through recognizing finance leases in the balance sheet whereas not recognizing operational lease. Instead, it is set forth a single model similar to the accounting of financial leases (on balance sheet). For lessors, the accounting stays almost the same.

Set out below are the accounting policies of the Group upon application of TFRS 16:

Right of use assets

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The right use includes the presence of:

- The initial measurement of the lease,
- The amount obtained by deducting all lease payments received from all lease payments made on or on the date of actual lease and
- All initial direct costs incurred by the Group.

At the end of the lease term of the underlying asset's service, the transfer of the Group is reasonably finalized, and the Group depreciates the asset until the end of the life of the underlying asset on which the lease actually began. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XV. Explanations on Leasing Transactions (Continued)

Lease Liabilities

The Group measures the lease obligation at the present value of the unpaid lease payments on the date that the lease commences.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease obligation on the date that the lease actually commences, consists of the following payments to be made for the right of use of the underlying asset during the lease period and not paid on the date the lease actually starts:

- Fixed payments,
- Variable lease payments based on an index or rate, the first measurement made using an index or rate on the actual date of the lease.
- Amounts expected to be paid by the Group under the residual value commitments,
- The use price of this option and, if the Group is reasonably confident that it will use the purchase option,
- Fines for termination of the lease if the lease term indicates that the Group will use an option to terminate the lease.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are recognized as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggered the payment occurred. The Group revises the revised discount rate for the remainder of the lease term, if the implicit interest rate in the lease can be easily determined; the Group's alternative borrowing interest rate at the date of the revaluation.

After the effective date of the lease, the Group measures the lease obligation as follows:

- Increase the carrying amount to reflect the interest on the lease obligation and
- Decreases the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

In addition, in the event of a change in the lease term, in essence a change in fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment of the option to buy the underlying asset, the value of the lease obligations is remeasured.

Short-Term Leases And Leases Of Low-Value Assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

XVI. Explanations on Factoring Receivables

Factoring receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method after deducting unearned interest income and expected provisions for losses.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XVII. Explanations on Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions, other than specific and general provisions for loans and other receivables, and contingent liabilities are provided for in accordance with Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets ("TAS 37"). Provisions are accounted for immediately when obligations arise as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation is made by the Parent Bank. A provision is recorded in the financial statements if there is a present obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that the obligation will be settled, and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. If the mentioned criteria are not met, the Group explains the said issues in the explanations and footnotes related to the financial statements. In cases where reliable estimate cannot be made of the amount of the obligation, it is considered contingent liabilities. For contingent liabilities if the probability that the event will occur is greater than the probability that it will not and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably, a provision is made.

XVIII. Explanations on Obligations of the Group for Employee Benefits

Provision for employee severance benefits of the Group has been accounted for in accordance with Employee Benefits ("TAS 19").

In accordance with the existing social legislation in Türkiye, the Group is required to make lump-sum termination indemnities including retirement and notice payments to each employee whose employment is terminated due to resignation or for reasons other than misconduct. The retirement pay is calculated for every working year within the Group over salary for 30 days or the official ceiling amount per year of employment and the notice pay is calculated for the relevant notice period time as determined based on the number of years worked for the Group.

The Group has reflected the retirement pay liability amount, which was calculated by an independent actuary, in the accompanying financial statements. According to TAS 19, the Group recognizes all actuarial income and losses immediately through other comprehensive income.

The Group does not have any employees who work under limited period contracts with remaining terms longer than 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Provision for the employees' unused vacations has been booked in accordance with TAS 19 and reflected to the financial statements.

There are no foundations, pension trusts or similar associations of which the Group employees are members.

XIX. Explanations on Insurance Technical Provisions

Insurance companies are subject to TFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts". The TFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts" standard stipulates that all contracts issued by insurance companies must be classified as either insurance contracts or investment contracts. Contracts carrying a significant insurance risk are classified as insurance contracts. Insurance risk is defined as risks transferred by the policyholder (insured) to the insurer, excluding financial risks. Contracts that do not carry a significant insurance risk are classified as investment contracts.

Investment contracts are accounted for under TFRS 9 "Financial Instruments." In the consolidated financial statements, insurance technical provisions consist of unearned premium reserves, unexpired risks reserve, outstanding claims provision and life insurance mathematical reserves.

According to the Technical Reserves Regulation, the entity must recognize adequate mathematical reserves based on actuarial principles to meet its obligations to policyholders and beneficiaries for life, health and personal accident insurance contracts with a duration of more than one year.

Mathematical reserves are recognized as based on the formulas and principles given in the technical principles of the tariffs for the life insurances with a term longer than one year.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XIX. Explanations on Insurance Technical Provisions (Continued)

Companies are required to set aside unearned premium reserves for all contracts except for insurance contracts for which mathematical reserves are set aside. The reserve for unearned premiums consists of the gross amount of premiums accrued for insurance contracts in force, without any commission or other deduction, on a day-to-day basis, over the next accounting period or accounting periods. Outstanding claims liabilities are recognized for incurred but not reported claims and estimated amounts for claims and indemnities that have been calculated but not yet paid.

Equalization reserve is set aside for earthquake guarantees given in all branches, including additional guarantees, in order to balance the fluctuations in compensation rates that may occur in the following accounting periods and to cover catastrophic risks. For these guarantees, 11% of the net premium is considered as earthquake premium and 12% of this amount is allocated as equalization reserve.

Written premiums represent premiums written for policies issued during the period, net of cancellations and taxes. Accrual of premium income in life and non-life branches is realized upon the issuance of the policies. Cash or installment payments are accepted in accordance with the customer's request. The Company does not have any product related to saving life insurance in the related period.

XX. Explanations on Taxation

1. Corporate tax

According to the Corporate Tax Law No. 5520 published in the Official Gazette No. 26205 dated June 21, 2006, it is stated that; "While corporate tax is calculated at a rate of 20% on corporate profits, Corporate tax is collected at a rate of 25% on the corporate earnings of 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".

Law No. 7456, which entered into force after being published in the Official Gazette No. 32249 dated July 15, 2023, on the Issue of Additional Motor Vehicle Tax to Compensate the Economic Losses Caused by the Earthquakes that Occurred on February 6, 2023 and in the 21st article of Amending Certain Laws and the Decree Law No. 375 with in the first paragraph of the 32nd article of the Law No. 5520 the phrase "20%" has been changed to "25%" and the phrase "25%" to "30%". This change is valid to be applied to the earnings earned in 2023 and subsequent taxation periods, starting from the returns that must be submitted as of October 1, 2023. Prepaid taxes are tracked in the "Current Tax Liability" or "Current Tax Asset" accounts to be offset with the corporate tax liability of the relevant year.

With the 75% of the profits arising from the sale of the participation shares held in the Parent Bank's assets for more than two years and the founder's shares, usufruct shares and preference rights held for the same period and 50% of the incomes arising from the sale of immovables that are in the assets of the Parent Bank for the same period is exempt from tax on the condition that it is added to the capital or kept in a special fund account for 5 years as stipulated in the Corporate Tax Law. With the 19th article of Law No. 7456, the exemption for the transfer and delivery of immovable properties that have been in the assets of institutions for at least two full years has been abolished. With the 22nd article of the same Law, it has been regulated that the 50% exception rate in paragraph 5/1-(e) of Law No. 5520 will be applied as 25% in the sales of immovable properties that were in the assets of the institutions before the date of entry into force of the said regulation, as of the date of entry into force of this article. In addition, with the Presidential Decree No. 9160 published in the Official Gazette dated November 27, 2024, the exemption rate for income on sale of subsidiaries was reduced to 50%.

Companies calculate provisional tax at the rate of 30% on their quarterly financial profits to be applied to their profits earned in 2024 and subsequent taxation periods, starting from the declarations that must be submitted as of October 1, 2023 for the 2023 taxation periods, and they declare and pay it until the 17th day of the second month following that period. With the 9th article of the Law No. 7338 on the Amendment of the Tax Procedure Law and Some Laws published in the Official Gazette dated October 26, 2021 and numbered 31640, the repetitive article 120 of the Income Tax Law No. 193 was amended and it has been stated that provisional tax will be calculated and paid on the quarterly earnings determined for the first nine months of the relevant accounting period, which is applied from the declarations submitted.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XX. Explanations on Taxation (Continued)

1. Corporate tax (Continued)

The temporary tax paid during the year is offset against the corporate tax to be calculated on the corporate tax return for the following year. If there is still an amount of temporary tax paid remaining after offsetting, this amount can be refunded in cash or offset.

According to the Corporate Tax Law, financial losses shown on the declaration can be deducted from the corporate tax base of the period, if they do not exceed 5 years. According to the Tax Procedure Law, declarations and related accounting records can be examined by the tax office within five years. On the other hand, if the provision of a document subject to stamp duty, whose tax and penalty is time-barred, is utilized after the expiry of the statute of limitations, the tax receivable of the aforementioned document arises.

The corporate tax provisions calculated over the profit for the period are recorded in the "Current Tax Provision" account in the profit or loss statement, and the current tax effects of the transactions that are directly accounted for in equity are reflected in the shareholders' equity.

In cases where the profit for the period is not distributed and added to the capital or distributed to fully taxpayer institutions while not subject to withholding tax, in accordance with the Council of Ministers Decision no 2009/14593 and the Council of Ministers Decision no 2009/14594 published in the Official Gazette dated February 3, 2009, and No. 27130, and articles 15th and 30th of the Corporate Tax Law No. 5520. Natural persons who are fully taxpayers, those who are not liable for corporate tax and income tax, those who are exempt from corporate tax and income tax, non-resident corporations (except for those who receive dividends through a workplace or permanent representative in Türkiye) and non-resident taxpayers while profit distribution to natural persons is subject to withholding tax at the rate of 15%, this rate has been changed to 10% with the Presidential Decision published in the Official Gazette dated December 22, 2021 and No. 31697. However, with the Presidential Decree No. 9286 dated December 21, 2024, the dividend withholding rate was increased from 10% to 15%. In the application of withholding tax rates for profit distributions to non-resident companies and natural persons, the practices included in the relevant Double Taxation Agreements are also taken into consideration.

In accordance with Article 298/A of the Tax Procedure Law, financial statements should be subject to inflation if both of the following conditions are met:

- The increase in the price index (D-PPI- Domestic Producer Price Index) exceeded 100% in the last three accounting periods, including the current period, and
- To be more than 10% in the current accounting period.

The law on the amendment of the Tax Procedure Law and the Corporate Tax Law was enacted on January 20, 2022, with the Law No. 7352, and the conditions regarding the inflation adjustment within the scope of the repeated article 298 are determined in the 2021 and 2022 accounting periods and the 2023 accounting period temporary tax periods, including the temporary accounting periods. In addition, pursuant to the General Communiqué on the Tax Procedure Law No. 582, it has been stated that taxpayers within the scope will not apply inflation adjustment during the first, second, and third provisional tax periods of the 2025 fiscal year. Therefore, inflation adjustment will be applied to the financial statements as of December 31, 2025. The provision added by Article 17 of Law No. 7491, following the third paragraph of temporary Article 33 of Law No. 213, states that 'Banks, companies within the scope of Law No. 6361 on Financial Leasing, Factoring, Financing, and Savings Financing Companies, payment and electronic money institutions, authorized exchange institutions, asset management companies, capital market institutions, insurance and reinsurance companies, and pension companies, are not taken into account in determining income for the fiscal periods, including temporary tax periods, in 2024 and 2025, regarding the profit/loss difference arising from the inflation adjustment.

The 'Domestic Minimum Corporate Tax' application was introduced by Law No. 7524, published in the Official Gazette dated August 2, 2024, and will apply to the profits earned in the 2025 fiscal year and subsequent taxation periods. With the addition of Article 32/C titled 'Domestic Minimum Corporate Tax' to the Corporate Tax Law, it has been stipulated that the corporate tax calculated in accordance with the provisions of Articles 32 and 32/A of the Law cannot be less than 10% of the corporate income before deductions and exemptions. The domestic minimum corporate tax will also apply to the provisional tax periods.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XX. Explanations on Taxation (Continued)

2. Deferred Tax

The Parent Bank calculates and accounts for deferred income taxes for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in these financial statements in accordance with “Turkish Accounting Standard for Income Taxes” (“TAS 12”). In the calculation of the Parent Bank's deferred tax, the enacted tax rates that are valid in accordance with the current tax legislation are used in accordance with the tax period for the related items.

The Corporate Tax rate for 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 will be applied as 30%, starting from the declarations that must be submitted as of October 1, 2023, and will also be applied to the profits earned in 2023 and subsequent taxation periods. As of September 30, 2025, deferred tax calculation has been made for assets and liabilities at a rate of 30%.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences whereas deferred tax assets calculated from deductible temporary differences are only recognized if it's highly probable that these will in the future create taxable profit.

The Parent Bank is recognized deferred tax for the Stage 1 and Stage 2 expected credit losses provisions. Deferred tax effect related to transactions for which the profit or loss effect is directly accounted in equity, is also reflected to equity.

3. Global Minimum Complementary Corporate Income Tax

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 Pillar Two 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 Pillar Two 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 from recognizing and disclosing information about deferred taxes and the disclosure requirement for when the exemption has been applied are effective upon issuance of the amendments.

Pillar Two regulations agreed upon by OECD member countries entered into force in Türkiye with the Law No. 7524 on Amendments to Tax Laws, Certain Laws and Decree Law No. 375 published in the Official Gazette dated August 2, 2024. Although secondary legislation on the subject has not been published, preliminary assessments based on the regulations published by the OECD indicate that these regulations will not have any impact on the financials. However, changes in legislation in Türkiye and other countries where QNB Bank A.Ş. operates are monitored.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XX. Explanations on Taxation (Continued)

4. Transfer Pricing

The article no.13 of the Corporate Tax Law describes the issue of transfer pricing under the title of “disguised profit distribution” by way of transfer pricing. “The General Communiqué on Disguised Profit Distribution by way of Transfer Pricing” published on November 18, 2007 explains the application related issues in detail. 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. Disguised profit distribution amount will be recognized as share in net profit and stoppage tax will be calculated depending on whether the profit distributing institution is a real or corporate entity, full-fledged or foreign based taxpayer, is subject to or exempt from tax.

As discussed under subject Communiqué’s 7.5 Annual Documentation section, 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.

XXI. Additional Explanations on Borrowings

The Parent Bank and consolidated Group companies generate funds from domestically and internationally resident people and institutions by using debt instruments such as syndication, securitization, collateralized debt and bond issuance. Aforementioned transactions are initially recorded at transaction cost plus acquisition cost, reflective of their fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost by using effective interest rate method.

XXII. Explanations on Share Issues

There are no shares issued in 2025 (December 31, 2024 – None)

XXIII. Explanations on Confirmed Bills of Exchange and Acceptances

Confirmed bills of exchange and acceptances are realized simultaneously with the customer payments and recorded in off-balance sheet accounts as possible debt and commitment, if any. There are no acceptances and confirmed bills of exchange presented as liabilities against any assets.

XXIV. Explanations on Government Incentives

As of September 30, 2025, the Group does not have any governmental incentives or support (December 31, 2024 – None).

XXV. Explanations on Segment Reporting

The Group provides corporate, individual, and commercial banking services, along with private banking, fund management operations, and credit card services through branches and alternative distribution channels. The Group serves its retail banking clients with time and demand deposits, also overdraft services, automatic account services, consumer loans, vehicle loans, housing loans and investment fund services. The Group provides services including deposit and loans, foreign trade financing, forward and option agreements to its corporate clients. The Group also serves in trading financial instruments and treasury operations.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XXV. Explanations on Segment Reporting (Continued)

The calculations based on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for retail banking (consumer banking and plastic cards), corporate and commercial banking that have operational units designated as the main profit centers, have been made according to the product and customer types. During the profitability calculations, the pricing of transfers among these units and treasury unit are made by using cost/return ratios that are determined by the Parent Bank's senior management and which are updated periodically. In this pricing method, general market conditions and the Parent Bank's internal policies are considered.

Corporate and Commercial Banking serves corporate firms with an annual turnover of TL 7.5 billion (full TL) or more, multinational companies operating in Türkiye, and commercial firms with an annual turnover of TL 750 million – 7.5 billion (full TL). In addition to the financing and investment needs of its customers, it offers products that will facilitate the payment and collection processes in both domestic and foreign trade. It produces solutions that will create added value for all the needs of its customers with its customer-oriented service approach, company-specific solution approach and strategy to establish long-term business partnerships.

The Consumer Banking meets the needs and expectations of the retail banking customers. The Private Banking Unit has formed and started to operate to serve customers with high level income, in a more effective way. The installments, discounts and bonus advantages are provided to the users of QNB Card in the plastic cards line. The main function of Treasury Segment is managing the liquidity of the Parent Bank and interest and foreign currency risks resulting from market conditions. This segment is in close relation with corporate, commercial, retail, SME and private banking units in order to increase the number of customers and the volume of transactions in treasury products of the Parent Bank.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XXV. Explanations on Segment Reporting (Continued)

Current Period	Retail Banking	Corporate and Commercial Banking	Treasury and Head Office	Total Operations of the Group
Operating Income	72,173,786	30,962,124	16,452,311	119,588,221
Dividend Income	-	-	22,347	22,347
Profit Before Taxes	29,488,493	14,875,019	3,622,473	47,985,985
Provision for Taxes(-)	-	-	14,011,015	14,011,015
Net Profit/Loss	29,488,493	14,875,019	(10,388,542)	33,974,970
Total Assets	440,978,412	615,942,751	649,267,841	1,804,585,068
Segment Assets	440,978,412	615,942,751	649,267,841	1,706,189,004
Associates, Subsidiaries and Entities Under Common Control (Joint Ventures)	-	-	-	567,377
Undistributed Assets	-	-	-	97,828,687
Total Liabilities	543,852,958	305,474,759	656,594,403	1,804,585,068
Segment Liabilities	543,852,958	305,474,759	656,594,403	1,505,922,120
Undistributed Liabilities	-	-	-	145,111,842
Equity	-	-	-	153,551,106
Prior Period (*)	Retail Banking	Corporate and Commercial Banking	Treasury and Head Office	Total Operations of the Group
Operating Income	48,267,097	24,335,045	(1,894,790)	70,707,352
Dividend Income	-	-	22,197	22,197
Profit Before Taxes	23,225,581	18,556,015	(7,430,911)	34,350,685
Tax Provision (-)	-	-	7,115,128	7,115,128
Net Profit/Loss	23,225,581	18,556,015	(14,546,039)	27,235,557
Total Assets	420,837,088	490,345,643	558,230,578	1,555,092,527
Segment Assets	420,837,088	490,345,643	558,230,578	1,469,413,309
Associates, Subsidiaries and Entities Under Common Control (Joint Ventures)	-	-	-	566,487
Undistributed Assets	-	-	-	85,112,731
Total Liabilities	567,916,244	252,948,360	509,976,262	1,555,092,527
Segment Liabilities	567,916,244	252,948,360	509,976,262	1,330,840,866
Undistributed Liabilities	-	-	-	105,221,015
Equity	-	-	-	119,030,646

(*) "The income statement items represent the balances as of September 30, 2024."

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XXVI. Explanations on Profit Reserves and Profit Distribution

The General Assembly Meeting of the Parent Bank was held on March 27, 2025. In the Board of Directors, it was decided that profit distribution 2024 operations to be distributed as follows.

2024 Profit Distribution Table:

Current Year Profit	36,174,341
A – Real Estate Sales Profit Fund (Corporate Tax Law 5.1/E)	27,324
C- Extraordinary Reserves	36,147,017

The general legal reserve fund, which is required to be set aside as five percent of the annual profit in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 519 of the Turkish Commercial Code, has not been set aside since it has reached twenty percent of the paid-in capital.

XXVII. Earnings per Share

Earnings per share listed on statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is calculated by dividing net profit to weighted average amount of shares issued within respective year.

	Current Period	Prior Period
Group's Net Profit for the Period	33,967,042	27,231,142
Weighted Average Amount of Shares Issued (Thousands)	33,500,000	33,500,000
Earnings per Share	1.0139	0.8129

In Türkiye, companies can increase capital through “bonus share” distributed from previous year earnings to current shareholders. Such “bonus share” distributions are accounted as issued shares while calculating earnings per share. Accordingly, weighted average amount of shares issued used in these calculations is found through taking into consideration retroactive effects of subject share distributions. In case, amount of shares issued increases after the balance sheet date but before the date of financial statement preparation due to distribution of “bonus share”, earnings per share is calculated taking into consideration the new amount of shares.

Amount of issued bonus shared as of September 30, 2025 is none (Amount of issued bonus shared as of December 31, 2024 is none).

XXVIII. Explanations on Other Matters

As stated in the PDP disclosure dated November 25, 2022, it was decided to continue the Enpara.com banking services offered under the “Enpara” trademark within the Parent Bank under a separate legal entity independent from the Parent Bank. In order to implement this decision, the founding shareholders applied to the BRSA for permission to establish a deposit bank under the name of Enpara Bank A.Ş., and this application was concluded on August 5, 2023, with the establishment permit obtained for Enpara Bank A.Ş., and the incorporation of Enpara Bank A.Ş. was registered on December 4, 2023.

The application for obtaining an operating permit as required by the legislation was submitted to the BRSA on December 5, 2023, and this permit was granted by the BRSA’s decision published in the Official Gazette dated August 23, 2024. Enpara Bank A.Ş. started its operations on December 30, 2024.

As a result of the application submitted to the BRSA for the transfer of Enpara.com banking services to Enpara Bank A.Ş. through a partial spin-off, permission to initiate the necessary procedures regarding the partial spin-off within the scope of the applicable legislation was granted on February 11, 2025. At the Bank’s General Assembly meeting held on March, 17 2025, the Board of Directors was authorized to prepare and execute the spin-off Agreement and to carry out the transactions required under the relevant legislation. Following this authorization, the submission of the partial spin-off transaction to the general assemblies of the involved banks was deemed appropriate with the BRSA’s approval dated June 20, 2025 and numbered 157914, and the CMB’s approval dated July 17, 2025 and numbered 40/1243.

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ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

XXVIII. Explanations on Other Matters (Continued)

Within this scope, the transfer of the banking services under “Enpara.com” within the Bank to Enpara Bank A.Ş. through a partial spin-off, pursuant the Banking Law No. 5411, the regulation on ‘Merger, Acquisition, Division and Changes in Shares of Banks’ published in the Official Gazette dated November 1, 2006, and the Communiqué on Mergers and Demergers No. II-23.2, was approved at the Bank’s Extraordinary General Assembly held on August 19, 2025. The relevant General Assembly resolutions were approved by the BRSA with its decision dated August 21, 2025 and numbered 11257, and this approval decision was published in the Official Gazette dated August 23, 2025 and numbered 32995. Following the publication of the BRSA approval decision in the Official Gazette, the registration process was completed upon the announcement of the Extraordinary General Assembly resolutions regarding the partial spin-off in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette dated August 28, 2025.

As of August 27, 2025, the assets and liabilities pertaining to the Enpara.com service unit, which were transferred to Enpara Bank A.Ş. at their book values through a partial spin-off as of the registration date of the General Assembly resolutions, are presented below. The relevant assets and liabilities were transferred at their carrying amounts in the Bank’s records and no profit or loss arose as a result of the partial spin-off.

The assets and liabilities transferred through the partial spin-off represent 12% of the Group’s consolidated loan portfolio, 18% of the deposit portfolio, and 10% of its total assets and liabilities. The completed transfer does not require any restatement to the Group’s prior period financial statements and has no impact on prior period financial results.

Registration Balance Sheet of Enpara.com Service Business Subject to Transfer

Assets	27.08.2025
Cash and Cash Equivalents (*)	40,640,408
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	11,901,691
Loans	139,756,262
Other Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	7,871,291
Expected Loss Provisions (-)	8,200,914
Tangible Assets (Net)	113,987
Intangible Assets (Net)	581,593
Deferred Tax Asset	773,442
Other Assets (Net)	1,196,794
Total Assets	194,634,554

Liabilities	27.08.2025
Deposits	189,551,907
Lease Liabilities (Net)	38,791
Reserve for Employee Benefits	217,215
Other Provisions (**)	2,720,186
Other Liabilities	2,428,278
Other Comprehensive Income/Expense Items Reclassified to Profit or Loss	(321,823)
Total Liabilities	194,634,554

(*) Includes the expected loss provision amounting to TL 5,145.

(**) Includes the free provision amounting to TL 2,500,000.

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**SECTION FOUR
INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND
RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP**

I. Explanations on Consolidated Equity

Total capital and Capital adequacy ratio have been calculated in accordance with the “Regulation on Equity of Banks” and “Regulation on Measurement and Assessment of Capital Adequacy of Banks.” As of September 30, 2025, Group’s total capital has been calculated as TL 195,836,577 (December 31, 2024: TL 158,640,172), capital adequacy ratio is 16.81% (December 31, 2024: 16.65%) calculated pursuant to former regulations. As disclosed in in Section III, Note XXVIII, the partial spin-off has an impact of 133 basis points above the standard ratio.

In the calculation of the amount subject to credit risk, in accordance with the Regulation on the Measurement and Evaluation of Capital Adequacy of Banks (Regulation) published in the Official Gazette dated October 23, 2015, as stated in the Board Decision dated January 31, 2023 and numbered 10496 and the decision dated April 28, 2022, and numbered 9996; when calculating the values of monetary assets and non-monetary assets, other than items in foreign currency measured in historical cost, pursuant to TAS and related special provisions; the application for the use of the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye foreign exchange buying rate as of June 26, 2023 has been decided to continue using the CBRT's foreign exchange buying rate as of June 28, 2024 as of January 1, 2025, until a BRSA Decision to the contrary is taken.

In accordance with the BRSA Decision No. 10747 dated December 12, 2023, if the net valuation differences of the securities held by the banks in the "Securities at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income" portfolio are negative as of January 1, 2024, to be calculated in accordance with the Regulation on Equity of Banks published in the Official Gazette dated September 5, 2013 and numbered 28756, and to continue to apply the existing provisions of the said Regulation for "Securities at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income" acquired after the date of this decision.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP (Continued)

I. Explanations on Consolidated Equity (Continued)

Components of consolidated shareholders' equity items:

	Current Period September 30, 2025	Prior Period December 31, 2024
COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL		
Paid-in capital following all debts in terms of claim in liquidation of the Bank	3,350,000	3,350,000
Share issue premiums	714	714
Reserves	107,550,631	71,376,333
Income recognized in equity as per TAS	13,505,744	12,713,686
Profit	33,967,042	36,174,298
Current Period Profit	33,967,042	36,174,298
Prior Period Profit	-	-
Shares acquired free of charge from subsidiaries, affiliates and jointly controlled partnerships and cannot be recognized within profit for the period	1,617	1,617
Minorities' Share	37,997	30,069
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Before Deductions	158,413,745	123,646,717
Deductions from Common Equity Tier 1 Capital		
Common Equity as per the 1st clause of Provisional Article 9 of the Regulation on the Equity of Banks		
Portion of the current and prior periods' losses which cannot be covered through reserves and losses reflected in equity in accordance with TAS	2,032,129	1,345,983
Improvement costs for operating leasing	536,500	525,707
Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	-
Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	6,685,745	5,698,349
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	-
Differences are not recognized at the fair value of assets and liabilities subject to hedge of cash flow risk	-	-
Communiqué Related to Principles of the amount credit risk calculated with the Internal Ratings Based Approach, total expected loss amount exceeds the total provision	-	-
Income arising from securitization transactions	-	-
Unrealized income and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	-
Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	-
Direct and indirect investments of the Bank in its own Common Equity	-	-
Shares obtained contrary to the 4th clause of the 56th Article of the Law	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or less of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or more of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank	-	-
Portion of mortgage servicing rights exceeding 10% of the Common Equity	-	-
Portion of deferred tax assets based on temporary differences exceeding 10% of the Common Equity	-	-
Amount exceeding 15% of the common equity as per the 2nd clause of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on the Equity of Banks	-	-
Excess amount arising from the net long positions of investments in common equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or more of the issued common share capital	-	-
Excess amount arising from mortgage servicing rights	-	-
Excess amount arising from deferred tax assets based on temporary differences	-	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA	-	-
Deductions to be made from common equity due to insufficient Additional Tier I Capital or Tier II Capital	-	-
Total Deductions from Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	9,254,374	7,570,039
Total Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	149,159,371	116,076,678

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP (Continued)

I. Explanations on Consolidated Equity (Continued)

	Current Period September 30, 2025	Prior Period December 31, 2024
ADDITIONAL TIER I CAPITAL		
Preferred Stock not Included in Common Equity and the Related Share Premiums	-	-
Debt instruments and premiums approved by BRSA	21,791,070	18,522,158
Debt instruments and premiums approved by BRSA (Temporary Article 4)	-	-
Third parties' share in the Additional Tier I capital	-	-
Third parties' share in the Additional Tier I capital (Temporary Article 3)	-	-
Additional Tier I Capital before Deductions	21,791,070	18,522,158
Deductions from Additional Tier I Capital		
Direct and indirect investments of the Bank in its own Additional Tier I Capital	-	-
Investments of Bank to Banks that invest in Bank's additional equity and components of equity issued by financial institutions with compatible with Article 7.	-	-
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	-	-
Transition from the Core Capital to Continue to deduce Components		
Goodwill and other intangible assets and related deferred tax liabilities which will not deducted from Common equity Tier I capital for the purposes of the first sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds (-)	-	-
Net deferred tax asset/liability which is not deducted from Common equity Tier I capital for the purposes of the sub-paragraph of the provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds (-)	-	-
Deductions to be made from common equity in the case that adequate Additional Tier I Capital or Tier II Capital is not available (-)	-	-
Total Deductions from Additional Tier I Capital	-	-
Total Additional Tier I Capital	21,791,070	18,522,158
Total Tier I Capital (Tier I Capital=Common Equity+Additional Tier I Capital)	170,950,441	134,598,836
TIER II CAPITAL		
Debt instruments and premiums deemed suitable by the BRSA	-	-
Debt instruments and premiums deemed suitable by BRSA (Temporary Article 4)	12,452,040	13,582,916
Third parties' share in the Tier II Capital	-	-
Third parties' share in the Tier II Capital (Temporary Article 3)	-	-
Provisions (Article 8 of the Regulation on the Equity of Banks)	12,595,480	10,722,720
Tier II Capital Before Deductions	25,047,520	24,305,636
Deductions From Tier II Capital		
Direct and indirect investments of the Bank on its own Tier II Capital (-)	-	-
Investments of Bank to Banks that invest on Bank's Tier 2 and components of equity issued by financial institutions with the conditions declared in Article 8.	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in equity items of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or less of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank (-)	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of investments made in Additional Tier I Capital item of banks and financial institutions outside the scope of consolidation where the Bank owns 10% or more of the issued common share capital exceeding 10% of Common Equity of the Bank	-	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA (-)	-	-
Total Deductions from Tier II Capital	-	-
Total Tier II Capital	25,047,520	24,305,636
Total Capital (The sum of Tier I Capital and Tier II Capital)	195,997,961	158,904,472
Total Capital		
Deductions from Capital Loans granted contrary to the 50th and 51st Article of the Law	47,315	50,295
Net Book Values of Movables and Immovables Exceeding the Limit Defined in the Article 57, Clause 1 of the Banking Law and the Assets Acquired against Overdue Receivables and Held for Sale but Retained more than Five Years	-	-
Other items to be defined by the BRSA (-)	114,069	214,005
In transition from Total Core Capital and Supplementary Capital (the capital) to Continue to Download Components	-	-
The Sum of net long positions of investments (the portion which exceeds the 10% of Banks Common Equity) in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity which will not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital, Tier 2 capital for the purposes of the first sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds	-	-
The Sum of net long positions of investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity which will not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital, Tier 2 capital for the purposes of the first sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds	-	-
The Sum of net long positions of investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity, mortgage servicing rights, deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences which will not deducted from Common equity Tier 1 capital for the purposes of the first sub-paragraph of the Provisional Article 2 of the Regulation on Banks' Own Funds	-	-

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP (Continued)

I. Explanations on Consolidated Equity (Continued)

	Current Period September 30, 2025	Prior Period December 31, 2024
TOTAL CAPITAL		
Total Capital	195,836,577	158,640,172
Total Risk Weighted Amounts	1,164,720,778	952,597,385
Capital Adequacy Ratios		
Consolidated Core Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	12.81	12.19
Consolidated Tier I Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	14.68	14.13
Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	16.81	16.65
BUFFERS		
Bank specific total common equity tier 1 capital ratio	3.51	3.51
a) Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	2.50	2.50
b) Bank specific counter-cyclical buffer requirement (%)	0.01	0.01
c) Systemically important bank buffer ratio (%)	1.00	1.00
The ratio of Additional Common Equity Tier I capital which will be calculated by the first paragraph of the Article 4 of Regulation on Capital Conservation and Countercyclical Capital buffers to Risk Weighted Assets (%)	5.24	6.19
Amounts below the Excess Limits as per the Deduction Principles	-	-
Portion of the total of net long positions of 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	-	-
Portion of the total of 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	2,800	2,800
Amount arising from mortgage-servicing rights	-	-
Amount arising from deferred tax assets based on temporary differences	-	-
Limits related to provisions considered in Tier II calculation	-	-
General provisions for standard based receivables (before ten thousand twenty-five limitation)	25,169,282	23,576,865
Up to 1.25% of total risk-weighted amount of general reserves for receivables where the standard approach used	12,595,480	10,722,720
Excess amount of total provision amount to credit risk Amount of the Internal Ratings Based Approach in accordance with the Communiqué on the Calculation	-	-
Excess amount of total provision amount to 0.6% of risk weighted receivables of credit risk Amount of the Internal Ratings Based Approach in accordance with the Communiqué on the Calculation	-	-
Debt instruments subjected to Article 4 (to be implemented between January 1, 2018, and January 1, 2022)	-	-
Upper limit for Additional Tier I Capital subjected to temporary Article 4	21,791,070	18,522,158
Amounts Excess the Limits of Additional Tier I Capital subjected to temporary Article 4	-	-
Upper limit for Additional Tier II Capital subjected to temporary Article 4	12,452,040	13,582,916
Amounts Excess the Limits of Additional Tier II Capital subjected to temporary Article 4	-	-

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP (Continued)

I. Explanations on Consolidated Equity (Continued)

Information on debt instruments included in the calculation of equities:

Information on debt instruments included in the calculation of equity		
Issuer	QATAR NATIONAL BANK Q.P.S.C.	QNB BANK A.S.
Instrument code (e.g., CUSIP, ISIN)	-	ISIN: XS2678233243 Common Code: 267823324
Governing law(s) of the instrument	BRSA	It is subject to English Law and, with respect to certain articles, to Turkish regulations (CMB-BRSA).
Regulatory treatment		
Since I.I.2015 10% reduction by being subject to the application	No	No
Eligible at stand-alone/consolidated	Stand-alone - Consolidated	Stand-alone-Consolidated
Instrument type	Loan	Subordinated debt instrument (Bond)
Amount recognized in regulatory capital (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	22,410	12,955
Par value of instrument (Currency in million)	22,410	12,955
Accounting classification	Liability – Subordinated Loans- amortized cost	Liability – Subordinated Debt Instruments- amortized cost
Original date of issuance	Jun 30, 2019	Nov 15, 2023
Perpetual or dated	Undated	Dated
Original maturity date	Jun 29, 2029	Nov 15, 2033
Issuer call subject to prior BRSA approval	Yes	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	Jun 29, 2029, USD 525,000,000	Nov 15, 2028, USD 300,000,000
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	-	-
Coupons/dividends		
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed	Fixed
Coupon rate and any related index	First 5 years fixed at 9.50%, next 5 years fixed at SOFR + 7.36%	10.75%
Existence of a dividend stopper	There will be no interest on the deducted value after the impairment	-
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Optional	-

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP (Continued)

I. Explanations on Consolidated Equity (Continued)

Information on debt instruments included in the calculation of equities (Continued)

	1	2
Existence of set-up or another incentive to redeem	-	-
Noncumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative
Convertible or non-convertible		
If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	-	-
If convertible, fully or partially	-	-
If convertible, conversion rate	-	-
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	-	-
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	-	-
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	-	-
Write-down feature		
If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Non-existence of the core capital ratio is less than 5.125%	The occurrence of non-existence
If write-down, full or partial	Full and partial	Full and partial
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Temporary	Temporary
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	Disappearance of non-existence and higher core capital ratio than 5.125 %	-
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	After borrowing and contribution capital	After borrowing, before additional capital, the same as other contribution capital
Incompliance with article number 7 and 8 of "Own fund regulation"	It fulfills the conditions within the Article number 7 of "Own fund regulation "the Regulation on the Equity of Banks.	It fulfills the conditions within the Article number 8 of "Own fund regulation "the Regulation on the Equity of Banks.
Details of incompliances with article number 7 and 8 of "Own fund regulation"	Does not meet the requirements set out in Article 8.	Does not meet the requirements set out in Article 7.

(*) The conversion rate/value will be calculated based on the market data available when the right is exercised

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP (Continued)

I. Explanations on Consolidated Equity (Continued)

Explanations on the reconciliation of shareholders' equity items and balance sheet amounts

	Current Period	Prior Period
Balance sheet total equity	153,551,106	119,030,646
Hedge funds	(1,326,728)	(1,865,452)
Discounts made within the scope of the regulation	(7,222,246)	(6,224,060)
Accumulated revaluation and/or reclassification incomes/losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,157,239	5,135,544
Core Capital	149,159,371	116,076,678
Additional capital	21,791,070	18,522,158
Capital	170,950,441	134,598,836
Expected loss allowance (Stages 1 and 2)	12,595,480	10,722,720
Debt instruments deemed appropriate by the institution	12,452,040	13,582,916
Discounts made within the scope of the regulation	(161,384)	(264,300)
Total Equity	195,836,577	158,640,172

II. Explanations on Consolidated Risk Management

In accordance with the 'Communiqué on Public Disclosures Regarding Risk Management by Banks,' published in the Official Gazette No. 29511 on October 23, 2015, and effective as of March 31, 2016, the notes and relevant disclosures prepared pursuant to this communiqué are provided in this section. According to the relevant communiqué, the following tables, which need to be provided on a quarterly basis, have not been presented as of September 2025, due to the Bank utilizing the standard approach in its capital adequacy calculation:

- Credit risk amounts based on portfolio and TO range
- The impact of credit derivatives used as the KRA technique on RAV
- IRB (Specialized loans and equity investments subject to the simple risk weight approach)
- Internal model approach for trading accounts
- Comparison of RmD estimates with profit/loss
- Counterparty credit risk based on risk class and transaction type
- RWA variations for CCR under the Internal Model Approach

1. GB1 – Overview of risk weighted assets

	Risk Weighted Amounts		Minimum Capital Requirements
	30.09.2025	31.12.2024	30.09.2025
1 Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	993,615,095	844,020,318	79,489,207
2 Standardized approach	993,615,095	844,020,318	79,489,207
3 Internal rating-based approach	-	-	-
4 Counterparty credit risk	14,023,200	13,797,174	1,121,856
5 Standardized approach for counterparty credit risk	14,023,200	13,797,174	1,121,856
6 Internal model method	-	-	-
7 Basic risk weight approach to internal models' equity position in the banking account	-	-	-
8 Investments made in collective investment companies – look-through approach	-	-	-
9 Investments made in collective investment companies – mandate-based approach	-	-	-
10 Investments made in collective investment companies – 1250% weighted risk approach	-	-	-
11 Settlement risk	-	-	-
12 Securitization exposures in banking accounts	-	-	-
13 IRB ratings-based approach	-	-	-
14 IRB Supervisory Formula Approach	-	-	-
15 SA/simplified supervisory formula approach	-	-	-
16 Market risk	23,547,688	13,901,063	1,883,815
17 Standardized approach	23,547,688	13,901,063	1,883,815
18 Internal model approaches	-	-	-
19 Operational risks	133,534,795	80,878,830	10,682,784
20 Basic indicator approach	133,534,795	80,878,830	10,682,784
21 Standardized approach	-	-	-
22 Advanced measurement approach	-	-	-
23 The amount of the discount threshold under the equity (subject to a 250% risk weight)	-	-	-
24 Minimum value adjustments	-	-	-
25 TOTAL(1+4+7+8+9+10+11+12+16+19+23+24)	1,164,720,778	952,597,385	93,177,662

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**INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP
(Continued)**

III. Explanations on Consolidated Foreign Exchange Risk

1. Whether the Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk, whether the effects of this situation are estimated, and whether the Board of Directors of the Parent Bank sets limits for positions that are monitored daily

The difference between the Parent Bank's foreign currency denominated and foreign currency indexed assets and liabilities is defined as the "Net Foreign Currency Position" and is the basis of currency risk. Foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, together with purchase and sale commitments, give rise to foreign exchange exposure ("cross currency risk").

Board of Directors has determined the limits considering the consistency with the "Foreign Currency Net General Position." Positions are being followed daily, and limits are reviewed at least once a year depending on economic conditions and The Parent Bank strategy and updated as deemed necessary.

In measuring the exchange rate exposure of the Parent Bank, the "standard method" used in the legal reports and the internal method are used in the VaR. Measurements made under the standard method are performed on a monthly basis and serve as the basis for determining the capital requirements arising from currency risk. The measurements made within the scope of the standard method are carried out monthly and the measurements made within the scope of VaR calculations are carried out on a daily basis. In addition, the maximum foreign currency position that can be taken is determined on the basis of foreign currency types and table, and daily limit compliance control is performed by Risk Management.

2. The magnitude of hedging foreign currency debt instruments and net foreign currency investments by using derivatives

The Group hedges foreign currency borrowings with derivative instruments. The Group does not hedge net foreign currency investments with derivative instruments. The extent of the hedging of foreign currency debt instruments and net foreign currency investments by hedging derivative instruments is explained in Note III of Section Five.

3. The spot foreign exchange bid rates of the Parent Bank as of the balance sheet date and for each of the five days prior to that date

US Dollars purchase rate at the date of the balance sheet	TL 41.5068
Euro purchase rate at the date of the balance sheet	TL 48.7512

<u>Date</u>	<u>US Dollar</u>	<u>Euro</u>
September 30, 2025	41.5068	48.7512
September 29, 2025	41.4984	48.6479
September 26, 2025	41.4179	48.3509
September 25, 2025	41.3950	48.6070
September 24, 2025	41.3375	48.7644

4. The basic arithmetical average of the Parent Bank's foreign exchange bid rate for the last thirty days

The arithmetical average of the Parent Bank's US Dollar and Euro purchase rates for September 2025 are TL 41.2432 and TL 48.4000 respectively.

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP (Continued)

III. Explanations on Consolidated Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk (Continued)

5. Information on the consolidated foreign exchange risk

Current Period	EUR	USD	Other	Total
Assets				
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metal) and Balances with the Central Bank ⁽¹⁾	28,601,027	89,997,821	15,537,375	134,136,223
Due From Banks ⁽²⁾	4,142,350	10,454,655	1,680,692	16,277,697
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss (FVTPL) ⁽³⁾	1,918,800	4,707,095	46,201	6,672,096
Money Market Placements	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) ¹	23,208	31,962,555	-	31,985,763
Loans ⁽⁴⁾	220,895,299	158,209,826	281,534	379,386,659
Investments in Assoc., Subsidiaries and Entities under Common Control (Joint Vent.)	-	-	-	-
Investment Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	2,343,260	36,306,353	-	38,649,613
Derivative Financial Assets Hedging Purposes ⁽⁵⁾	84,232	2,704,134	-	2,788,366
Tangible Assets	-	-	747	747
Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-
Other Assets ⁽⁵⁾	2,794,134	1,910,935	33,215	4,738,284
Total Assets	260,802,310	336,253,374	17,579,764	614,635,448
Liabilities				
Bank Deposits	4,586,884	31,379,474	1,410,756	37,377,114
Foreign Currency Deposits ⁽⁶⁾	69,771,756	106,738,135	103,591,142	280,101,033
Money Market Borrowings	-	34,223,471	-	34,223,471
Funds Provided from Other Financial Institutions	60,302,771	221,899,955	59,817	282,262,543
Securities Issued	15,948,541	90,846,256	17,640,056	124,434,853
Sundry Creditors	11,728,103	4,327,281	386,413	16,441,797
Derivative Fin. Liabilities Hedging Purposes ⁽⁸⁾	118,964	706,365	-	825,329
Other Liabilities ^{(7) (8)}	4,409,087	7,957,840	47,978	12,414,905
Total Liabilities	166,866,106	498,078,777	123,136,162	788,081,045
Net Balance Sheet Position	93,936,204	(161,825,403)	(105,556,398)	(173,445,597)
Net Off-Balance Sheet Position	(100,426,441)	170,691,478	107,068,885	177,333,922
Financial Derivative Assets	135,542,893	528,669,693	144,829,032	809,041,618
Financial Derivative Liabilities	235,969,334	357,978,215	37,760,147	631,707,696
Non-Cash Loans ⁽⁹⁾	55,844,575	47,341,834	3,837,773	107,024,182
Prior Period				
Total Assets	180,884,579	294,512,988	10,950,610	486,348,177
Total Liabilities	113,436,714	413,422,319	79,891,424	606,750,457
Net Balance Sheet Position	67,447,865	(118,909,331)	(68,940,814)	(120,402,280)
Net Off-Balance Sheet Position	(67,098,479)	121,825,990	70,625,850	125,353,361
Financial Derivative Assets	93,444,807	379,112,040	72,564,216	545,121,063
Financial Derivative Liabilities	160,543,286	257,286,050	1,938,366	419,767,702
Non-Cash Loans	37,805,837	32,428,494	2,763,460	72,997,791

(1) Cash and Balances with TR Central; Other FC include TL 14,614,020 (December 31, 2024 – TL 8,841,832) precious metal deposit account.

(2) There are foreign bank guarantees amounting to TL 3,226,032 (December 31, 2024 – TL 5,198,458).

(3) Foreign exchange income rediscovers amounting to TL 3,333,417 (31 December 2024 – TL 1,151,109) related to derivative financial instruments and TL 943,046 (31 December 2024 – TL 509,242) classified as hedging instruments are not included.

(4) Includes TL 68,658 (December 31, 2024 – TL 102,945) FC indexed loans.

(5) Does not include FC prepaid expenses amounting to TL 2,124,838 (December 31, 2024 – TL 1,676,945) as per BRSA's Communiqué published in Official Gazette no 26085 on February 19, 2006.

(6) Other foreign currency includes TL 85,390,588 (December 31, 2024 – TL 59,806,204) of precious metal deposit account.

(7) Other Liabilities do not include the Foreign Currency Index Factoring liabilities amounting to TL 21,320 (December 31, 2024 – TL 2,549).

(8) Does not include currency expense accruals of derivative financial instruments kept in FC accounts amounting to TL 1,900,155 (December 31, 2024 – TL 2,397,734), including TL 63,889 classified as hedging instruments as stated in the Turkish disclosure.

(9) Does not have an effect on Net Off-balance Sheet Position.

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**INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP
(Continued)**

IV. Explanations on Consolidated Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk that would arise from the changes in interest rates depending on the Parent Bank's position is managed by the Asset/Liability Committee of the Parent Bank.

Interest rate sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items is analyzed by top management in the Asset/Liability Committee meetings held every month by taking the market developments into consideration. The management of the Parent Bank follows the interest rates in the market on a daily basis and revises interest rates of the Bank when necessary.

The Parent Bank funds its growing long-term fixed-interest TL loan portfolio with long-term (up to 10 years) foreign currency resources obtained from international markets, as well as customer deposits. The Bank changes the foreign currency liquidity obtained from the international markets and customer deposits to TL liquidity with long term swap transactions (fixed TL interest rate and floating FC interest rate). Therefore, the Bank not only funds its long-term fixed interest rate loans with TL but also hedges itself from interest rate and maturity risk. The Bank hedges its portfolio of foreign currency fixed interest rate securities by using interest rate swaps to hedge a certain portion of its foreign currency fixed interest rate securities portfolio in line with the Bank's strategy and market expectations, excluding Turkey credit interest rate spread risk.

Interest Rate Sensitivity of Assets, Liabilities and off-Balance Sheet Items

(Based on repricing dates)

	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Non-Interest Bearing ⁽¹⁾	Total
End of Current Period							
Assets							
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metal) and Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye ⁽²⁾	200,187,222	-	-	-	-	129,914,746	330,101,968
Due from Banks ⁽³⁾	8,000,337	1,278,335	-	-	-	12,765,468	22,044,140
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss ⁽⁴⁾	3,694,924	153,301	1,521,748	1,882,458	123,531	17,348,435	24,724,397
Money Market Placements	2,328,791	-	-	-	-	-	2,328,791
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ⁽⁵⁾	35,666,241	27,875,960	26,834,000	33,468,994	25,250,325	10,322,981	159,418,501
Loans and Receivables	328,558,135	119,412,480	342,068,131	238,649,591	19,815,286	8,434,888	1,056,938,511
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost ⁽⁶⁾	70,039,055	465,419	3,620,544	31,113,246	17,068,243	6,307,841	128,614,348
Other Assets	18,577	18,545	7,758	7,941	-	80,361,591	80,414,412
Total Assets	648,493,282	149,204,040	374,052,181	305,122,230	62,257,385	265,455,950	1,804,585,068
Liabilities							
Bank Deposits	24,802,049	17,436,158	6,027,098	-	-	836,961	49,102,266
Other Deposits	441,160,353	71,801,050	8,492,016	3,379,826	881	324,493,591	849,327,717
Money Market Borrowings	118,529,158	1,188,455	27,393,876	-	-	1,182,786	148,294,275
Miscellaneous Payables	15,933,009	-	-	-	-	62,738,583	78,671,592
Securities Issued	613,147	20,073,814	75,297,226	41,494,826	12,954,851	3,387	150,437,251
Funds Borrowed	62,396,233	81,371,773	146,348,831	3,830,837	-	4,535,073	298,482,747
Other Liabilities ⁽⁷⁾	3,739	7,390	134,097	2,329,077	536,398	227,258,519	230,269,220
Total Liabilities	663,437,688	191,878,640	263,693,144	51,034,566	13,492,130	621,048,900	1,804,585,068
On Balance Sheet Long Position	-	-	110,359,037	254,087,664	48,765,255	-	413,211,956
On Balance Sheet Short Position	(14,944,406)	(42,674,600)	-	-	-	(355,592,950)	(413,211,956)
Off-Balance Sheet Long Position	55,128,051	43,168,989	-	-	-	-	98,297,040
Off-Balance Sheet Short Position	-	-	(3,594,148)	(72,199,934)	(12,646,313)	-	(88,440,395)
Total Position	40,183,645	494,389	106,764,889	181,887,730	36,118,942	(355,592,950)	9,856,645

⁽¹⁾ Non-Interest-Bearing column includes accruals, provision for losses and derivative financial instruments' fair value valuation difference.

⁽²⁾ Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Money in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metal) and Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye include amount of TL 25,853 expected loss provisions.

⁽³⁾ Banks include balance of expected loss provisions amounting to TL 12,279.

⁽⁴⁾ Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss includes Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss amounting to TL 12,344,869.

⁽⁵⁾ Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income include derivative financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income amounting to TL 6,850,913.

⁽⁶⁾ Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost include the balance of expected loss provisions amounting to TL 17,349.

⁽⁷⁾ Other Liabilities include Derivative Financial Liabilities amounting to TL 10,277,858.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP (Continued)

IV. Explanations on Consolidated Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

Information related to the interest rate sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items (Continued)

(Based on repricing dates)

	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Non-Interest Bearing ⁽¹⁾	Total
End of Prior Period							
Assets							
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency, Cash in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metal) and Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye ⁽²⁾	72,629,814	-	-	-	-	180,444,299	253,074,113
Due from Banks ⁽³⁾	8,696,253	556,315	-	-	-	11,421,829	20,674,397
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss ⁽⁴⁾	2,645,478	3,651,736	3,110,603	1,887,384	254,948	11,118,740	22,668,889
Money Market Placements ⁽⁵⁾	601,134	-	-	-	-	(27)	601,107
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) ⁽⁶⁾	22,737,548	37,405,641	24,436,859	22,815,720	33,333,767	5,479,426	146,208,961
Loans and Receivables	297,217,154	130,861,464	326,911,893	135,283,833	15,972,007	4,954,101	911,200,452
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost ⁽⁷⁾	60,188,747	3,775,365	5,555,988	28,769,208	18,489,601	12,496,927	129,275,836
Other Assets	12,110	15,685	18,054	10,221	-	71,332,702	71,388,772
Total Assets	464,728,238	176,266,206	360,033,397	188,766,366	68,050,323	297,247,997	1,555,092,527
Liabilities							
Bank Deposits	35,771,868	19,119,979	1,971,644	-	-	706,631	57,570,122
Other Deposits	387,632,883	126,863,085	11,546,974	2,209,446	962	292,611,253	820,864,603
Money Market Borrowings	103,200,181	22,642,737	21,899,931	365,096	-	1,657,381	149,765,326
Miscellaneous Payables	6,509,311	-	-	-	-	51,496,383	58,005,694
Securities Issued	-	25,533,956	26,758,743	20,299,743	10,729,987	20,814	83,343,243
Funds Borrowed	55,040,130	52,953,853	92,838,378	3,374,067	-	3,757,123	207,963,551
Other Liabilities ⁽⁸⁾	17,044	24,607	70,452	1,649,918	-	175,817,967	177,579,988
Total Liabilities	588,171,417	247,138,217	155,086,122	27,898,270	10,730,949	526,067,552	1,555,092,527
On Balance Sheet Long Position	-	-	204,947,275	160,868,096	57,319,374	-	423,134,745
On Balance Sheet Short Position	(123,443,179)	(70,872,011)	-	-	-	(228,819,555)	(423,134,745)
Off-Balance Sheet Long Position	53,640,431	23,484,144	-	-	-	-	77,124,575
Off-Balance Sheet Short Position	-	-	(12,064,736)	(45,176,971)	(12,857,951)	-	(70,099,658)
Total Position	(69,802,748)	(47,387,867)	192,882,539	115,691,125	44,461,423	(228,819,555)	7,024,917

(1) Non-interest bearing column includes expected loss provisions calculated in accordance with TFRS 9 and does not include derivative financial instruments measured at fair value.

(2) Cash and Balances (Cash, Precious Metal Deposits, Checks, etc.) and TR Central Bank include TL 26,672 expected loss provision balance.

(3) Banks include balance of expected loss provisions amounting to TL 8,968.

(4) Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss includes Derivative Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss amounting to TL 7,657,512.

(5) Money Market Placements include TL 27 expected loss provision balance.

(6) Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income include Derivative Financial Assets Through Other Comprehensive Income amounting to TL 3,373,866.

(7) Financial Assets measured at amortized cost include the balance of the expected loss provisions amounting to TL 17,722.

(8) Other Liabilities include Derivative Financial Liabilities amounting to TL 11,334,018.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP (Continued)

IV. Explanations on Consolidated Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

Average interest rates applied to monetary financial instruments

	EUR %	USD %	JPY %	TL%
End of Current Period				
Assets				
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash in Transit, Cheques Purchased and Balances with the T,R, Central Bank ^(*))	1.25	-	-	32.99
Due from Banks	1.96	3.84	-	41.80
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	2.97	5.39	-	42.49
Money Market Placements	-	-	-	41.73
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	3.14	6.49	-	41.91
Loans and Receivables	6.26	7.85	3.44	47.22
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	4.76	6.12	-	27.82
Liabilities				
Bank Deposits	2.46	4.76	-	37.78
Other Deposits	0.39	0.68	1.10	41.41
Money Market Borrowings	-	5.27	-	40.23
Miscellaneous Payables	1.84	3.90	-	-
Securities Issued	3.67	6.84	-	44.26
Funds Borrowed	4.38	6.38	-	41.83
	EUR %	USD %	JPY %	TL%
End of Prior Period				
Assets				
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash in Transit, Cheques Purchased) and Balances with the T,R, Central Bank ^(*))	2.00	-	-	24.54
Due from Banks	2.99	4.49	-	46.45
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	3.48	5.66	-	52.80
Money Market Placements	-	-	-	48.97
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	2.77	6.52	-	49.63
Loans and Receivables	6.78	7.66	2.50	49.78
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	4.73	6.02	-	40.51
Liabilities				
Bank Deposits	4.32	5.70	-	46.81
Other Deposits	0.03	0.07	0.05	45.43
Money Market Borrowings	-	5.67	-	48.64
Miscellaneous Payables	2.05	4.12	-	-
Securities Issued	4.60	7.25	-	49.56
Funds Borrowed	4.79	7.15	-	48.94

^(*) All required reserve balances have been taken into account in the calculation of the average interest rate.

V. Explanations on Consolidated Position Risk of Equity Securities in Banking Book

Equity Securities (shares)	Comparison		
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Market Value
1. Equity Investments Group A	641,825	-	641,825
Quoted Securities	641,825	-	641,825
2. Equity Investments Group B	-	-	-
Quoted Securities	-	-	-
3. Equity Investments Group C	-	-	-
Quoted Securities	-	-	-
4. Equity Investments Group Other ^(*)	567,377	-	-

^(*) Includes associates and subsidiaries not quoted to BIST and not classified as investment in shares by Capital Market Board.

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**INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP
(Continued)**

V. Explanations on Consolidated Position Risk of Equity Securities in Banking Book (Continued)

Portfolio	Income/Losses in Current Period	Revaluation Surpluses		Unrealized Income and Losses		
		Total	Amount under	Total	Amount under	Amount under
			Supplementary Capital		Core Capital	Supplementary Capital
1. Private Equity Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Quoted Shares	244,914	-	-	17,377	-	17,377
3. Other Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Total	244,914	-	-	17,377	-	17,377

VI. Explanations on Remarks regarding Consolidated Liquidity Risk Management

1. Explanations on Consolidated Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Liquidity Risk of the Parent Bank is monitored and managed in accordance with Liquidity Risk Management Policy. According to this policy, Board of Directors is responsible to review and approve risk profile and appetite of the Parent Bank periodically. Senior Management takes necessary measures to monitor aforementioned risk and controls liquidity risk in line with accepted strategies and policies.

Treasury Department is responsible to carry out liquidity strategy determined and approved by Board of Directors. Risk Management Department is responsible to define, measure, monitor and control liquidity risk besides developing internal and external methods and procedures which are in line with context and structure of applicable activities in The Parent Bank in order to monitor related limits. Senior management of The Parent Bank is informed periodically regarding current liquidity risk amount exposed in order to ensure being under the approved limits of the Parent Bank's liquidity risk profile. Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) meetings, which ensure the necessary monitoring for liquidity risk, are held monthly. Risk Committee reviews the liquidity risk of the Parent Bank monthly in addition to aforementioned meetings and informs Board of Directors. The Parent Bank reviews its liquidity position daily. Internal and legal reports related to liquidity positions are examined in ALCO meetings monthly with the participation of senior management. Several decisions are taken related to management of short- and long-term liquidity in this scope. Internal metrics such as (LCR) reserve liquidity and deposit concentration are monitored daily besides liquidity coverage rate related to measurement of liquidity coverage. Internal limit and warning level are periodically monitored and reported to related parties by the Board of Directors.

The liquidity management of the Parent Bank is decentralized; each partnership controlled by the Parent Bank is carried out independently from the Parent Bank by the authorities in charge of liquidity management. Each subsidiary subject to consolidation manages its own liquidity position separately from the Parent Bank. The amount of funds to be used by the subsidiaries from the Parent Bank is determined within the framework of the limits.

It is essential for the Parent Bank to monitor its liquidity position and funding strategy consistently. The primary priority is to ensure that the liquidity risk to which the Parent Bank is exposed is in line with the risk capacity determined within the framework of the limits stipulated by the legislation and the risk appetite that emerges depending on the Parent Bank's basic strategies. It is essential that the Parent Bank maintains a sufficient level of free liquid assets that can be sold or repurchased in case of a significant decrease in liquidity resources.

The funding management of the Parent Bank is conducted in compliance with legal limits and internal alert levels within the framework of ALCO decisions. The liquidity position is evaluated taking into account maturity and customer concentration levels, and a funding strategy is developed. When developing this strategy, the aim is to secure funding from sources that are as long-term and stable as possible. Deposits, which constitute the main source of funding for the Parent Bank, are obtained from a large number of customers as a natural consequence of a stable core deposit base.

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(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

**INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP
(Continued)**

VI. Explanations on Remarks regarding Consolidated Liquidity Risk Management

1. Explanations on Consolidated Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Continued)

A large part of the Parent Bank's liabilities consists of TL, USD and EUR. Gap reports issued based on the aforementioned three currencies are presented in ALCO meetings. Maturity mismatches based on currencies are managed through FX swaps, FX currency swaps and long-term cross-currency swaps and FX forward.

The Parent Bank diversifies its funding sources as customer deposits, foreign loans and bond issuance in order to reduce its liquidity risk. Measures are taken through making investments to assets having higher capacity to generate cash against liquidity crisis. The Parent Bank watches over reducing customer deposit concentration and controls concentration level daily in line with warning level approved by the Board of Directors.

Liquidity life cycle approach is determined as the liquidity risk stress test methodology. This approach is a stress test to measure the period in which the Parent Bank can meet its cumulative cash outflows without providing a fund from the market. Liquidity life cycle is calculated according to various scenarios and simulated in line with possible scenarios in crisis situation and the results are reported to Risk Committee and Board of Directors.

Emergency Funding Plan (EMP) of the Parent Bank regulates funding activities to be used in liquidity crisis periods specific to the Parent Bank or in liquidity crisis at financial markets. EMP defines components triggering the crisis and early warning indicators which help to evaluate and manage the liquidity crisis and determine primary funding structure. EMP also defines actions of the Parent Bank against cash and guarantee need. In addition to aforementioned issues, EMP determines duties and responsibilities in performing actions in a liquidity crisis included in risk management and emergency funding plan.

Cautious liquidity management against possible financial fluctuations in the market has been one of the main priorities of the Parent Bank. The Parent Bank manages LCR above the limit by keeping its high quality liquid assets at a sufficient level. The Parent Bank has created four different stress test scenarios that measure how long it can meet the cumulative cash outflows without any new funds from the market or by providing very low levels of funds. In scenarios created by observing financial movements in the past and using statistical analysis, it has been observed that the Parent Bank withstands stress over the minimum life expectancy of 30 days.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP (Continued)

VI. Explanations on Remarks regarding Consolidated Liquidity Risk Management

1. Explanations on Consolidated Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Continued)

Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Current Period – September 30, 2025	Consideration Rate Unweighted Amounts ^(*)		Consideration Rate Weighted Amounts ^(*)	
	TL+FC	FC	TL+FC	FC
HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS			403,039,681	155,675,608
1 High Quality Liquid Assets			403,039,681	155,675,608
CASH OUTFLOWS				
2 Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits	754,130,223	218,662,033	63,900,843	21,866,203
3 Stable deposits	230,243,581	-	11,512,179	-
4 Less stable deposits	523,886,642	218,662,033	52,388,664	21,866,203
5 Unsecured Funding other than Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits	357,732,877	126,114,326	216,027,020	77,382,155
6 Operational deposits	10,344,132	2,864,133	2,096,229	716,033
7 Non-Operational Deposits	260,515,254	105,297,507	147,381,202	60,314,585
8 Other Unsecured Funding	86,873,491	17,952,686	66,549,589	16,351,537
9 Secured funding	-	-	-	-
10 Other Cash Outflows	9,520,262	18,128,593	9,520,262	18,128,593
11 Liquidity needs related to derivatives and market valuation changes on derivatives transactions	9,520,262	18,128,593	9,520,262	18,128,593
12 Debts related to the structured financial products	-	-	-	-
13 Commitment related to debts to financial markets and other off-balance sheet liabilities	-	-	-	-
14 Commitments that are unconditionally revocable at any time by the Bank and other contractual commitments	100,714,316	-	5,035,716	-
15 Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable commitments	1,599,788,239	114,038,802	95,020,357	9,493,391
16 TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS			389,504,198	126,870,342
CASH INFLOWS				
17 Secured Lending Transactions	-	-	-	-
18 Unsecured Lending Transactions	152,423,216	40,800,393	92,251,224	31,553,390
19 Other contractual cash inflows	8,502,165	62,435,322	8,502,165	62,435,322
20 TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	160,925,381	103,235,715	100,753,389	93,988,712
			Upper Limit Applied Values	
21 TOTAL HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS			403,039,681	155,675,608
22 TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS			288,750,809	36,243,813
23 LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)			139.58	429.52

^(*) Simple arithmetic average calculated for the last three month of values calculated by taking the weekly simple arithmetic average.

Prior Period – December 31, 2024	Consideration Rate Unweighted Amounts ^(*)		Consideration Rate Weighted Amounts ^(*)	
	TL+FC	FC	TL+FC	FC
HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS			292,261,741	127,627,116
1 High Quality Liquid Assets			292,261,741	127,627,116
CASH OUTFLOWS				
2 Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits	594,738,806	169,526,464	52,531,857	16,952,646
3 Stable deposits	138,840,463	-	6,942,023	-
4 Less stable deposits	455,898,343	169,526,464	45,589,834	16,952,646
5 Unsecured Funding other than Retail and Small Business Customers Deposits	289,584,934	114,434,650	184,884,564	79,254,757
6 Operational deposits	8,077,770	1,371,689	2,019,443	342,922
7 Non-Operational Deposits	211,754,114	88,935,354	125,968,070	56,296,091
8 Other Unsecured Funding	69,753,050	24,127,607	56,897,051	22,615,744
9 Secured funding	-	-	-	-
10 Other Cash Outflows	66,045,096	28,812,105	66,045,096	28,812,105
11 Liquidity needs related to derivatives and market valuation changes on derivatives transactions	66,045,096	28,812,105	66,045,096	28,812,105
12 Debts related to the structured financial products	-	-	-	-
13 Commitment related to debts to financial markets and other off-balance sheet liabilities	-	-	-	-
14 Commitments that are unconditionally revocable at any time by the Bank and other contractual commitments	105,489,843	-	5,274,492	-
15 Other irrevocable or conditionally revocable commitments	995,870,367	76,501,216	60,207,083	7,652,559
16 TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS			368,943,092	132,672,067
CASH INFLOWS				
17 Secured Lending Transactions	44	-	-	-
18 Unsecured Lending Transactions	135,005,921	41,850,467	79,005,193	29,760,951
19 Other contractual cash inflows	64,154,682	45,622,708	64,154,682	45,622,708
20 TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	199,160,647	87,473,175	143,159,875	75,383,659
			Upper Limit Applied Values	
21 TOTAL HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS			292,261,741	127,627,116
22 TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS			225,783,240	57,368,095
23 LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)			129.44	222.47

^(*) Simple arithmetic average calculated for the last nine month of values calculated by taking the weekly simple arithmetic average.

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(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

**INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP
(Continued)**

VI. Explanations on Remarks regarding Consolidated Liquidity Risk Management

1. Explanations on Consolidated Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Continued)

Consolidated liquidity coverage ratios related to the third quarter of 2025 is calculated weekly and explained in the table below according to “Regulation on Liquidity Coverage Ratio Calculation” published in the Official Gazette No. 28948, dated March 21, 2014.

	Maximum	Date	Minimum	Date	Average
TL+FC	152.13	15/09/2025	119.40	24/07/2025	139.77
FC	530.98	17/09/2025	276.64	02/07/2025	440.33

Liquidity coverage ratio is regulated by the BRSA to make sure that the Parent Banks sustain high quality liquid asset stock to cover probable cash outflows in the short term.

All of the Parent Bank’s high quality liquid assets are comprised of first quality liquid assets, most of which are Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye accounts and securities that are issued by the Turkish Treasury that have not been collateralized. Additionally, syndication loans and large amount funds such as foreign bond issuances that have less than 1 month to maturity, lead up to short term fall in liquidity coverage ratios.

Funding sources of the Parent Bank mainly consist of deposits which constitute 50% of total liabilities of the Group (December 31, 2024 – 56%) and also include repo, secured loans, syndication, securitization, bond/security issuance and other instruments including subordinated debts.

The Parent Bank effectively uses derivative transactions to manage interest and liquidity risk. Impact of derivative cash flows in terms of liquidity coverage ratio is limited. However, FX swaps used in short term foreign currency liquidity management cause liquidity coverage ratio to fluctuate due to changes in volume and one month maturity. In addition, possible cash outflow caused by margin call requirements of derivative transactions is taken into consideration in accordance with the respective regulations.

At The Parent Bank, Secured funding consists of bond and repo. A large part of securities which are subjects of aforementioned guaranteed funding transactions consist of Sovereign Bonds issued by Treasury of the Republic of Türkiye and transactions are carried out both in Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye market and interbank market.

All cash inflow and outflow items related to liquidity profile of the Parent Bank are included in liquidity coverage ratio tables above.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP
(Continued)

VI. Explanations on Remarks regarding Consolidated Liquidity Risk Management

1. Explanations on Consolidated Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Continued)

Presentation of assets and liabilities according to their remaining maturities

Current Period	Demand	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	5 Years and Over	Unallocated ⁽¹⁾	Total
Assets								
Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency, Cash in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metal) and Balances with the T.R. Central Bank ⁽²⁾	129,940,599	200,187,222	-	-	-	-	(25,853)	330,101,968
Due from Banks ⁽³⁾	12,668,796	8,106,292	1,281,331	-	-	-	(12,279)	22,044,140
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss ⁽⁴⁾	5,073,248	3,763,057	952,517	4,233,891	6,806,338	2,399,298	1,496,048	24,724,397
Money Market Placements ⁽⁵⁾	-	2,328,791	-	-	-	-	-	2,328,791
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ⁽⁶⁾	23,899	202,085	-	10,957,095	84,951,283	63,284,139	-	159,418,501
Loans and Receivables ⁽⁷⁾	-	347,164,141	124,238,812	353,305,997	212,088,850	33,514,988	(13,374,277)	1,056,938,511
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost ⁽⁸⁾	-	1,688,247	-	22,728,863	50,698,593	53,515,994	(17,349)	128,614,348
Other Assets	831	37,166,235	576,723	2,051,656	2,828,323	3,062	37,787,582	80,414,412
Total Assets	147,707,373	600,606,070	127,049,383	393,277,502	357,373,387	152,717,481	25,853,872	1,804,585,068
Liabilities								
Bank Deposits	436,694	25,050,788	17,538,678	6,076,106	-	-	-	49,102,266
Other Deposits	312,437,571	449,932,419	73,163,024	10,033,126	3,760,598	979	-	849,327,717
Funds Borrowed	-	8,881,632	32,875,566	133,596,257	122,491,964	425,838	211,490	298,482,747
Money Market Borrowings	-	113,703,688	367,116	28,267,133	5,956,338	-	-	148,294,275
Securities Issued	-	616,533	20,073,814	69,260,931	47,531,122	12,954,851	-	150,437,251
Miscellaneous Payables	-	76,347,890	-	-	-	-	2,323,702	78,671,592
Other Liabilities ⁽⁹⁾	1,412	41,693,041	3,119,634	5,756,882	8,243,529	4,600,074	166,854,648	230,269,220
Total Liabilities	312,875,677	716,225,991	147,137,832	252,990,435	187,983,551	17,981,742	169,389,840	1,804,585,068
Liquidity Excess/Gap	(165,168,304)	(115,619,921)	(20,088,449)	140,287,067	169,389,836	134,735,739	(143,535,968)	-
Net Off- Balance Sheet Position⁽¹⁰⁾	-	1,408,521	(3,601,102)	(3,067,221)	7,485,723	-	-	2,225,921
Receivables from financial derivative instruments	-	297,293,149	140,548,762	155,512,472	282,507,472	37,705,959	-	913,567,814
Liabilities from derivative financial instruments	-	295,884,628	144,149,864	158,579,693	275,021,749	37,705,959	-	911,341,893
Non-Cash Loans⁽¹⁰⁾	-	8,692,673	20,383,455	94,599,479	26,415,447	3,170,976	59,376,784	212,638,814
Prior period								
Total Assets	195,007,118	430,229,393	139,795,311	320,348,343	309,138,389	138,472,073	22,101,900	1,555,092,527
Total Liabilities	277,681,504	635,343,537	217,684,451	178,343,295	94,840,020	17,158,751	134,040,969	1,555,092,527
Liquidity Excess/Gap	(82,674,386)	(205,114,144)	(77,889,140)	142,005,048	214,298,369	121,313,322	(111,939,069)	-
Net Off- Balance Sheet Position⁽¹⁰⁾	-	(1,793,284)	(2,548,205)	(1,974,294)	4,612,290	-	-	(1,703,493)
Receivables from financial derivative instruments	-	159,751,228	92,463,868	105,864,367	208,101,941	56,881,598	-	623,063,002
Liabilities from derivative financial instruments	-	161,544,512	95,012,073	107,838,661	203,489,651	56,881,598	-	624,766,495
Non-Cash Loans⁽¹¹⁾	-	6,510,328	19,105,709	55,957,744	19,256,355	2,107,581	38,920,768	141,858,485

(1) The assets which are necessary to provide banking services and could not be liquidated in the short-term, such as fixed assets, investments in subsidiaries and associates, office stationery, and prepaid expenses are classified under "Unallocated" column. Unallocated other liabilities include equities amounting to TL 153,551,106 (December 31, 2024 – TL 119,030,646), unallocated provisions amounting to TL 21,475,057 (December 31, 2024 – TL 17,282,733) and deferred tax liabilities amounting to TL 3,784,526 (December 31, 2024 – TL 3,915,992). It also includes current tax liability.

(2) Cash (Cash in Vault, Foreign Currency Cash, Cash in Transit, Cheques Purchased, Precious Metal) and Balances with the Central Bank of Türkiye include expected loss provisions amounting to TL 25,853 (December 31, 2024 – TL 26,672).

(3) Banks include balance of expected loss provisions amounting to TL 12,729 (December 31, 2024 – TL 8,968).

(4) Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss include TL 12,344,869 (December 31, 2024 – TL 7,657,512) derivative financial assets used for hedging purposes.

(5) There are no expected credit losses for receivables from money markets in the current period (December 31, 2024 – TL 27).

(6) Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income include TL 6,850,913 (December 31, 2024 – TL 3,373,866) derivative financial assets used for hedging purposes.

(7) Loans and receivables include leasing and factoring receivables.

(8) Financial Assets measured at amortized cost include TL 17,349 (December 31, 2024 – TL 17,722) of expected loss provisions.

(9) Other Liabilities also include the portion of derivative financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income amounting to TL 10,277,858 (December 31, 2024 – TL 11,334,018).

(10) Liquidity excess/(deficit) related to Derivative Financial Instruments constituting Net Off-Balance positions are included in Liquidity Excess/(deficit) through valuations of related transactions to balance sheet.

(11) Amounts related to letter of guarantees represent contractual maturities and amounts included in aforementioned maturities and they have on demand and optionally withdrawable nature.

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP
(Continued)

VI. Explanations on Remarks regarding Consolidated Liquidity Risk Management (Continued)

2. Disclosures on Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

The Parent Bank's Net Stable Funding Ratio is monitored and managed in accordance with the Liquidity Risk Management Policy. In line with this policy, the Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the Parent Bank's risk profile and appetite at certain intervals. Senior Management takes the necessary measures to monitor this risk and controls liquidity risk in line with the approved strategies and policies.

The BRSA has set out the principles and procedures for banks to ensure stable funding in order to prevent the deterioration of their liquidity levels due to the funding risk that they may be exposed to on a consolidated and unconsolidated basis in the long term. Pursuant to the "Regulation on Banks' Calculation of Net Stable Funding Ratio" published in the Official Gazette No. 32202 dated May 26, 2023, the three-month simple arithmetic average of the consolidated and unconsolidated net stable funding ratio calculated monthly as of the equity calculation periods cannot be less than 100% as of March, June, September and December.

The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) is calculated by dividing the amount of available stable funding (ASF) by the required stable funding (RSF). Available stable funding refers to the portion of banks' liabilities and equity expected to be stable, while required stable funding refers to the portion of banks' on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet liabilities expected to need funding. The available stable funding balance is calculated by weighting the book values of banks' liabilities and equity components according to the ASF factors specified in the notification table published by the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA). The required stable funding amount is calculated by weighting the maturities and liquidity characteristics of the bank's assets according to the RSF factors. The largest components of a bank's available stable funding are capital, long-term borrowings, and customer deposits.

Current Period	Unweighted Amount According to Residual Maturity					Total Weighted Amount Applied
	Demand	Residual Maturity Less than 6 Months	Residual Maturity of 6 Months and Longer but Less Than 1 Year	Residual Maturity of 1 Year and More		
Available Stable Funding						
1 Capital Instruments	205,641,310	-	-	-	-	205,641,310
2 Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital	205,641,310	-	-	-	-	205,641,310
3 Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Real-person and Retail Customer Deposits	206,677,425	376,390,036	3,500,813	3,742,558	-	537,863,245
5 Stable Deposit/Participation Fund	37,893,429	93,417,864	218,547	140,076	-	125,086,420
6 Low Stable Deposit/Participation Fund	168,783,996	282,972,172	3,282,266	3,602,482	-	412,776,825
7 Obligations to Other Parties	17,882,886	441,778,037	371,148,226	150,930,935	-	345,446,491
8 Operational Deposit/Participation Fund	17,882,886	-	-	-	-	8,941,443
9 Other Obligations	-	441,778,037	371,148,226	150,930,935	-	336,505,048
10 Liabilities Equivalent to Interconnected Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Other Liabilities	74,884,224	9,372,655	-	-	-	-
12 Derivative Liabilities	-	-	9,372,655	-	-	-
13 All other equity not included in the above categories	74,884,224	-	-	-	-	-
14 Available Stable Funding						1,088,951,046
Required Stable Funding						
15 High Quality Liquid Assets	-	-	-	-	-	12,334,824
16 Depository Institutions or Deposit/Participation Fund Held at Financial Institutions for Operational Purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 Performing Loans	711,801	725,984,772	161,972,886	279,080,734	-	670,514,191
18 Encumbered Loans to Financial Institutions, Where The Loan is Secured Against Level 1 Assets	-	-	-	22,824,402	-	22,824,402
19 Unencumbered loans to financial institutions or encumbered loans that are not secured against Level 1 assets	-	39,852,140	27,937,456	927,382	-	20,873,931
20 Loans to corporate customers, real persons and or retail customers, central banks, other than credit agencies and/or financial institutions	-	686,132,632	134,035,430	250,079,832	-	622,651,888
21 Loans with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 Residential mortgages	-	-	-	3,268,403	-	2,124,462
23 Residential mortgages with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	-	-	3,268,403	-	2,124,462
24 Equity Instruments and Debt Instruments Traded on an Exchange that do not Have High-Quality Liquid Asset Characteristics	711,801	-	-	1,980,715	-	2,039,508
25 Assets equivalent to interconnected liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 Other Assets	113,848,814	-	-	-	-	124,302,575
27 Physical traded commodities, including gold	876,020	-	-	-	-	744,617
28 Initial Margin for Derivative Contracts or Guarantee Fund Given to Central Counterparty	-	-	143,859	-	-	122,280
29 Derivative Assets	-	-	9,203,015	-	-	9,203,015
30 Derivative Liabilities Before Deduction of Variation Margin	-	-	1,259,869	-	-	1,259,869
31 Other Assets not Included Above	112,972,794	-	-	-	-	112,972,794
32 Off-balance sheet commitments	-	239,244,633	62,414,871	1,315,128,618	-	80,839,406
33 Required Stable Funding						887,990,996
34 Net Stable Funding Rate (%)						122.63

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INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP (Continued)

VI. Explanations on Remarks regarding Consolidated Liquidity Risk Management (Continued)

2. Disclosures on Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

Prior Period	Unweighted Amount According to Residual Maturity				Total Weighted Amount Applied Demand
	Demand	Residual Maturity Less than 6 Months	Residual Maturity of 6 Months and Longer but Less Than 1 Year	Residual Maturity of 1 Year and More	
Available Stable Funding					
1 Capital Instruments	168,239,078	-	-	-	168,239,078
2 Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital	168,239,078	-	-	-	168,239,078
3 Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4 Real-person and Retail Customer Deposits	201,208,885	401,490,157	4,078,393	2,523,202	556,547,059
5 Stable Deposit/Participation Fund	16,943,699	144,157,107	1,471,784	957,126	155,353,230
6 Low Stable Deposit/Participation Fund	184,265,186	257,333,050	2,606,609	1,566,076	401,193,829
7 Obligations to Other Parties	11,450,582	404,332,326	263,934,276	67,415,334	205,107,763
8 Operational Deposit/Participation Fund	11,450,582	-	-	-	5,725,291
9 Other Obligations	-	404,332,326	263,934,276	67,415,334	199,382,472
10 Liabilities Equivalent to Interconnected Assets					
11 Other Liabilities	45,112,485	6,851,660	-	-	-
12 Derivative Liabilities			6,851,660		
13 All other equity not included in the above categories	45,112,485	-	-	-	-
14 Available Stable Funding					929,893,900
Required Stable Funding					
15 High Quality Liquid Assets					11,501,530
16 Depository Institutions or Deposit/Participation Fund Held at Financial Institutions for Operational Purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17 Performing Loans	312,219	474,897,865	131,371,118	402,337,462	634,793,531
18 Encumbered Loans to Financial Institutions, Where The Loan is Secured Against Level 1 Assets	-	-	-	9,128,810	9,128,810
19 Unencumbered loans to financial institutions or encumbered loans that are not secured against Level 1 assets	-	36,706,011	50,515,325	10,204,244	40,967,809
20 Loans to corporate customers, real persons and or retail customers, central banks, other than credit agencies and/or financial institutions	-	438,191,854	80,855,793	378,739,185	581,615,495
21 Loans with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	-	-	-	-
22 Residential mortgages	-	-	-	3,500,662	2,275,430
23 Residential mortgages with a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%	-	-	-	3,500,662	2,275,430
24 Equity Instruments and Debt Instruments Traded on an Exchange that do not Have High-Quality Liquid Asset Characteristics	312,219	-	-	764,561	805,987
25 Assets equivalent to interconnected liabilities					
26 Other Assets	95,204,921	-	-	-	104,364,741
27 Physical traded commodities, including gold	261,351				222,149
28 Initial Margin for Derivative Contracts or Guarantee Fund Given to Central Counterparty			104,528		88,849
29 Derivative Assets			7,903,728		7,903,728
30 Derivative Liabilities Before Deduction of Variation Margin			1,206,446		1,206,446
31 Other Assets not Included Above	94,943,570	-	-	-	94,943,569
32 Off-balance sheet commitments			1,152,819,178		57,640,959
33 Required Stable Funding					808,300,761
34 Net Stable Funding Rate (%)					115.04

Net stable funding ratio for the last three months including the reporting period was 129.19% (December 31, 2024 - 116.11%).

The Group's Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) increased from 115.04% to 122.63% on a consolidated basis between December 2024 and September 2025 and continued to hover above the legal limit (100%). The development of the ratio is influenced by factors such as the development of major balance sheet items such as loans and deposits between periods, changes in the maturity structure of the balance sheet and asset collateralization. During the mentioned period, an increase in the NSFR was observed due to the issuance of long-term debt instruments and the improvement in the loan/deposit ratio.

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**INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP
(Continued)**

VII. Explanations on Consolidated Leverage Ratio

1. Information in regard to the differences between current period and prior period leverage ratio

The Group's leverage ratio, calculated in accordance with the "Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Bank's Leverage Levels" is 4.73% (December 31, 2024 – 5.07%). Subject level is above the minimum requirement which is determined as 3% by the regulation. Difference between current period and prior period leverage ratios is mostly due to increase in risk amounts of balance sheet asset items.

2. Summary comparative table for total asset and total risk amount in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with TFRS

	Current Period (**)	Prior Period (**)
1 Total asset amount in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with TFRS ^(*)	1,881,530,933	1,480,841,123
2 Difference between total asset amount in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with TFRS and total asset amount in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communique on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements	18,300,828	15,387,231
3 Difference between risk amounts and amounts in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communique on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives	5,586,803	2,692,191
4 Difference between risk amounts and amounts in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communique on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of investment securities or financial transaction that are commodity collateralized	10,312	13,709
5 Difference between risk amounts and amounts in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communique on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of off-balance transactions	1,643,154,949	1,072,370,242
6 Other differences between risk amounts and amounts in consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Communique on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements	(14,329,617)	(10,859,512)
7 Total Risk Amount	3,534,254,208	2,560,444,984

^(*) Consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the 5th clause and 6th subclause of Communique on the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements.

^(**) Amounts presented above represent the arithmetic average of the last three months.

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**INFORMATION RELATED TO FINANCIAL POSITION AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF THE GROUP
(Continued)**

VII. Explanations on Consolidated Leverage Ratio (Continued)

3. Leverage ratio public disclosure template

The table related to leverage ratio calculated in accordance with the “Regulation on Measurement and Evaluation of Bank’s Leverage Levels” published in Official Gazette No. 28812 and dated November 5, 2013 is below:

	Book Value	
	Current Period (*)	Prior Period (*)
Assets on Balance sheet		
Assets on Balance sheet (except for derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives, including guarantees)	1,881,244,911	1,484,478,572
Assets deducted from capital stock	14,329,617	10,859,512
Total risk amount related to Assets on Balance sheet	1,866,915,294	1,473,619,060
Derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives		
Replacement cost of derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives	18,586,850	11,749,782
Potential credit risk amount of derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives	5,586,803	2,692,191
Total risk amount related to derivative financial instruments and credit derivatives	24,173,653	14,441,973
Financial transactions having security or commodity collateral		
Risk amount of financial transactions having security or commodity collateral	-	-
Risk amount sourcing from transactions mediated	10,312	13,709
Total risk amount related to financial transactions having security or commodity collateral	10,312	13,709
Off-Balance sheet Transaction		
Gross nominal amount of off-balance sheet transactions	1,739,715,913	1,172,417,041
(Adjustment amount sourcing from multiplying to credit conversion rates)	96,560,964	100,046,799
Total risk amount related to off-balance sheet transactions	1,643,154,949	1,072,370,242
Capital and Total Risk		
Core Capital	167,001,803	129,728,228
Amount of total risk	3,534,254,208	2,560,444,984
Financial leverage ratio		
Financial leverage ratio (%)	4.73	5.07

(*) Amounts stated in table shows the last three months’ averages of the related period.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025**

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SECTION FIVE

EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Assets

1. Information on cash equivalents and the account of the Central Bank of Türkiye

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Cash in TL/Foreign Currency	3,253,944	12,756,714	2,960,303	10,282,554
Central Bank of Türkiye	191,727,535	120,418,633	139,828,034	98,982,305
Others	1,010,119	960,876	731,579	316,010
Total	195,991,598	134,136,223	143,519,916	109,580,869

Information related to the account of the Central Bank of Türkiye

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Unrestricted Demand Deposits	63,791,190	48,167,757	91,848,194	36,758,372
Unrestricted Time Deposits	70,000,000	-	-	-
Restricted Time Deposits	57,936,345	72,250,876	47,979,840	62,223,933
Total	191,727,535	120,418,633	139,828,034	98,982,305

As of September 30, 2025, a provision amounting to TL 25,853 (December 31, 2024 – TL 26,672) has been provided to the Central Bank account.

As of September 30, 2025, The Parent Bank maintains required reserves for its deposits and other liabilities in Turkish Lira, US Dollar, Euro, and gold.

2. Further information on financial assets at fair value through profit/loss (net amounts are expressed)

2.1 Disclosures on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), which are used in repo transactions and provided as collateral or restricted

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Given as Collateral/Blocked	-	-	-	-
Subject to repurchase agreement	481,915	-	971	-
Total	481,915	-	971	-

2.2 Positive differences related to derivative financial assets held-for-trading

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Forward Transactions	769,881	21,183	412,983	19,352
Swap Transactions	952,197	4,954,989	787,987	3,340,364
Futures	-	-	-	-
Options	11,836	1,422,102	911	503,741
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	1,733,914	6,398,274	1,201,881	3,863,457

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Assets (Continued)

3. Information on banks

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Banks				
Domestic	5,760,611	2,051,815	5,244,683	399,900
Foreign	3	14,243,990	3	15,038,779
Foreign Head Offices and Branches	-	-	-	-
Total	5,760,614	16,295,805	5,244,686	15,438,679

Amount of TL 12.279 provision is provided for banks account as of September 30, 2025 (December 31, 2024 TL 8,968).

Information on foreign bank accounts

	Unrestricted Amount		Restricted Amount (**)	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
EU Countries	3,388,261	1,968,110	1,478,922	1,677,783
USA and Canada	5,663,385	6,407,808	43,997	-
OECD Countries (*)	1,511,681	861,997	1,630,820	3,431,713
Off-shore Banking Regions	-	-	-	-
Other	451,805	597,100	75,122	94,271
Total	11,015,132	9,835,015	3,228,861	5,203,767

(*) Include OECD countries other than the EU countries, USA and Canada.

(**) Includes the guarantees in foreign banks for the borrowings from foreign markets.

4. Receivables from Money Markets

As of September 30, 2025, there is a balance of TL 2,328,791 in the Interbank Money Market (December 31, 2024 – TL 601,134)

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Assets (Continued)

5. Information on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

5.1 Information on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income subject to repurchase agreements and provided as collateral/blocked

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Given as Collateral/Blocked	2,926,779	7,143,778	14,919,937	-
Subject to repurchase agreements	86,102,372	9,839,051	68,864,914	20,128,290
Total	89,029,151	16,982,829	83,784,851	20,128,290

5.2 Information on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	Current Period	Prior Period
Debt Securities	158,407,773	147,798,979
Quoted on a stock exchange (*)	158,407,773	147,798,979
Unquoted on a stock exchange	-	-
Stocks	25,525	18,729
Quoted on a stock exchange	1,519	1,520
Unquoted on a stock exchange	24,006	17,209
Provision for Impairment (-) (**)	(5,865,710)	(4,982,613)
Total	152,567,588	142,835,095

(*) The Eurobond Portfolio amounting to TL 8,892,365 (December 31, 2024 – TL 7,357,912) which is accounted for as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income were hedged under fair value hedge accounting since 2009.

(**) As of September 30, 2025 amount of TL 27,448 (December 31, 2024 – TL 20,792) provision provided for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income account.

6. Information related to loss

6.1 Information on all types of loans and advances given to shareholders and employees of the Parent Bank

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash
Direct Loans Granted to Shareholders	-	2,219,946	-	2,270,807
Corporate Shareholders	-	2,219,946	-	2,270,807
Individual Shareholders	-	-	-	-
Indirect Loans Granted to Shareholders	-	-	-	-
Loans Granted to Employees (*)	1,274,752	-	817,098	-
Total	1,274,752	2,219,946	817,098	2,270,807

(*) Includes advances given to the bank personnel.

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Assets (Continued)

6. Information related to loss (Continued)

6.2 Performing loans and loans under follow-up including restructured or rescheduled loans, and other receivables

	Loans Under Close Monitoring			
	Standard Loans and Receivables	Loans Not Subject to Restructuring	Restructured Loans and Receivables	
			Loans with Revised Contract Terms	Refinance
Cash Loans				
Non-Specialized Loans	890,481,842	50,909,252	528,940	59,211,210
Enterprise Loans	61,371,417	84,977	-	-
Export Loans	122,682,702	1,484,442	-	-
Import Loans	-	-	-	-
Financial Sector Loans	5,607,522	369	-	-
Consumer Loans	132,142,550	10,650,479	433,190	11,899,006
Credit Cards	257,414,747	21,105,056	-	22,263,691
Other	311,262,904	17,583,929	95,750	25,048,513
Specialized Loans	-	-	-	-
Other Receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	890,481,842	50,909,252	528,940	59,211,210

	Standard Loans	Loans Under Close Monitoring
Current Period		
12 Month Expected Credit Losses	8,260,596	-
Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	15,008,685
Prior Period		
12 Month Expected Credit Losses	8,628,009	-
Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	13,286,839

6.3 Distribution of cash loans according to maturity structure

Cash Loans	Standard Loans	Loans Under Close Monitoring	
		Loans Not Subject to Restructuring	Restructured Loans
Short-term Loans	587,367,568	21,105,056	22,263,691
Medium and Long-term Loans	303,114,274	29,804,196	37,476,459
Total	890,481,842	50,909,252	59,740,150

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Assets (Continued)

6. Information related to loss (Continued)

6.4 Information on consumer loans, individual credit cards, personnel loans and personnel credit cards

	Short Term	Medium and Long Term	Total
Consumer Loans-TL	40,447,825	76,080,096	116,527,921
Housing Loans	10,179	5,723,572	5,733,751
Automobile Loans	-	3,083	3,083
Personal Need Loans	40,437,646	70,353,441	110,791,087
Other	-	-	-
Consumer Loans-FC Indexed	-	-	-
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Consumer Loans-FC	-	-	-
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Individual Credit Cards-TL	237,183,538	17,492,046	254,675,584
Installment	60,085,500	13,806,299	73,891,799
Non- Installment	177,098,038	3,685,747	180,783,785
Individual Credit Cards-FC	787,917	1,741	789,658
Installment	-	-	-
Non- Installment	787,917	1,741	789,658
Personnel Loans-TL	216,451	559,955	776,406
Housing Loans	-	1,277	1,277
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	216,451	558,678	775,129
Other	-	-	-
Personnel Loans-FC Indexed	-	-	-
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Personnel Loans-FC	-	-	-
Housing Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Personnel Credit Cards-TL	444,103	9,275	453,378
Installment	112,773	2,355	115,128
Non-Installment	331,330	6,920	338,250
Personnel Credit Cards-FC	4,532	10	4,542
Installment	-	-	-
Non-Installment	4,532	10	4,542
Overdraft Accounts-TL (Natural Persons)	36,113,985	1,706,913	37,820,898
Overdraft Accounts-FC (Natural Persons)	-	-	-
Total	315,198,351	95,850,036	411,048,387

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Assets (Continued)

6. Information related to loans (Continued)

6.5 Information on commercial installment loans and corporate credit cards

	Short Term	Medium and Long Term	Total
Commercial Loans with Installment Facility – TL	9,705,842	83,939,129	93,644,971
Real Estate Loans	24,525	1,912,222	1,936,747
Automobile Loans	142,794	2,492,591	2,635,385
Personal Need Loans	9,538,523	79,534,316	89,072,839
Other	-	-	-
Commercial Loans with Installment Facility - FC Indexed	-	68,459	68,459
Real Estate Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	-	68,459	68,459
Other	-	-	-
Commercial Loans with Installment Facility - FC	-	-	-
Real Estate Loans	-	-	-
Automobile Loans	-	-	-
Personal Need Loans	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Corporate Credit Cards –TL	43,813,459	1,009,901	44,823,360
Installment	6,521,977	217,855	6,739,832
Non-Installment	37,291,482	792,046	38,083,528
Corporate Credit Cards –FC	36,891	81	36,972
Installment	-	-	-
Non-Installment	36,891	81	36,972
Overdraft Accounts-TL (Legal Entities)	4,553,718	18,221	4,571,939
Overdraft Accounts-FC (Legal Entities)	-	-	-
Total	58,109,910	85,035,791	143,145,701

6.6 Allocation of loans by customers (*)

	Current Period	Prior Period
Public	6,985,646	5,962,816
Private	994,145,598	867,709,276
Total	1,001,131,244	873,672,092

(*) It does not include the non-performing loan amount.

6.7 Allocation of domestic and foreign loans (*)

	Current Period	Prior Period
Domestic Loans	993,504,768	869,812,933
Foreign Loans	7,626,476	3,859,159
Total	1,001,131,244	873,672,092

(*) It does not include the non-performing loan amount.

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Assets (Continued)

6. Information related to loans (Continued)

6.8. Loans granted to subsidiaries and affiliates

	Current Period	Prior Period
Direct Loans Granted to Subsidiaries and Associates	22,992	1,641
Indirect Loans Granted to Subsidiaries and Associates	-	-
Total	22,992	1,641

6.9. Specific provisions for loan (Third Stage)

	Current Period	Prior Period
Provisions		
Loans and Receivables with Limited Collectability	5,749,706	4,613,648
Loans and Receivables with Doubtful Collectability	10,538,043	6,877,585
Uncollectible Loans and Receivables	12,395,057	8,183,549
Total	28,682,806	19,674,782

6.10. Non-performing loans (NPLs) (Net)

6.10.1. Non-performing loans restructured or rescheduled and other receivables

	III. Group Loans with Limited Collectability	IV. Group Loans with Doubtful Collectability	V. Group Uncollectible Loans
Current Period			
Gross Amounts Before the Provisions	-	1,577	52,877
Restructured Loans	-	1,577	52,877
Prior Period			
Gross Amounts Before the Provisions	-	21,727	200,582
Restructured Loans	-	21,727	200,582

6.10.2. Movement of total non-performing loans (*)

	III. Group Loans with Limited Collectability	IV. Group Loans with Doubtful Collectability	V. Group Uncollectible Loans
Prior Period End Balance	6,374,455	8,816,584	10,169,433
Additions (+)	29,969,505	1,103,163	1,905,190
Transfers from Other Categories of Non-Performing Loans (+)	-	22,553,088	12,167,957
Transfers to Other Categories of Non-Performing Loans (-)	22,553,088	12,167,957	-
Collections (-)	4,415,628	3,236,654	1,697,073
Write-offs (-)**	1,376,556	2,596,989	3,056,209
Debt Sales (-) (***)	-	-	3,381,411
Corporate and Commercial Loans	-	-	228,169
Consumer Loans	-	-	1,418,760
Credit Cards	-	-	1,538,286
Others	-	-	196,196
Current Period End Balance	7,998,688	14,471,235	16,107,887
Provision (-)	5,749,706	10,538,043	12,395,057
Net Balances on Balance Sheet	2,248,982	3,933,192	3,712,830

(*) Includes non-performing loans related to leasing transactions and factoring receivables.

(**) The amount of TL 6,867,261 written off consists of non-performing loans transferred within the scope of partial spin-off as disclosed in Note XXVIII.

(***) The Parent Bank has sold a portion of its non-performing loan portfolio with a total book value of TL 3,381,411 to asset management companies for a consideration of TL 1,043,500.

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Assets (Continued)

6. Information related to loans (Continued)

6.10.3 Information on non-performing loans granted as foreign currency loans

None (December 31, 2024 – None).

6.10.4. Breakdown of non-performing loans according to their gross and net values

	III. Group	IV. Group	V. Group
	Loans with Limited Collectability	Loans with Doubtful Collectability	Uncollectible Loans
Current Period (Net)	2,248,982	3,933,192	3,712,830
Loans to Natural Persons and Legal Entities (Gross)	7,998,688	14,471,235	15,024,299
Provision (-)	5,749,706	10,538,043	11,311,469
Loans to Natural Persons and Legal Entities (Net)	2,248,982	3,933,192	3,712,830
Banks (Gross)	-	-	-
Provision (-)	-	-	-
Banks (Net)	-	-	-
Other Loans and Receivables (Gross)	-	-	1,083,588
Provision (-)	-	-	1,083,588
Other Loans and Receivables (Net)	-	-	-
Prior Period (Net)	1,760,807	1,938,999	1,985,884
Loans to Natural Persons and Legal Entities (Gross)	6,374,455	8,816,584	9,480,615
Provision (-)	4,613,648	6,877,585	7,494,731
Loans to Natural Persons and Legal Entities (Net)	1,760,807	1,938,999	1,985,884
Banks (Gross)	-	-	-
Provision (-)	-	-	-
Banks (Net)	-	-	-
Other Loans and Receivables (Gross)	-	-	688,818
Provision (-)	-	-	688,818
Other Loans and Receivables (Net)	-	-	-

6.10.5. Information on interest accruals, discounts, and valuation differences calculated for non-performing receivables, along with their provisions

	III. Group	IV. Group	V. Group
	Loans with Limited Collectability	Loans with Doubtful Collectability	Uncollectible Loans
Current Period (Net)			
Interest accruals and valuation differences	1,187,822	2,376,491	2,499,095
Provision Amount (-)	357,394	835,588	1,120,849
Prior Period (Net)			
Interest Accruals and Rediscounts and Valuation Differences	987,259	1,386,080	1,435,165
Provision Amount (-)	360,996	542,588	823,027

6.10.6. Explanation on liquidation policy for uncollectible loans and other receivables

For the unrecoverable non-performing loans under legal follow up, the loan quality, collateral quality, bona fide of the debtor and assessment of the emergency of legal follow up are considered, before applying the best practice for unrecoverable non-performing loans under legal follow up. The Parent Bank prefers to liquidate the risk through negotiations with the debtors as well as The Parent Bank starts the legal procedures for the liquidation of the risk. Ongoing legal follow up procedures do not prevent negotiations with the debtors. An agreement is made with the debtor at all stage of the negotiations for the liquidation of the risk.

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Assets (Continued)

6. Information related to loans (Continued)

6.10.7 Explanations on write-off policy

The Parent Bank's general policy regarding the write-off of NPLs is explained in the section three under the footnote VIII.

7. Information on factoring receivables

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Short Term	22,354,719	6,970,179	22,947,170	4,171,131
Medium and Long Term	-	-	-	-
Total	22,354,719	6,970,179	22,947,170	4,171,131

Changes in provision for non-performing factoring receivables are as follows:

	Current Period	Prior Period
Prior Period End Balance	269,429	160,573
Provided Provision/(reversal), Net	284,952	348,630
Collections	(207,494)	(239,774)
Write-offs	-	-
Provision at the End of Period	346,887	269,429

8. Information on financial assets measured at amortized cost

8.1. Information on financial assets measured at amortized cost which are subject to repurchase agreements and given as Collateral/Blocked

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Given as Collateral/Blocked	9,905,183	9,976,834	26,984,053	1,198,217
Subject to repurchase agreements	56,311,943	20,236,572	56,020,248	33,920,075
Total	66,217,126	30,213,406	83,004,301	35,118,292

8.2 Information on government debt securities measured at amortized cost

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Government Bond	89,982,084	38,525,326	92,822,031	36,326,963
Treasury Bill	-	-	-	-
Other Debt Securities	-	124,287	-	-
Total	89,982,084	38,649,613	92,822,031	36,326,963

8.3 Information on investments securities measured at amortized cost

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Debt Securities	89,982,084	38,649,613	92,822,031	36,471,527
Publicly traded	89,982,084	38,649,613	92,822,031	36,471,527
Non-publicly traded	-	-	-	-
Provision for losses (-)	-	-	-	-
Total	89,982,084	38,649,613	92,822,031	36,471,527

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Assets (Continued)

8. Information on financial assets measured at amortized cost (Continued)

8.4. Movement of investment measured at amortized cost within the period

	Current Period	Prior Period
Balance at the beginning of the period	129,293,558	102,171,769
Exchange differences on monetary assets	6,027,233	5,602,433
Acquisitions during the year	26,459,983	19,551,082
Disposals through sales and redemptions (*)	(46,972,742)	(21,505,687)
Impairment provision (-)	-	-
Valuation effect	13,823,665	23,473,961
Balance at the End of the Period	128,631,697	129,293,558

(*) Includes the amount of TL 7,871,291 transferred within the scope of the partial spin-off as disclosed in Note XXVIII.

As of September 30, 2025, a provision amounting to TL 17,349 (December 31, 2024 – TL 17,722) is provided for the financial assets measured at amortized cost.

9. Information on investments in associates (Net)

9.1. Information on unconsolidated associates

Title	Address (City/Country)	Bank's Share-If Different, Voting Rights (%)	Bank's Risk Group Share (%)
1. Bankalararası Kart Merkezi (BKM) (*) (***)	İstanbul/Türkiye	4.52	4.52
2. JCR Avrasya Derecelendirme A.Ş. (**)(****)	İstanbul/Türkiye	2.86	2.86
3. İhracatı Geliştirme A.Ş. (İGE) (**)(****)	İstanbul/Türkiye	0.31	0.31
4. Kredi Garanti Fonu A.Ş. (KGF) (**)(****)	İstanbul/Türkiye	1.49	1.49
5. Emeklilik Gözetim Merkezi (EGM) (*)	İstanbul/Türkiye	-	4.52

	Total Assets	Shareholder's Equity	Total Fixed Assets (***)	Interest Income	Income on Securities Portfolio	Current Period Profit/Loss	Prior Period Profit/Loss	Company's Fair Value
1.	8,948,857	7,988,382	1,564,467	1,231,019	-	1,604,435	938,514	-
2.	697,430	508,993	28,961	164,216	-	154,302	69,322	-
3.	13,936,569	13,298,685	61,143	4,969,864	-	1,633,267	(897,101)	-
4.	8,466,649	3,293,378	113,390	1,371,670	-	728,683	(72,526)	-
5.	256,303	182,440	43,937	9,632	62	61,689	39,629	-

(*) Current period information is based on June 30, 2025 financials. Prior period profit and loss amounts are based on June 30, 2024, financials.

(**) Current period information is based on December 31, 2024, financials. Prior period profit and loss amounts are based on December 31, 2023, financials.

(****) The current and prior period information has been presented based on financial statements that have been adjusted for inflation

(****) Total fixed assets consist of non-current assets.

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Assets (Continued)

9. Information on investments in associates (Net) (Continued)

9.2. Movements of investments in associates

	Current Period	Prior Period
Balance at the Beginning of Period	57,641	57,084
Movements During the Period	890	557
Purchases	905	542
Bonus Shares Received (*)	-	15
Dividends From Current Year Profit	-	-
Sales	-	-
Revaluation Increase	-	-
Impairment Provision	(15)	-
Balance at the End of the Period	58,531	57,641
Capital Commitments	-	-
Share Percentage at the end of the Period (%)	-	-

(*) In the previous period, the capital contribution to Borsa İstanbul A.Ş. was included under the line item 'Equity Shares Acquired Without Consideration.'

9.3. Sectoral information on investment and associates, and the related carrying amounts

	Current Period	Prior Period
Banks	-	-
Insurance Companies	-	-
Factoring Companies	-	-
Leasing Companies	-	-
Finance Companies	-	-
Other Associates	58,531	57,641
Total	58,531	57,641

9.4. Quoted Associates

None (December 31, 2024 – None).

9.5. Subsidiaries disposed of during the current period

None (December 31, 2024 – None).

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Assets (Continued)

10. Information on subsidiaries (Net)

10.1. Information on the Parent Bank's unconsolidated subsidiaries

Subsidiaries below have not been consolidated since they are non-financial investments, they are instead valued by cost method.

	Title	Address (City/Country)	Bank's Share – If Different, Voting Rights (%)	Bank's Risk Group Share (%)
1.	Ibtech Uluslararası Bilişim ve İletişim Teknolojileri Araştırma, Geliştirme, Danışmanlık, Destek San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	İstanbul/Türkiye	99.91	99.99
2.	QNB eSolutions Elektronik Ticaret ve Bilişim A.Ş.	İstanbul/Türkiye	100.00	100.00

	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.	4,569,250	234,406	2,160,466	-	-	144,993	13,751	-
2.	6,542,882	1,016,672	86,242	235,128	-	356,346	47,021	-

10.2. Information on the consolidated subsidiaries

	Title	Address (City/Country)	Bank's Share – If Different, Voting Rights (%)	Bank's Risk Group Share (%)
1.	QNB Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş.	İstanbul/Türkiye	99.80	100.00
2.	QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş.	İstanbul/Türkiye	99.40	99.40
3.	QNB Portföy Yönetimi A.Ş.	İstanbul/Türkiye	88.89	100.00
4.	QNB Faktoring A.Ş.	İstanbul/Türkiye	99.99	100.00
5.	QNB Varlık Kiralama Şirketi A.Ş.	İstanbul/Türkiye	-	100.00
6.	QNB Sağlık Hayat Sigorta ve Emeklilik A.Ş.	İstanbul/Türkiye	100.00	100.00

Information on subsidiaries in the order as presented in the table above

	Total Assets	Shareholder s' Equity	Total Fixed Assets	Interest Income	Income on Securities Portfolio	Current Period Profit/Loss	Prior Period Profit/Loss	Company's Fair Value
1.	11,155,449	7,193,535	146,667	2,230,336	208,293	1,904,919	1,283,424	-
2.	47,704,060	5,977,459	51,069	4,975,092	25,560	1,314,317	731,476	5,941,600
3.	3,098,794	2,134,915	5,929	22,171	-	1,003,040	459,772	-
4.	29,938,704	5,389,753	35,021	8,123,093	-	1,557,876	1,031,227	-
5.	1,606,333	3,632	-	-	-	1,280	577	-
6.	14,839,242	4,142,972	301,473	1,781,538	239,993	2,632,968	1,305,889	-

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Assets (Continued)

10. Information on investments in associates (Net) (Continued)

10.3. Movement schedule for consolidated subsidiaries

	Current Period	Prior Period
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	19,024,959	9,789,830
Movements during the Period	6,732,211	9,235,129
Purchases ^(*)	1,097,800	1,993,986
Bonus Shares Received	-	-
Dividends from Current Year Profit	8,046,091	6,670,444
Disposals	-	-
Revaluation Difference ^{(**),(***)}	(2,411,680)	570,699
Provisions for Impairment	-	-
Balance at the End of the Period	25,757,170	19,024,959
Capital Commitments	-	-
Share Percentage at the end of the Period (%)	-	-

^(*) In the current period, pursuant to the Extraordinary General Assembly Resolution of QNB Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş. dated 28 May 2025, the company's capital was increased from TL 300,000 to TL 1,400,000 through a paid capital increase. In the previous period, pursuant to the Extraordinary General Assembly Resolution of QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. dated 21 November 2024, the company's capital was increased from TL 1,000,000 to TL 2,000,000 through a paid capital increase. Additionally, pursuant to the Board of Directors Resolution of QNB Faktoring A.Ş. dated 12 February 2024, the company's capital was increased from TL 65,000 to TL 1,065,000 through a paid capital increase.

^(**) Includes differences arising from equity method accounting.

^(***) Includes dividend income received during the current period.

10.4. Sectoral information on consolidated financial subsidiaries and the related carrying amounts

	Current Period	Prior Period
Factoring Companies	5,389,754	3,831,879
Leasing Companies	5,941,600	4,622,820
Insurance Companies	5,614,665	5,504,259
Other Subsidiaries	8,811,151	5,066,001
Total	25,757,170	19,024,959

The balances of the subsidiaries have been eliminated as part of the consolidation principles.

10.5. Subsidiaries quoted to a stock exchange

	Current Period	Prior Period
Quoted on Domestic Stock Exchanges	5,941,600	4,622,820
Quoted on International Stock Exchanges	-	-
Total	5,941,600	4,622,820

10.6. Information on the capital adequacy of significant subsidiaries

The Parent Bank does not have any significant sized subsidiaries.

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Assets (Continued)

11. Information on joint ventures

Joint Ventures	Bank's Share (%)	Bank's Shareholding Percentage in the Risk Group (%)	Current Asset	Non-Current Asset	Long-Term Debt	Gain	Loss
Bantaş Nakit ve Kıymetli Mal Taşıma ve Güvenlik Hizmetleri A.Ş. (*)	33.33	33.33	581,337	343,891	229,877	1,745,347	1,606,054

(*) Current period information is stated as of August 31, 2025.

12. Information on lease receivables (Net)

12.1 Maturity analysis of financial lease receivables

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Less than 1 year	23,316,433	18,378,236	16,884,161	13,005,028
Between 1-4 years	25,038,611	20,905,357	16,401,018	13,519,506
Over 4 years	1,917,786	1,776,775	921,130	851,183
Total	50,272,830	41,060,368	34,206,309	27,375,717

Finance lease receivables include non-performing finance lease receivables amounting to TL 856,836 (December 31, 2024 – TL 467,072) and expected credit loss amounting to TL 600,652 (December 31, 2024 – TL 351,724).

Changes in non-performing finance lease receivables provisions are as follows

	Current Period	Prior Period
End of the prior period	351,724	297,641
Provided provision/(reversal), Net	255,305	177,260
Collections	(6,377)	(30,435)
Written off	-	(92,742)
Provision at the end of the period	600,652	351,724

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Assets (Continued)

12. Information on lease receivables (Net)

12.2. Information on net investments in finance leases

	Current Period	Prior Period
Gross Finance Lease Investments	50,272,829	34,206,309
Unearned Finance Income (-)	9,212,461	6,830,592
Cancelled Leasing Agreements (-)	-	-
Net Investment on Leases	41,060,368	27,375,717

12.3. Information of finance lease contracts of the Parent Bank

The leasing balances between the Parent Bank and the subsidiaries have been eliminated as part of the consolidation principles.

13. Information on the hedging derivative financial assets

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Fair Value Hedge ^(*)	3,269,635	943,046	2,082,932	509,242
Cash Flow Hedge ^(**)	5,005,593	1,845,320	912,432	2,461,434
Net Investment Hedge	-	-	-	-
Total	8,275,228	2,788,366	2,995,364	2,970,676

^(*) Derivative financial instruments for fair value hedging consist of swaps. As of September 30, 2025, the fair value of derivative financial instruments used for hedging against fair value risk is as follows: TL 3,269,635 for loans (compared to TL 2,082,932 as of December 31, 2024), TL 324,271 for securities (compared to TL 470,559 as of December 31, 2024), and TL 618,775 for issued securities (compared to TL 38,683 as of December 31, 2024)."

^(**) Represents the fair value of derivative financial instruments for cash flow hedge of deposits and floating interest borrowings.

14. Explanations on investment property

None (December 31, 2024 – None).

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Assets (Continued)

15. Information on tax asset

As of September 30, 2025, the QNB Group has a current tax asset of TL 492,679 (December 31, 2024 – None)

As of September 30, 2025, the Parent Bank has a deferred tax asset of TL 836,455 calculated in accordance with the relevant regulations. (December 31, 2024 – TL 5,453,775)

According to TAS 12, deferred tax assets and liabilities are netted off in the financial statements. As of September, 2025, the Parent Bank has deferred tax assets amounting to TL 14,979,209 and deferred tax liabilities amounting to TL 14,142,754 which arise between the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and the tax bases determined in accordance with tax legislation and calculated over the amounts to be taken into account in the calculation of financial profit/the tax liability is netted and recorded in the records.

In cases whereby deferred tax differences arising from the differences between the carrying amounts and the taxable amounts of the assets subjected to deferred tax that are related with certain items under the shareholders' equity accounts, the deferred tax income or expense is netted under these accounts. The deferred tax expense to TL 217,352 is netted under equity (September 30, 2024 – TL 450,210 deferred tax income).

	Temporary Differences		Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	
	30.09.2025	31.12.2024	30.09.2025	31.12.2024
Provision for Employee Rights	4,480,333	4,253,548	1,344,100	1,276,065
Difference Between the Book Value of Financial Assets and Tax Base	3,716,268	2,464,013	1,114,880	739,204
Difference Between the Carrying Amount and Tax Base of Tangible Fixed Assets	10,718,737	10,241,363	3,215,621	3,072,409
Other ^(*)	31,015,358	32,486,690	9,304,608	9,746,007
Deferred Tax Assets			14,979,209	14,833,685
Differences Between Carrying Value and Tax Basis of Financial Assets	(32,373,437)	(20,467,286)	(9,712,031)	(6,140,186)
Other	(14,769,075)	(10,799,079)	(4,430,723)	(3,239,724)
Deferred Tax Liabilities			(14,142,754)	(9,379,910)
Deferred Tax Asset/(Liabilities), Net			836,455	5,453,775

^(*) Includes temporary differences amounting to TL 24,857,746 related to expected credit loss provisions (TL 23,524,268 as of 31 December 2024).

16. Information on assets held for sale and discontinued operations

None (December 31, 2024 – None).

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

I. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Assets (Continued)

17. Information on other assets

Other assets of the balance sheet do not exceed 10% of the balance sheet total, excluding off-balance sheet commitments.

As of September 30, 2025, provisions for other assets amount to TL 61,525 (December 31, 2024 – TL 25,485).

II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Liabilities

1. Information on maturity structure 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	Accumulated Deposit Accounts	Total
Saving Deposits ^(*)	33,690,413	-	50,183,041	259,052,536	20,216,416	3,017,964	11,014,704	2,039	377,177,113
Foreign Currency Deposits	157,252,816	-	15,281,884	19,069,222	2,153,994	665,146	279,202	8,181	194,710,445
Residents in Türkiye	143,158,145	-	14,871,902	18,609,395	1,798,318	658,334	214,275	8,181	179,318,550
Residents Abroad	14,094,671	-	409,982	459,827	355,676	6,812	64,927	-	15,391,895
Public Sector Deposits	6,945,146	-	73,126	42,211	-	-	-	-	7,060,483
Commercial Deposits	31,011,933	-	78,289,585	63,397,157	1,076,472	1,569,179	1,073,165	-	176,417,491
Other Ins. Deposits	425,876	-	705,365	7,437,079	2,239	816	222	-	8,571,597
Precious Metal Deposits	83,111,387	-	-	204,880	7,771	102,905	1,963,645	-	85,390,588
Bank Deposits	436,694	-	25,050,790	17,538,676	3,194,711	2,881,395	-	-	49,102,266
Central Bank of Türkiye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic Banks	62,087	-	1,740,103	-	-	-	-	-	1,802,190
Foreign Banks	374,607	-	23,310,687	17,538,676	3,194,711	2,881,395	-	-	47,300,076
Participation Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	312,874,265	-	169,583,791	366,741,761	26,651,603	8,237,405	14,330,938	10,220	898,429,983

^(*) As of September 30 2025, it includes an amount of TL 16,414,787 related to the CBRT Foreign Currency Protected Deposit products

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Liabilities (Continued)

1. Information on maturity structure of deposits (Continued)

Prior Period	Demand	7 Days Notice	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	1 Year and Over	Accumulated Deposit Accounts	Total
Saving Deposits	43,367,324	-	82,819,969	217,278,958	52,614,650	15,073,418	7,592,916	1,756	418,748,991
Foreign Currency Deposits	146,981,534	-	11,375,802	9,626,299	1,069,969	453,929	454,227	6,167	169,967,927
Residents in Türkiye	135,616,270	-	11,101,494	9,167,099	1,034,138	432,021	362,360	6,167	157,719,549
Residents Abroad	11,365,264	-	274,308	459,200	35,831	21,908	91,867	-	12,248,378
Public Sector Deposits	4,358,564	-	143,516	120,672	-	-	-	-	4,622,752
Commercial Deposits	23,502,964	-	66,493,148	51,178,204	12,167,184	3,386,346	3,053,005	-	159,780,851
Other Ins. Deposits	430,850	-	745,598	5,569,952	562,865	628,482	131	-	7,937,878
Precious Metal Deposits	58,742,944	-	88,916	14,562	-	-	959,782	-	59,806,204
Bank Deposits	297,324	-	36,024,018	19,237,335	995,410	1,016,035	-	-	57,570,122
T.R Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic Banks	8,774	-	9,326,637	-	-	-	-	-	9,335,411
Foreign Banks	288,550	-	26,697,381	19,237,335	995,410	1,016,035	-	-	48,234,711
Participation Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (*)	277,681,504	-	197,690,967	303,025,982	67,410,078	20,558,210	12,060,061	7,923	878,434,725

(*) As of 31 December 2024, it includes an amount of TL 49,709,368 related to the CBRT Foreign Currency Protected Deposit products.

1.1. Information on savings deposits under the guarantee of the saving deposits insurance fund and exceeding the limit of deposit insurance fund (*)

	Covered by Deposit Insurance Fund		Exceeding the Deposit Insurance Limit	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
Saving Deposits	143,735,222	170,872,167	425,491,462	420,218,305
Foreign Currency Savings Deposits	62,988,396	66,541,667	217,112,637	163,232,464
Other Saving Deposits	-	-	-	-
Foreign Branches' Deposits Under Foreign Insurance Coverage	-	-	-	-
Off-Shore Deposits Under Foreign Insurance Coverage	-	-	-	-
Total	206,723,618	237,413,834	642,604,099	583,450,769

With the amendment of the Regulation on Deposits and Participation Funds Subject to Insurance and Premiums Collected by The Savings Deposit Insurance Fund published in the Official Gazette dated August 27, 2022 and No. 31936, all deposits and participation funds in credit institutions, other than those belonging to official institutions, credit institutions and financial institutions, started to be insured. In this context, commercial deposits covered by insurance amount to TL 26,902,807 (December 31, 2024 – TL 23,889,137) is included in the footnote.

1.2. Savings deposits in Türkiye are not covered under insurance in another country since headquarter of the Group is not located abroad

1.3. Savings deposits which are not under the guarantee of saving deposit insurance fund

	Current Period	Prior Period
Deposits and accounts in branches abroad	7	10,747
Deposits of ultimate shareholders and their close family members	-	-
Deposits of chairman and members of the Board of Directors and their close family members	1,984,613	1,456,117
Deposits obtained through illegal acts defined in the 282 nd Article of the Turkish Criminal Code No. 5237 dated September 26, 2004.	-	-
Saving deposits in banks established in Türkiye exclusively for offshore banking activities	-	-
Total	1,984,620	1,466,864

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Liabilities (Continued)

2. Information on trading derivative financial liabilities

2.1 Negative differences table for derivative financial liabilities held for trading

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Forwards transactions	4,204,765	194,148	2,647,549	31,088
Swaps transactions	192,651	2,696,132	882,852	2,574,194
Futures transactions	-	-	-	-
Options	1,196	931,365	36	1,062,782
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	4,398,612	3,821,645	3,530,437	3,668,064

2.2 Information on Derivative Financial Liabilities Held for Hedging Purposes

	Current Period (***)		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Fair Value Hedge (*)	443,635	63,889	1,081,111	3,451
Cash Flow Hedge (**)	788,637	761,440	1,992,982	1,057,973
Hedge of Net Investment in Foreign Operations	-	-	-	-
Total	1,232,272	825,329	3,074,093	1,061,424

(*) Derivative financial instruments held for fair value hedging purposes consist of swaps. As of September 30, 2025, TL 63,889 relates to securities (December 31, 2024– TL 3,451) and TL 443,635 relates to loans (December 31, 2024 – TL 1,081,111), representing the fair value of derivative financial instruments held for fair value hedging purposes. In the current period, there is no fair value of derivative financial instruments used in fair value hedging transactions for issued securities (December 31, 2024 – None).

(**) Represents the fair value of derivative financial instruments held for cash flow hedging purposes for deposits and variable interest borrowings in foreign currency.

(***) Derivative financial liabilities held for fair value hedging purposes are presented under line item 7.1 in the financial statements, while those held for cash flow hedging purposes are presented under line item 7.2.

3. Information regarding the loans obtained

3.1 Information regarding banks and other financial institutions

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Central Bank of Türkiye Loans	-	-	-	-
Domestic Banks and Institutions	6,560,137	6,709,344	8,732,005	4,711,048
Foreign Banks, Institutions and Funds	9,660,067	253,143,319	4,759,057	168,192,589
Total	16,220,204	259,852,663	13,491,062	172,903,637

3.2 Information on maturity structure of borrowings

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Short-Term	15,672,299	11,008,821	12,513,504	50,156,703
Medium and Long-Term	547,905	248,843,842	977,558	122,746,934
Total	16,220,204	259,852,663	13,491,062	172,903,637

The Parent Bank's fund sources include deposits, funds borrowed, securities issued and money market borrowings. Deposit is the most significant fund source of the Parent Bank and does not present any risk concentration with its consistent structure extended to a wide base. Funds borrowed mainly consist of funds provided by foreign financial institutions which have different characteristics and maturity-interest structure such as syndication, securitization, and post-financing. There isn't risk concentration on the fund sources of the Parent Bank.

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Liabilities (Continued)

3. Information on loans received (Continued)

3.3 Additional information on concentrations of the Group's liabilities

As of September 30, 2025, the Group's liabilities comprise: 50% deposits (December 31, 2024 – 56%), 15% funds borrowed (December 31, 2024 – 12%), 8% issued bonds (December 31, 2024 – 5%) and 10% money market debts (December 31, 2024 – 10%).

4. Information on funds provided under repurchase agreements

The information regarding the funds obtained through repurchase transactions classified under payables to money markets is presented below:

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
From domestic transactions	112,209,326	-	94,580,476	-
Financial institutions and organizations	111,763,723	-	94,551,112	-
Other institutions and organizations	5,235	-	19,195	-
Natural persons	440,368	-	10,169	-
From foreign transactions	203,838	34,223,471	2,412,256	48,467,653
Financial institutions and organizations	197,871	34,223,471	2,373,293	48,467,653
Other institutions and organizations	5,967	-	38,963	-
Natural persons	-	-	-	-
Total	112,413,164	34,223,471	96,992,732	48,467,653

5. Information on securities issued (Net)

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Bank Bonds	24,174,251	1,037,670	6,459,663	18,425,962
Asset backed securities	1,828,147	-	1,707,817	-
Bills	-	110,442,332	-	46,019,814
Total	26,002,398	111,480,002	8,167,480	64,445,776

The Parent Bank has USD 4 Billion bond issuance program (Global Medium Term Note Program) and USD 1 Billion green and/or sustainable debt instrument issuance limit.

6. Information on the subaccounts of other liabilities account that exceeds 20% of the individual other liabilities account exceeding 10% of the total liabilities excluding the off-balance sheet items

Other liabilities do not exceed 10% of total liabilities excluding the off-balance sheet items.

7. Criteria used in the determination of lease installments in the financial lease contracts, renewal and purchase options, restrictions, and significant burdens imposed on the bank on such contracts

Interest rate and cash flows of the Group are the main criteria which are taken into consideration for the determination of payment plans in the leasing contracts.

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Liabilities (Continued)

7.1 Explanations of changes in agreements and further commitments arising

The balances related to the financial leasing contracts involving the parent bank and its subsidiaries have been eliminated in the consolidation process.

7.2 Explanations on financial lease liabilities

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Less than 1 year	145,348	52,709	119,662	73,101
Between 1-4 years	3,092,558	2,326,924	2,200,907	1,663,461
More than 4 years	-	-	55	24
Total	3,237,906	2,379,633	2,320,624	1,736,586

7.3 Explanations and notes on financial lease:

The Parent bank makes operating lease agreements for some branches and ATM machines and vehicles. The lease agreements are amortized during the lease period by measuring the lease obligation based on the present value of the lease payments (lease obligation) that has not been paid at that time (the lease obligation) as well as the relevant usage right as of the same date. Lease payments are discounted using this rate if the implicit interest rate in the lease can be easily determined. If the tenant cannot easily determine this rate, he uses the alternative borrowing interest rate. The tenant separately records the interest expense on the rental obligation and the depreciation expense of the right to use asset.

7.4 Information on “Sale-and-lease back” agreements

The Parent Bank does non sale-and-lease back transactions in the current period (December 31, 2024 – None).

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Liabilities (Continued)

8. Information on provisions

8.1 Information on provision related with foreign currency difference of foreign indexed loans

None (December 31, 2024 – None).

8.2. Specific provisions for non-cash loans that are not indemnified and converted into cash or expected loss provisions for non-cash loans

	Current Period	Prior Period
Stage 1	1,747,000	1,448,063
Stage 2	36,105	135,192
Stage 3	66,833	41,301
Total	1,849,938	1,624,556

8.3. Information on employee termination benefits

The Group calculated the provision for employee benefits using the actuarial valuation method specified in the TAS 19 and reflected it in its financial statements. In this context, a discount rate of 4% has been applied in the calculation of the total credit compensation liability (4% as of 31 December 2024).

As of September 30, 2025, the Group presented the provision for severance pay of TL 1,391,164 (December 31, 2024 – TL 1,263,401) under the “Reserves for Employee Benefits” item in its financial statements.

As of September 30, 2025, the Group has shown a total vacation liability of TL 559,313 (December 31, 2024 – TL 436,127) under the “Reserves for Employee Benefits” in its financial statements.

As of September 30, 2025, TL 2,529,855 (December 31, 2024 – TL 2,554,020) provision for salaries, bonuses and premiums to be paid to the personnel has been presented under the “Reserves for Employee Benefits” in its financial statements.

8.3.1 Movement of employee termination benefits

	Current Period	Prior Period
	01.01-30.09.2025	01.01-30.09-2024
As of January, 1	1,263,401	956,967
Impact of business combinations	-	26,655
Service Cost	131,439	106,923
Interest Cost	246,454	156,957
Cutting payments and benefits	55,815	112,773
Actuarial difference	9,641	31,614
Paid during the period	(315,586)	(299,173)
Total	1,391,164	1,092,716

8.4. Information on insurance technical provisions

As of September 30, 2025, the Group has reflected the insurance technical provision amounting to TL 9,331,528 (December 31, 2024 - 5,889,857) in its consolidated financial statements.

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Liabilities (Continued)

8. Information on provisions (Continued)

8.5. Information on other provisions

Except for those mentioned in note 9.3 above, there is a provision for lawsuits against the Group and tax lawsuits in the amount of TL 813,259 (December 31, 2024 – TL 602,817) in other provisions. The Parent Bank has benefited from the relevant articles of the Law No. 7326 regarding various ongoing tax lawsuits.

As of September 30, 2025, the consolidated financial statements include a total amount of TL 5,000,000 of free provision under other provisions, set aside by the Group management apart from the requirements of the BRSA Accounting and Financial Reporting Regulation. Of this free provision, TL 4,700,000 was utilized in prior years, TL 2,800,000 was utilized in the current period, and TL 2,500,000 was transferred to Enpara Bank A.Ş. within the scope of the partial spin-off process as disclosed in Note XXVIII.

9. Explanations on tax liabilities

9.1 Information on current tax liability

9.1.1 Information on tax provision

The Group has reflected the current tax liability and prepaid tax amounts to the consolidated financial statements by offsetting the balances in the financial statements of the consolidated subsidiaries separately. As a result of offsetting, there is a tax liability of TL 3,784,526 (December 31, 2024 – TL 3,915,992) in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, and As of September 30, 2025, there is prepaid tax amounting to TL 1,742,969 (31 December 2024 – TL 31,943).

9.1.2. Information on taxes payable

	Current Period	Prior Period
Corporate Taxes Payable	3,784,526	3,915,992
Banking and Insurance Transaction Tax (BITT)	3,040,326	2,974,761
Taxation on Securities Income	3,991,888	2,156,068
Taxation on Real Estates Income	53,976	38,747
VAT Payable	2,497	3,312
Other	677,101	476,083
Total	11,550,314	9,564,963

The Group presents the “Corporate Taxes Payable” balance in the “Current Tax Liability” account and other taxes are presented in the “Other Liabilities” account in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

9.1.3. Information on premium payables

	Current Period	Prior Period
Social Security Premiums - Employee Share	185,160	131,645
Social Security Premiums - Employer Share	259,378	179,592
Pension Fund Fee and Provisions – Employee Share	439	327
Pension Fund Fee and Provisions – Employer Share	1,450	1,079
Unemployment Insurance - Employee Share	12,136	8,579
Unemployment Insurance - Employer Share	24,316	17,161
Other	1,575	1,190
Total	484,454	339,573

10. Information on payables related to assets held for sale

None (December 31, 2024 – None).

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Liabilities (Continued)

11. Information on subordinated loans

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Debt Instruments subject to common equity	-	22,409,880	-	18,533,717
Subordinated Loans	-	22,409,880	-	18,533,717
Subordinated Debt Instruments	-	-	-	-
Debt Instruments subject to tier 2 common equity	-	12,954,851	-	13,765,122
Subordinated Loans	-	-	-	3,035,135
Subordinated Debt Instruments	-	12,954,851	-	10,729,987
Total	-	35,364,731	-	32,298,839

12. Information on shareholder's equity

12.1. Presentation of paid-in capital

	Current Period	Prior Period
Common Stock	3,350,000	3,350,000
Preferred Stock	-	-

12.2. Amount of paid-in capital, explanations as to whether the registered share capital system is applied, if so the amount of registered share capital ceiling

Capital System	Paid-in Capital	Ceiling
Registered Capital System	3,350,000	20,000,000

12.3. Capital increases and sources in the current period and other information based on increased capital shares

None (December 31, 2024 – None).

12.4. Information on share capital increases from revaluation fund during the current period

None (December 31, 2024 – None).

12.5. Information on capital commitments, the purpose and the sources until the end of the fiscal year and the subsequent interim period

The Group does not have any capital commitments, all of the capital is fully paid in.

12.6. Information on prior period's indicators on the Bank's income, profitability and liquidity, and possible effects of these future assumptions on the Bank's equity due to uncertainties of these indicators

None (December 31, 2024 – None).

12.7. Information on the privileges given to stocks representing the capital

None (December 31, 2024 – None).

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

II. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Liabilities (Continued)

13. Common stock issue premiums, shares and equity instruments

	Current Period	Prior Period
Number of Stocks (Thousands)	33,500,000	33,500,000
Preferred Capital Stock	-	-
Common Stock Issue Premiums (*)	714	714
Common Stock Withdrawal Profits	-	-

(*) Due to the Parent Bank's capital increase at the prior periods, common stock issue premium accounted amounting to TL 714.

14. Information on marketable securities value increase fund

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Associates, Subsidiaries and Entities under				
Common Control	318,354	-	189,877	-
Valuation Differences	-	-	-	-
Foreign Exchange Rate Differences	318,354	-	189,877	-
Securities Measured at FV Through Other				
Comprehensive Income	(3,347,890)	(306,834)	(3,513,668)	(900,979)
Valuation Differences	(3,347,890)	(306,834)	(3,513,668)	(900,979)
Foreign Exchange Rate Differences	-	-	-	-
Total	(3,029,536)	(306,834)	(3,323,791)	(900,979)

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

III. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Off-Balance Sheet Items

1. Explanations on off-balance-sheet-commitments

1.1. Type and amount of irrevocable commitments

	Current Period	Prior Period
Credit Cards Limit Commitments	959,004,293	701,154,935
Commitment For Use Guaranteed Credit Allocation	257,072,336	170,604,108
Payment Commitments for Cheques	112,035,656	57,800,503
Forward Asset Purchase Commitments	27,877,090	14,191,940
Other Irrevocable Commitments	13,480,133	9,978,545
Commitments for Promotions Related with Credit Cards and Banking Activities	281,244	266,571
Tax and Fund Liabilities due to Export Commitments	932,764	638,126
Total	1,370,683,516	954,634,728

1.2 Type and amount of probable losses and obligations arising from off-balance sheet items

A provision of TL 1,849,938 (December 31, 2024 – TL 1,624,556) has been made for non-compensated and non-cash loans or expected loan losses on off-balance sheet loans.

1.3. Final guarantees, provisional guarantees, sureties and similar transactions

	Current Period	Prior Period
Bank Loans	33,423,588	18,581,093
Other Letters of Guarantee	17,322,793	15,368,558
Total	50,746,381	33,949,651

1.4. Final guarantees, provisional guarantees, sureties and similar transactions

	Current Period	Prior Period
Provisional Letters of Guarantee	61,970,177	40,096,354
Final Letters of Guarantee	33,432,725	22,796,737
Advance Letters of Guarantee	6,209,732	3,328,527
Letters of Guarantee Given to Customs Offices	2,236,144	1,548,798
Other Letters of Guarantee	58,043,655	40,138,418
Total	161,892,433	107,908,834

2. Total amount of non-cash loans

	Current Period	Prior Period
Non-Cash Loans granted for Obtaining Cash Loans	20,251,463	15,592,562
Less Than or Equal to One Year with Original Maturity	1,757,252	1,344,736
More Than One Year with Original Maturity	18,494,211	14,247,826
Other Non-Cash Loans	192,387,351	126,265,923
Total	212,638,814	141,858,485

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

III. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Off-Balance Sheet Items (Continued)

3. Information on risk concentration in sector terms in non-cash loans

	Current Period				Prior Period			
	TL	%	TL	%	TL	%	TL	%
Agricultural	325,769	0.31	3,113	0.00	203,956	0.30	137,642	0.19
Farming and Raising Livestock	231,912	0.22	3,113	0.00	167,401	0.24	137,642	0.19
Forestry	12,515	0.01	-	-	22,753	0.03	-	-
Fishing	81,342	0.08	-	-	13,802	0.02	-	-
Manufacturing	33,435,406	31.65	55,999,872	52.32	22,312,681	32.40	37,145,186	50.89
Mining and Quarrying	668,777	0.63	54,935	0.05	274,712	0.40	78,391	0.11
Production	29,026,857	27.48	54,799,616	51.20	20,040,580	29.10	36,129,372	49.49
Electricity, gas and water	3,739,772	3.54	1,145,321	1.07	1,997,389	2.90	937,423	1.28
Construction	25,852,432	24.48	22,478,589	21.00	15,845,388	23.01	14,850,501	20.34
Services	44,660,882	42.28	24,970,054	23.34	29,687,972	43.11	17,485,220	23.95
Wholesale and Retail Trade	29,583,012	28.01	9,145,955	8.55	19,603,101	28.47	6,785,297	9.30
Hotel, Food and Beverage Services	2,186,253	2.07	1,300,403	1.22	1,165,628	1.69	392,619	0.54
Transportation & Communication	1,825,664	1.73	1,908,765	1.78	1,380,295	2.00	929,169	1.27
Financial Institutions	5,590,493	5.29	9,567,903	8.94	3,677,524	5.34	6,643,406	9.10
Real Estate and Renting Services	317,414	0.30	234,820	0.22	282,648	0.41	319,959	0.44
Self-Employment Services	2,993,247	2.83	1,688,521	1.58	1,801,022	2.62	1,306,032	1.79
Educational Services	101,660	0.10	-	-	27,813	0.04	-	-
Health and Social Services	2,063,139	1.95	1,123,687	1.05	1,749,941	2.54	1,108,738	1.52
Other	1,340,143	1.28	3,572,554	3.34	810,696	1.18	3,379,243	4.63
Total	105,614,632	100.00	107,024,182	100.00	68,860,693	100.00	72,997,792	100.00

4. Information on non-cash loans classified under group I and II

Current Period (*)	I. Group		II. Group	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Letters of Guarantee	93,769,879	66,378,380	837,684	839,657
Bill of Exchange and Acceptances	10,883,805	21,804,789	-	734,994
Letters of Credit	56,431	17,251,003	-	15,359
Endorsements	-	-	-	-
Purchase Guarantees for Securities Issued	-	-	-	-
Factoring Related Guarantees	-	-	-	-
Other Collaterals and Sureties	-	-	-	-
Non-cash Loans	104,710,115	105,434,172	837,684	1,590,010

(*) The amount of TL 66,833 excluded for non-cash loans and ECL provision of non-cash loans which are under off-balance accounts and not indemnified and unliquidated but provisioned.

Prior Period (*)	I. Group		II. Group	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Letters of Guarantee	53,103,166	41,850,569	9,024,909	3,888,889
Bill of Exchange and Acceptances	6,121,744	10,735,309	537,400	1,186,640
Letters of Credit	16,649	13,081,741	15,525	2,254,643
Endorsements	-	-	-	-
Purchase Guarantees for Securities Issued	-	-	-	-
Factoring Related Guarantees	-	-	-	-
Other Collaterals and Sureties	-	-	-	-
Non-cash Loans	59,241,559	65,667,619	9,577,834	7,330,172

(*) The amount of TL 41,301 excluded for non-cash loans and ECL provision of non-cash loans which are under off-balance accounts and not indemnified and unliquidated but provisioned.

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

III. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Off-Balance Sheet Items (Continued)

5. Information on derivative financial instruments

	Current Period	Prior Period
Types of trading transactions		
Foreign Currency Related Derivative Transactions (I)	1,099,162,580	602,599,184
Forward transactions ^(*)	317,842,117	134,611,688
Swap transactions	638,061,890	391,131,825
Futures transactions	26,301,165	620,832
Option transactions	116,957,408	76,234,839
Interest Related Derivative Transactions (II)	455,490,430	387,054,514
Forward rate transactions	-	-
Interest rate swap transactions	455,490,430	387,054,514
Interest option transactions	-	-
Futures interest transactions	-	-
Security option transactions	-	-
Other trading derivative transactions (III)	-	-
A. Total Trading Derivative Transactions (I+II+III)	1,554,653,010	989,653,698
Types of hedging transactions		
Fair value hedges	110,586,129	84,487,079
Cash flow hedges	271,706,224	231,489,223
Net investment hedges	-	-
B. Total Hedging Related Derivatives	382,292,353	315,976,302
	1,936,945,363	1,305,630,000

^(*) This line also includes Forward Asset Purchase Commitments accounted for under Commitments.

Breakdown of the Parent Bank's foreign currency forward and swap and interest rate swap transactions based on currencies are disclosed below in their TL equivalents:

	Forward Buy ^(**)	Forward Sell ^(**)	Swap Buy ^(*)	Swap Sell ^(*)	Option Buy	Option Sell	Futures Buy	Futures Sell	Other
Current Period									
TL	31,843,330	93,410,548	99,456,726	193,526,454	11,117,087	19,981,539	-	13,501,630	-
USD	85,228,873	23,923,317	421,703,292	315,314,428	27,902,121	22,692,913	12,799,535	-	-
Other	4,157,454	36,181,528	140,285,646	1,015,327	997,715	3,546,883	-	-	-
Total	155,604,587	162,237,530	743,172,552	732,672,121	58,063,828	58,893,580	12,799,535	13,501,630	-

^(*) This column also includes hedging purpose derivatives.

^(**) This column also includes Forward Asset Purchase Commitments and accounted for under Commitments.

	Forward Buy ^(**)	Forward Sell ^(**)	Swap Buy ^(*)	Swap Sell ^(*)	Option Buy	Option Sell	Futures Buy	Futures Sell	Other
Prior Period									
TL	5,160,257	44,331,607	77,176,829	158,253,833	4,386,608	16,001,936	278,663	63,737	-
USD	36,870,865	10,700,154	335,635,044	240,843,489	18,553,816	12,376,054	53,802	224,630	-
Euro	22,017,131	14,115,716	65,187,290	144,249,788	13,661,381	10,234,813	-	-	-
Other	842,501	573,457	71,627,874	1,188,494	501,341	518,890	-	-	-
Total	64,890,754	69,720,934	549,627,037	544,535,604	37,103,146	39,131,693	332,465	288,367	-

^(*) This column also includes hedging purpose derivatives.

^(**) This column also includes Forward Asset Purchase Commitments and accounted for under Commitments.

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

III. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Off-Balance Sheet Items (Continued)

5. Information on derivative financial instruments (Continued)

5.1. Fair value hedge accounting

5.1.1 Loans

The Parent Bank applies fair value hedge accounting within the framework of TAS 39 by performing swap transactions in order to protect itself against changes that may occur in the fair value of a certain part of its long-term fixed interest loans resulting from changes in market interest rates. As of September 30, 2025, installment loans amounting to TL 41,902,198 (December 31, 2024 – TL 26,423,651) were designated as hedged items under hedge accounting, with nominal amount of swaps totaling TL 22,736,289 (December 31, 2024 – TL 15,312,045). As of September 30, 2025, a net market valuation difference income of TL 238,862 (September 30, 2024 – TL 201,619 income) was recognized under the “Income/Losses from Derivative Transactions” line item in the accompanying financial statements. This amount consists of TL 498,814 income from the loans (September 30, 2024 – TL 63,989 income) and TL 259,952 expense from the swaps (September 30, 2024 – TL 137,630 income).

According to TAS 39 fair value hedge accounting definitions, some of the fair value hedge accounting applications ceased. The valuation effects arising from hedged loans are reflected in the profit or loss statement throughout the term of the hedged loans. The Bank has booked the valuation effect amounting to TL 36,824 income (September 30, 2024 – TL 32,221 income) related to the loans that are ineffective for hedge accounting under “Income/Losses from Derivative Transactions” during the current period.

There is no valuation effect recognized by the Subsidiary Company QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. in the current period under the “Income/Losses from Derivative Transactions” account item regarding the financial leasing transactions whose effectiveness has deteriorated from hedge accounting. (September 30, 2024 – None).

5.1.2 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Parent Bank applies fair value hedge accounting using swaps as hedging instruments in order to hedge against changes in interest rates related to long-term foreign currency Eurobonds with fixed coupons held in its portfolio. As of the balance sheet date, Eurobonds with a nominal value of USD 212,671 million (December 31, 2024 – USD 212,671 million) were subject to hedge accounting by interest rate swaps with the same nominal amount. On September 30, 2025, income from Eurobonds amounted to TL 206,732 (September 30, 2024 – TL 100,913 income), and loss from swaps amounted to TL 182,422 (September 30, 2024 – TL 83,905 expense), resulting in a net market valuation difference income of TL 24,310 (September 30, 2024 – TL 17,008 income), which is accounted for under the “Income/Losses from Derivative Transactions” line in the accompanying financial statements.

The Parent Bank does not have any TL government bond portfolio subject to fair value hedge accounting in the current period (December 31, 2024 – None).

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

III. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Off-Balance Sheet Items (Continued)

5. Information on derivative financial instruments (Continued)

5.1. Fair value hedge accounting (Continued)

5.1.3 Securities issued

The Parent Bank applies fair value hedge accounting using interest rate swaps in order to hedge against changes in fixed interest rates related to foreign currency-denominated fixed-rate securities issued. As of the balance sheet date, bonds with a nominal value of USD 500 Million (December 31, 2024 – USD 500 Million) are subject to hedge accounting with the same nominal amount of swaps. As of September 30, 2025, a net market valuation difference income of TL 32,708 (September 30, 2024 – TL 10,770 expense) consisting of TL 479,634 expense from the aforementioned securities (September 30, 2024 – TL 907,754 expense) and TL 512,343 income from swaps (September 30, 2024 – TL 896,984 income) is shown under “Income/Losses from Derivative Transactions” account in the financial statements.

The subsidiary QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. does not apply fair value hedge accounting on TL-denominated fixed-rate securities issued as of the balance sheet date. (December 31, 2024 – None).

5.1.4 Borrowings

The subsidiary QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. applies fair value hedge accounting using currency swaps in order to hedge against changes in interest rates and exchange rates related to fixed interest rate TL loans. As of the balance sheet date, there are no such hedges in place. (December 31, 2024 – None).

5.2 Cash flow hedge accounting

5.2.1 Floating Rate Loans

The Parent Bank applies cash flow hedge accounting using interest rate swaps in order to hedge against changes in market interest rates for a certain portion of its floating interest rate TL and FX loans. Regarding this matter, hedge accounting effectiveness tests are performed at each balance sheet date; the effective portions are accounted for under equity in the “Hedge Funds” account item in the financial statements as defined in TAS 39, while the ineffective portions are associated with the statement of profit or loss.

In this context, as of the balance sheet date, swaps with a nominal amount of USD 665 Million (December 31, 2024 – USD 665 Million) are designated as hedging instruments under hedge accounting. As a result of this hedge accounting, fair value income before tax amounting to TL 577,226 (September 30, 2024 – TL 480,136 income) has been recognized under equity in the current period. The income related to the ineffective portion amounting to TL 612 is associated with the statement of profit or loss (September 30, 2024 – TL 572 income).

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

III. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Off-Balance Sheet Items (Continued)

5. Information on derivative financial instruments (Continued)

5.2. Cash flow hedge accounting (Continued)

5.2.1 Floating Rate Loans (Continued)

On the other hand, as of the balance sheet date, swaps with a nominal amount of TL 2,770 Million (December 31, 2024 – TL 3,640 Million) regarding the floating rate TL loans extended by the Parent Bank are designated as hedging instruments under hedge accounting. As a result of this hedge accounting, the fair value loss before tax amounting to TL 41,328 (September 30, 2024 – TL 75,615 income) has been recognized under equity in the current period. There is no ineffective portion in the related hedge accounting transaction. (September 30, 2024 – None).

5.2.2 Deposit

The Parent Bank applies cash flow hedge accounting using interest rate swaps in order to hedge against changes in interest rates on deposits with an average maturity of up to 3 months. The Bank performs hedge effectiveness tests at each balance sheet date; the effective portions are accounted for under equity in the “Hedging Funds” account item as defined in TAS 39, while the ineffective portions are associated with the statement of profit or loss. As of the balance sheet date, swaps with a nominal amount of TL 16,011,000 (December 31, 2024 – TL 8,575,000) are designated as hedging instruments under hedge accounting. As a result of this hedge accounting, a pre-tax fair value loss amounting to TL 133,811 (September 30, 2024 – TL 246,565 income) has been recognized under equity during the current period. Income of TL 1,015 arising from the ineffective portion has been recorded in the income statement (September 30, 2024 – None).

As of the balance sheet date, swaps with a nominal amount of USD 1,756 Million (December 31, 2024 – USD 1,884 Million) have been designated as hedging instruments for USD deposits, and swaps with a nominal amount of EUR 331 Million (December 31, 2024 – EUR 216 Million) have been designated as hedging instruments for EUR deposits within the scope of hedge accounting. As a result of this hedge accounting, a pre-tax fair value loss amounting to TL 857,350 (September 30, 2024 – TL 93,373 expense) was recognized under equity in the current period. The ineffective portion of the hedge, amounting to TL 15,291, was recognized as expense in the statement of profit or loss (September 30, 2024 – TL 22,027 income).

5.2.3 Floating Rate Liabilities

The Parent Bank applies cash flow hedge accounting using interest rate swaps in order to hedge against changes in interest rates on subordinated loans with variable interest payments. The Bank performs hedge effectiveness tests at each balance sheet date; the effective portions are accounted for under equity in the “Hedging Funds” account item as defined in TAS 39, while the ineffective portions are associated with the statement of profit or loss. As of the balance sheet date, swaps with a nominal amount of USD 78 Million (December 31, 2024 – USD 186 Million) are designated as hedging instruments under hedge accounting. As a result of this hedge accounting, a pre-tax fair value loss amounting to TL 47,213 (September 30, 2024 – TL 77,884 income) has been recognized under equity during the current period. There is no amount related to the ineffective portion of the hedge accounting transaction (September 30, 2024 – TL 1,350 income).

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

III. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Off-Balance Sheet Items (Continued)

5. Information on derivative financial instruments (Continued)

5.2 Floating Rate Liabilities (Continued)

5.2.3 Floating Rate Liabilities (Continued)

On the other hand, cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued when it is not effectively maintained as defined in TAS 39. Accordingly, the valuation effects classified under equity due to hedge accounting are reclassified into profit or loss during the periods when the estimated cash flows subject to hedging affect profit or loss (such as periods when interest income or expense is recognized). Due to hedge accounting practices terminated in the current period, a loss amounting to TL 81,260 (September 30, 2024 – TL 66,558 loss) was transferred from the “Income/Losses from Derivative Transactions” account to the statement of profit or loss.

In this context, the Parent Bank has transferred a loss of TL 5,985 (September 30, 2024 – TL 66,558 loss) from equity to the profit or loss statement related to terminated hedge accounting practices.

The subsidiary QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş. applies cash flow hedge accounting using interest and currency swaps in order to hedge against changes in interest rates related to floating rate foreign currency loans and floating rate securities. The Company performs hedge effectiveness tests at each balance sheet date; the effective portions are accounted for under equity in the “Hedging Funds” account item as defined in TAS 39, while the ineffective portions are associated with the statement of profit or loss. As of the balance sheet date, swaps with a nominal amount of TL 6,484,859 are designated as hedging instruments under hedge accounting. As a result of this hedge accounting, a pre-tax fair value income amounting to TL 1,160 (September 30, 2024 – TL 2,437 income) has been recognized under equity in the consolidated financial statements.

6. Credit derivatives and risk exposures on credit derivatives

As of September 30, 2025, the Bank has no commitments “Credit Linked Notes” (As of December 31, 2024 – None).

In the 'Derivative Financial Instruments' section under 'Other' items, the Parent Bank does not have 'Credit Default Swaps' as of September 30, 2025 (December 31, 2024 - None).

7. Information on contingent liabilities and assets

The Group has recorded a provision of TL 113,236 (December 31, 2024 – TL 100,869) for the lawsuits filed against the Bank with a high probability of occurrence, in accordance with Principle of Prudence. Except for the claims where provisions are recorded, management considers as remote the probability of a negative result in ongoing litigations and therefore does not foresee cash outflow for such claims.

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

III. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Off-Balance Sheet Items (Continued)

8. Information on the services in the name and account of third parties

The Parent Bank acts as an investment agent for banking transactions on behalf of its customers and provides custody services. Such transactions are followed under off-balance sheet accounts.

IV. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

1. Information on interest income

1.1. Information regarding interest income from loans

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Short-Term Loans	136,389,228	9,597,679	90,205,815	5,753,586
Medium and Long-Term Loans	56,928,818	9,547,245	44,077,553	8,755,806
Non-Performing Loans	3,609,221	-	1,203,137	-
Resource Utilization Support Fund Premiums	-	-	-	-
Total^(*)	196,927,267	19,144,924	135,486,505	14,509,392

(*) Includes fees and commissions income from cash loans.

1.2 Information on interest income from bank

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Central Bank of Türkiye	10,115,202	-	1,237,604	-
Domestic Banks	1,722,592	10,758	1,166,212	476
Foreign Banks	2,467	553,628	20,390	498,887
Foreign Headquarters and Branches	-	-	-	-
Total	11,840,261	564,386	2,424,206	499,363

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

IV. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income (Continued)

1. Information on interest income

1.3. Information on interest income on securities portfolio

	Current Period	
	TL	FC
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	1,843,490	103,996
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	35,868,234	1,493,503
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	17,840,673	1,702,609
Total	55,552,397	3,300,108

	Prior Period	
	TL	FC
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit/Loss	1,112,272	70,094
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	22,146,003	1,377,943
Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost	19,148,183	1,410,735
Total	42,406,458	2,858,772

As stated in Section Three disclosure VII. 2, the Parent Bank has inflation indexed (CPI) government bonds in its financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets measured at amortized cost portfolios. As disclosed in 'Inflation Indexed Bonds Manual' published by Turkish Treasury, reference index used for the actual payments is determined based on the inflation rates of two months before. In parallel with this, the Parent Bank determines the estimated inflation rate used in the valuation of the related securities. The estimated inflation rate used is updated during the year when deemed necessary. As of September 30, 2025, an annual rate of 31% has been taken into account for the estimated inflation rate used in the valuation of these securities. If the valuation of these CPI-indexed securities were made according to the reference index valid for September 30, 2025, the Parent Bank's securities valuation differences under shareholders' equity would have decreased by TL 2,058 after tax, and the net profit for the period would have increased by TL 25,970 to TL 34,000,940.

1.4 Information on interest income received from associates and subsidiaries

	Current Period	Prior Period
Interest Received from Associates and Subsidiaries	5	-

2. Information On Interest Expenses

2.1 Information on interest expense on borrowings (*)

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Banks	3,717,308	13,081,733	3,417,138	9,906,953
Central Bank of Türkiye	-	-	-	-
Domestic Banks	1,783,313	800,966	2,202,158	457,137
Foreign Banks	1,933,995	12,280,767	1,214,980	9,449,816
Foreign Headquarters and Branches	-	-	-	-
Other Institutions	-	-	-	-
Total	3,717,308	13,081,733	3,417,138	9,906,953

(*) Includes fees and commissions expenses related to the cash loans,

2.2 Information on interest expense paid to associates and subsidiaries

	Current Period	Prior Period
Interest Paid to Associates and Subsidiaries	271,177	96,808

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

V. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income (Continued)

2.3 Information on interest expense paid to associates and subsidiaries

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Interest on securities issued	5,368,322	5,460,583	2,225,942	4,288,447

2.4 Information on interest paid on deposits by maturity structure

Current Period								
Time Deposits								
Account Name	Demand Deposits	Up to 1 Month	Up to 3 Months	Up to 6 Months	Up to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Accumulated Deposit Account	Total
Turkish Lira								
Bank Deposits	-	2,868,555	1,036,519	-	-	-	-	3,905,074
Saving Deposits	-	27,994,565	86,405,173	10,885,113	2,279,234	2,240,730	-	129,804,815
Public Sector Deposits	-	9,185	74,157	-	-	-	-	83,342
Commercial Deposits	-	23,954,362	19,814,175	1,804,800	700,405	458,472	-	46,732,214
Other Deposits	-	278,839	2,256,679	199,936	30,404	36	-	2,765,894
7 Days Call Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	55,105,506	109,586,703	12,889,849	3,010,043	2,699,238	-	183,291,339
Foreign Currency								
Deposits	-	74,835	111,345	4,962	1,132	1,164	-	193,438
Bank Deposits	2,005	639,126	562,022	124,359	111,115	-	-	1,438,627
7 Days Call Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precious Metal Deposits	-	195	-	-	-	-	-	195
Grand Total	2,005	714,156	673,367	129,321	112,247	1,164	-	1,632,260
Total	2,005	55,819,662	110,260,070	13,019,170	3,122,290	2,700,402	-	184,923,599
Prior Period								
Time Deposits								
Account Name	Demand Deposits	Up to 1 Month	Up to 3 Months	Up to 6 Months	Up to 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Accumulated Deposit Account	Total
Turkish Lira								
Bank Deposits	-	927,772	384,943	24,111	-	-	-	1,336,826
Saving Deposits	-	19,130,675	29,506,222	27,590,144	15,625,210	2,116,415	-	93,968,666
Public Sector Deposits	-	10,255	24,610	1,322	-	-	-	36,187
Commercial Deposits	-	14,819,934	8,332,783	7,724,678	4,036,831	2,140,909	-	37,055,135
Other Deposits	-	223,628	607,600	585,672	107,433	2,710	-	1,527,043
7 Days Call Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	35,112,264	38,856,158	35,925,927	19,769,474	4,260,034	-	133,923,857
Foreign Currency								
Deposits	-	43,181	274,836	24,312	4,119	13,138	-	359,586
Bank Deposits	223	672,956	644,578	112,093	52,746	-	-	1,482,596
7 Days Call Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precious Metal Deposits	-	1,340	-	-	-	-	-	1,340
Grand Total	223	717,477	919,414	136,405	56,865	13,138	-	1,843,522
Total	223	35,829,741	39,775,572	36,062,332	19,826,339	4,273,172	-	135,767,379

2.5 Information on interest expenses on repurchase agreements

	Current Period		Prior Period	
	TL	FC	TL	FC
Interest Expenses on Repurchase Agreements	35,312,895	1,741,369	9,564,264	1,948,214

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

IV. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income (Continued)

2.6 Information on lease expenses

	Current Period	Prior Period
Leasing Expenses	519,293	231,948

2.7 Information on interest expenses on factoring liabilities

None (September 30, 2024 – None)

3. Information on dividend income

	Current Period	Prior Period
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	20,205	20,769
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Other	2,142	1,428
Total	22,347	22,197

4. Information on trading income/loss

	Current Period	Prior Period
Trading Income	118,635,357	69,031,164
Income on Capital Market Transactions	6,469,005	2,887,889
From Derivative Transactions	66,962,597	41,859,694
Foreign Exchange Income	45,203,755	24,283,581
Trading Loss (-)	139,532,886	90,587,761
Losses on Capital Market Transactions	1,535,695	1,409,408
From Derivative Transactions	85,142,266	73,754,939
Foreign Exchange Losses	52,854,925	15,423,414
Net Trading Income/(Loss)	(20,897,529)	(21,556,597)

5. Information on other operating income

The Group recorded the current year collections from loans written off in the previous periods, portfolio management fees and expense accruals cancelations in “Other Operating Income” account.

6. Provision for losses and other provision expenses

	Current Period	Prior Period
Expected Credit Losses	26,006,616	11,190,636
12 Month Expected Credit Loss (Stage 1)	1,313,401	(41,216)
Significant Increase in Credit Risk (Stage 2)	3,117,808	1,745,934
Lifetime ECL Impaired Credits (Stage 3)	21,575,407	9,485,918
Marketable Securities Impairment Provision	6,366	10,288
Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit/Loss	-	-
Financial Assets Measured at Other Comprehensive Income	6,366	10,288
Provisions for Impairment of Associates, Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures	-	-
Investment in Associates	-	-
Subsidiaries	-	-
Joint Ventures	-	-
Other (*)	3,626,419	(2,315,285)
Total	29,639,401	8,885,639

(*) Includes a free provision expense amounting to TL 2,800,000 was provided in the current period (September 30, 2024 – TL 2,100,000 free provision reversal income).

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

IV. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income (Continued)

7. Information on other operating expenses

	Current Period	Prior Period
Severance Pay Provision Expense ^(*)	511,603	372,236
Tangible Fixed Asset Depreciation Expenses	1,950,692	1,250,801
Intangible Asset Depreciation Expenses	1,433,800	610,359
Other Operating Expenses	11,054,746	7,265,574
TFRS 16 Leasing expenses	24,787	10,572
Maintenance expenses	2,112,170	1,155,237
Advertisement expenses	884,032	642,251
Other expenses	8,033,757	5,457,514
Loss on sales of assets	9,181	142
Other ^(**)	7,604,089	4,484,632
Total	22,564,111	13,983,744

^(*) Reserve for employee termination benefits" is included in the "Personnel Expenses" account item in the financial statement.

^(**) An amount of TL 1,959,306 consists of Savings Deposit Insurance Fund expense (TL 1,408,000 as of September 30, 2024), and TL 4,280,924 consists of tax, duties, fees, and fund expenses (TL 2,329,540 as of September 30, 2024).

8. Explanation on profit/loss before tax from continuing and discontinued operations

As of September 30, 2025, net interest income amounting to TL 80,312,466 (September 30, 2024 – TL 53,584,778), net fee and commission income amounting to TL 58,464,075 (September 30, 2024 – TL 37,670,811) and other operating revenues amounting to TL 1,686,862 (September 30, 2024 – TL 986,163) have an important place among income items related to continuing operations.

9. Explanation on tax provision for continuing and discontinued operations

9.1. Calculated current tax income or expense and deferred tax income or expense

As of September 30, 2025, the Parent Bank has a current tax expense amounting to TL 10,337,631 (September 30, 2024 – TL 4,223,571). The Parent Bank has also recognized deferred tax expense of TL 4,151,488 (September 30, 2024 – TL 4,343,105) and deferred tax income of TL 478,104 (September 30, 2024 – TL 1,451,548).

9.2. Explanations on operating profit/loss after tax

None (September 30, 2024 - None).

10. Explanation on net profit/loss for the period from continued and discontinued operations

The profit generated by the Group from continuing operations is TL 33,974,970 (September 30, 2024 – 27,235,557 TL).

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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

IV. Explanations and Disclosures Related to Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income (Continued)

11. Explanations on net profit and loss for the period

11.1. If disclosure of the nature, amount and recurrence rate of income and expense items arising from ordinary banking transactions is necessary for an understanding of the Group's performance during the period, the nature and amount of these items

None (September 30, 2024 - None).

11.2. The effect of the change in the estimates made by the Group regarding the financial statement items on profit/loss

None (September 30, 2024 - None).

11.3. Profit or loss attributable to minority shares

	Current Period	Prior Period
Profit/Loss Attributable to Minority Shares	7,928	4,415

11.4. There is no change in the accounting estimates, which have a material effect on current period or expected to have a material effect on subsequent periods

12. Information on the components of other items in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income exceeding 10% of the total, or items that comprise at least 20% of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

Fees and commissions from credit cards, transfers and insurance intermediaries are recorded in the "Others" line under "Fees and Commissions Received" account, while fees and commissions given to credit cards are recorded in the "Others" line under "Fees and Commissions Paid" account by the Parent Bank.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

V. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Parent Bank’s Risk Group

1. The volume of transactions relating to the Parent Bank’s risk group, outstanding loan and deposit transactions and profit and loss of the period

1.1 As of September 30, 2025, the Parent Bank’s risk group has deposits amounting to TL 5,534,487 (December 31, 2024 – TL 3,916,431), cash loans amounting to TL 22,992 (December 31, 2024 – TL 1,641) and non-cash loans amounting to TL 2,428,151 (December 31, 2024 – TL 2,406,619).

Current Period

Parent Bank’s Risk Group (*)	Associates and Subsidiaries (Partnerships)		Bank’s Direct and Indirect Shareholders		Other Legal and Natural Persons in Risk Group	
	Cash	Non- Cash	Cash	Non- Cash	Cash	Non- Cash
Loans and Other Receivables						
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	-	1,139	-	2,270,807	1,641	134,673
Balance at the End of the Period	397	1,227	-	2,219,946	22,595	206,978
Interest and Commission Income	-	-	-	1,073	33,904	1,189

Prior Period

Parent Bank’s Risk Group (*)	Associates and Subsidiaries		Bank’s Direct and Indirect Shareholders		Other Legal and Natural Persons in Risk Group	
	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash	Cash	Non-Cash
Loans and Other Receivables						
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	-	194	-	2,316,570	5,469	88,689
Balance at the End of the Period	-	1,139	-	2,270,807	1,641	134,673
Interest and Commission Income (**)	-	-	-	1,859	45,706	71

(*) As described in the Article 49 of Banking Law No 5411.

(**) Prior period balances refer to the balances as of 30 September 2024.

1.2. Information on deposits of the Parent Bank’s risk group

Parent Bank’s Risk Group (*)	Associates and Subsidiaries		Bank’s Direct and Indirect Shareholders		Other Legal and Natural Persons in Risk Group	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
Deposits						
Balance at the Beginning of the Period	786,675	251,658	-	-	3,129,756	8,822,133
Balance at the End of the Period	1,064,319	786,675	-	-	4,470,168	3,129,756
Interest Expense on Deposit (**)	271,177	96,808	-	-	939,099	641,759

(*) As described in the Article 49 of Banking Law No 5411.

(**) Prior period balances refer to the balances as of 30 September 2024.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

V. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Parent Bank’s Risk Group (Continued)

1. The volume of transactions relating to the Parent Bank’s risk group, outstanding loan and deposit transactions and profit and loss of the period (Continued)

1.3. Information on forward and option agreements and similar agreements made with the Parent Bank’s risk group

Risk Group of the Bank (*)	Associates, Subsidiaries, and Jointly Controlled Entities (Joint Ventures)		Direct and Indirect Shareholders of the Bank		Other Real and Legal Persons Included in the Risk Group (**)	
	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period	Current Period	Prior Period
Fair Value Through Profit or Loss Transactions						
Beginning Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	27,956,641	-
Total Profit/(Loss) (***)	-	-	-	-	(324,514)	-
Hedging Transactions						
Beginning Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Profit/(Loss) (***)	-	-	-	-	-	-

1.4. Information regarding benefits provided to the Top Management

As of September 30, 2025, the total amount of remuneration and bonuses paid to key management of the Group is TL 905,770 (September 30, 2024 – TL 777,361).

2. Disclosures of transactions with the Parent Bank’s risk group

2.1. Relations with entities in the risk group of/or controlled by the Parent Bank regardless of the relationship among the parties

Transactions with the risk group are made on an arms-length basis; terms are set according to the market conditions and in compliance with the Banking Law.

2.2. In addition to the structure of the relationship, type of transaction, amount, and share in total transaction volume, amount of significant items, and share in all items, pricing policy and other matters

As of September 30, 2025, the rate of cash loans of the risk group divided by to total loans is 0.0%; (December 31, 2024 – 0.0%); the deposits represented 0.6% (December 31, 2024 – 0.4%), the ratio of total derivative transactions with derivatives risk is 1.5% (December 31, 2024 – 0.0%).

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

V. Explanations and Disclosures Related to the Parent Bank’s Risk Group (Continued)

2. Disclosures of transactions with the Parent Bank’s risk group (Continued)

2.3 Explanations on purchase and sale of real estate and other assets, sales and purchases of services, agent contracts, financial lease agreements, transfer of data obtained from research and development, licensing agreements, financing (including loans and cash and in-kind capital support), guarantees and promissory notes, and management contracts

The Parent Bank enters into finance lease agreements with QNB Finansal Kiralama A.Ş., one of the risk group companies it belongs to.

The Parent Bank provides agency services regarding insurance services to QNB Sağlık Hayat Sigorta ve Emeklilik A.Ş., one of the risk group companies it belongs to and provides agency services to QNB Yatırım Menkul Değerler A.Ş. for the purchase and sale of securities.

The Parent Bank has signed an agreement with Ibtech Uluslararası Bilişim ve İletişim Teknolojileri Araştırma, Geliştirme, Danışmanlık, Destek Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. regarding research, development, advisory and improvement services.

Bantaş Nakit ve Kıymetli Mal Taşıma ve Güvenlik Hizmetleri A.Ş., in which the Parent Bank participated with 33.33% shareholding, provides cash transfer services to the Parent Bank.

Information in regard to subordinate loans the Parent Bank received from Parent’s Bank is explained in Section 5, Note II. 12.

VI. Notes and Disclosures on Events After The Reporting Period

1. Disclosure related to subsequent events and transactions that have not been finalized yet, and their impact on the financial statements

The bond issues made by the Parent Bank after the balance sheet date are as follows.

<u>Issuance Date</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Nominal Amount</u>	<u>Days to Maturity</u>
02.10.2025	GBP	20,510,000	368

QNB BANK ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025

(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

EXPLANATIONS AND DISCLOSURES ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

VII. Other Explanations Related to the Parent Bank' Operations

1. Information on the Parent Bank's rating by international rating institutions

MOODY's July 2025	FITCH September 2024		
Appearance	Stable	Long -Term Issuer Default Rating (FC)	BB- (Stable)
Long -Term Deposit Rating (FC)	Ba2	Short -Term Issuer Default Rating (FC)	B
Long -Term Deposit Rating (TL)	Ba1	Long-Term Issuer Default Rating (TL)	BB- (Stable)
Short-Term Deposit Rating (FC)	NP	Short-Term Issuer Default Rating (TL)	B
Short-Term Deposit Rating (TL)	NP	Long-Term National Appearance	AA(tur) (Stable)
Main Credit Evaluation	b1	Financial Capacity Rating	b+
Adjusted Main Credit Evaluation	ba1	Support	bb-
Long -Term Foreign Currency Subordinate	Ba2	Long -Term priority unsecured debt	BB-
	Ba3 (hyb)	Long -Term Subordinated Debt	B+

2. Other disclosures

None.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025**

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SECTION SIX

INTERIM REVIEW REPORT

I. Explanations on the Interim Review Report

The consolidated financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2025 have been reviewed by Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş. (A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited) and the review report dated October 27, 2025 has been presented before the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

II. Explanations and Notes Prepared by Independent Auditor

None (December 31, 2024 – None).

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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**SECTION SEVEN
CONSOLIDATED INTERIM ACTIVITY REPORT**

I. Interim Consolidated Activity Report that Includes the Assessment of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and General Manager of Operations

Message by the Chairman

Dear Shareholders,

In the third quarter of 2025, geopolitical and economic uncertainties continued to shape the global outlook. The ceasefire agreement between Israel and Iran helped limit excessive volatility in energy prices, yet ongoing regional conflicts and tensions kept geopolitical risks elevated. Meanwhile, trade agreements signed by the United States with its key partners mitigated the impact of rising tariffs on global trade volume and growth. Although the initial impacts of these tariffs on consumer prices in the U.S. remained moderate, it is expected that the full consequences of these policies will unfold gradually over time. Periodic escalations in trade tensions between the U.S. and China also continued to add complexity to the global landscape.

Following a pause in interest rate cuts earlier this year due to uncertainties, the U.S. Federal Reserve resumed the monetary easing process at its September meeting with a 25-basis-point reduction, taking into account the slowdown in the labor market. The Fed is expected to continue gradual rate cuts in the coming period, temporarily halting balance sheet reduction to cautiously ease financial conditions.

In Türkiye, the economy grew by 4.8% year-on-year in the second quarter of 2025. The Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye (CBRT) resumed the monetary easing process in July, bringing the policy rate down to 39.50% as of October.

As QNB Türkiye, we successfully completed the third quarter of 2025 with a strong and balanced performance in line with our strategic objectives. As of 28 August 2025, we officially transferred Enpara.com banking services within the Bank to Enpara Bank A.Ş. As of 30 September 2025, QNB Türkiye's total assets reached TL 1.80 trillion. As at the same period, net loans amounted to TL 1.06 trillion, while customer deposits reached TL 849.3 billion. For the first nine months of 2025, the Bank's net profit realized at TL 34.0 billion.

This quarter, we took an important step in our sustainability strategy by publicly announcing our 2050 Net Zero Banking Commitment. This initiative reflects our environmental responsibility and our long-term commitment to value creation.

While embedding sustainability into the core of our business model, we continued to reinforce this approach through social impact initiatives and community-driven projects.

In the field of digital transformation, Enpara's transition into an independent bank represented a significant milestone for QNB Türkiye — a reflection of our innovative mindset and visionary outlook. This development also exemplifies our strategic approach to technology as a key driver of growth.

Our performance this quarter is the result of our long-term strategic vision, financial discipline, and the collective effort of all our teams.

Looking ahead, as moderate global growth and balanced financial conditions are expected to prevail, we remain steadfast in our determination to contribute to Türkiye's economy with our solid capital structure, effective management approach, and sustainability-focused strategy.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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CONSOLIDATED INTERIM ACTIVITY REPORT (Continued)

I. Interim Consolidated Activity Report that Includes the Assessment of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and General Manager of Operations (Continued)

Message by the General Manager

Dear Shareholders,

The third quarter of 2025 unfolded in a period marked by clearer signs of global economic adjustment, while persistent risks and uncertainties continued to prompt cautious monetary policy responses. Ongoing volatility in international trade weighed on global growth expectations, though recently concluded trade agreements helped to partially mitigate those negative effects. Concurrently, geopolitical developments contributed to sustained elevated risk levels in financial markets. Amid this uncertainty, the U.S. Federal Open Market Committee (Fed) paused rate cuts early in the year, but in light of evolving inflation and labour market dynamics, resumed a gradual easing of monetary policy in September.

In Türkiye, the standout focus remained on bringing inflation down for good through a tight monetary policy stance, while measures taken helped to stabilise liquidity conditions and the foreign-exchange market. The Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye (CBRT) restarted its rate-cutting cycle in July, emphasising that future policy decisions will remain centered on inflation outlook, will occur on a meeting-by-meeting basis, and will adopt a caution-first approach.

From a banking sector perspective, the third quarter saw credit demand follow a balanced and measured pattern, partly driven by the gradual fall in policy rates. Meanwhile, the relatively moderate shift in deposit rates delayed expectations of a material improvement in net interest margins. Looking ahead, we expect these interest-rate cuts to stimulate investment sentiment in the economy and support a gradual revival in credit volumes.

Against this backdrop of continuing global uncertainty and domestic balancing efforts, QNB Türkiye maintained its steady growth trajectory. On 28 August 2025, Enpara.com banking services were officially transferred to Enpara Bank A.Ş.. As of 30 September 2025, QNB Türkiye's total assets reached TL 1.80 trillion. Over the same period, net loans amounted to TL 1.06 trillion, and customer deposits reached TL 849.3 billion. Net profit for the first nine months of 2025 realized at TL 34.0 billion.

We remain committed to deploying our resources efficiently, maintaining discipline in risk management, and contributing to sustainable growth in the economy.

A major milestone for this period was the launch of our "2050 Net Zero Banking Commitment", which reflects our intent not just to reduce our own carbon footprint but also to use our financial capacity to accelerate the transition of sectors to the green economy and ensure transparent disclosure of progress. Net Zero is not simply a target date for us—it symbolises long-term value creation, investor confidence and our responsibility to future generations. In an era where sustainability and financial performance can no longer be viewed separately, we aim to establish a lasting balance between them.

Our social impact efforts reinforced this vision. Through the "Water for Life" project, carried out in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Habitat Association, we engaged more than 3,600 children across 20 cities in educational and interactive workshops on water cycles, conservation and our relationship with the natural environment. The Water Awareness Festival, held in September, brought children's hopes for the future together with our Net Zero vision in a highly engaging format.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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CONSOLIDATED INTERIM ACTIVITY REPORT (Continued)

I. Interim Consolidated Activity Report that Includes the Assessment of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and General Manager of Operations (Continued)

We also reinforced our societal commitments through sport: with the TED Open Tennis Tournament contributing to the development of global sport in Türkiye and the Pink Ball Tennis Tournament highlighting the importance of early detection of breast cancer, we conveyed our message of “healthy life, sustainable future” to the community.

During the year to date, QNB Türkiye has been recognised for its performance across digitalisation, corporate culture, sustainability financing and customer experience by winning distinguished awards such as the Stevie Awards, Euromoney Awards for Excellence 2025, and Global Finance Best Digital Bank Awards 2025. These accolades reflect external acknowledgement of our strategic vision.

Since 2012, our digital-banking pioneering brand Enpara has embodied our innovation drive. This quarter marked another milestone, as Enpara has now become an independent bank. What began as an idea and grew into a distinctive digital initiative now showcases QNB Türkiye’s leadership in digital banking.

Nothing — not even shifting economic conditions — alters our commitment to providing value to our customers and being a part of sustainable growth in society. I wish to thank our dedicated employees, trusted partners, loyal customers and supportive shareholders for their role in our success.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Amounts expressed in Thousands of Turkish Lira (TL) unless otherwise stated.)

CONSOLIDATED INTERIM ACTIVITY REPORT (Continued)

I. Interim Consolidated Activity Report that Includes the Assessment of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and General Manager of Operations (Continued)

Summary Financial Belonging to the Period of September 30, 2025

Principal Financial Indicators (Million TL)	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	Growth %	Growth % After Spin-Off
Net Loans	1,056,939	911,200	16%	31%
Securities	293,561	287,122	2%	9%
Total Assets	1,804,585	1,555,093	16%	29%
Customer Deposits	849,328	820,865	3%	28%
Shareholders' Equity	153,551	119,031	29%	29%
	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024		
Net interest income	80,312	53,585		
Net fees and commission income	58,464	37,671		
Expected Credit Losses and Other Provisions	29,639	8,886		
Profit before tax	47,986	34,351		
Tax Provision	14,011	7,115		
Net profit for the period	33,975	27,236		
Group Net Profit	33,967	27,231		

The transfer of banking services under “Enpara.com” within the Parent Bank to Enpara Bank A.Ş. through partial spin-off was approved at the Extraordinary General Assembly held on August 19, 2025. The decision was announced in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette dated August 28, 2025, completing the registration process and the transfer. Within this transaction, the transferred segment represents 12% of the Group’s consolidated loan portfolio, 18% of its deposit portfolio, and 10% of its assets and liabilities.

Since the balances reported as of year-end 2024 include activities transferred through the partial spin-off, the reported figures are not comparable with those of the reporting period. In order to ensure that financial performance evaluations are made using comparable balances, prior period reported figures have been adjusted by deducting the transferred activities, and growth rates have been calculated based on the adjusted figures.

As of September 30, 2025, compared to 2024 year-end, assets of the Group increased by 29% to TL 1 trillion 804 billion 585 million. In the same period, net loans increased by 31% to TL 1 trillion 56 billion 939 million and customer deposits by 28% to TL 849 billion 328 million.

In the first nine months of 2025, the Group’s net interest income has reached TL 80 billion 312 million, while its net fee and commission income has been TL 58 billion 464 million. The Group's profit before tax was TL 47 billion 986 million and its net profit for the period was TL 33 billion 967 million.

Total shareholders’ equity increased by 29% compared with the end of the year and reached TL 153 billion 551 million. The capital adequacy ratio of the Group has been realized as 16.81% as of September 30, 2025.

As of September 30, 2025, the Group has 13,215 personnel and 426 branches.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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CONSOLIDATED INTERIM ACTIVITY REPORT (Continued)

I. Interim Consolidated Activity Report that Includes the Assessment of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and General Manager of Operations (Continued)

Summary Consolidated Financial Information for the Period Ended September 30, 2025 (Continued)

Information on the Bank's Financial Position, Profitability and Solvency

Assets

The Group, which is continuing its customer-oriented activities in 2025, sustained balanced growth in corporate and individual loans. As of September 30, 2025, net loans increased by 31% and reached TL 1 trillion 56 billion 939 million, while total consolidated assets increased by 29% and reached TL 1 trillion 804 billion 585 million compared to the end of the prior year.

Liabilities

As of September 30, 2025, the Group's total customer deposits increased by 28% compared to the end of 2024 and reached TL 849 billion 328 million, while its shareholders' equity increased by 29% compared to the end of 2024 and reached TL 153 billion 551 million.

Profitability

In the first nine months of 2025, the Group's net interest income reached TL 80 billion 312 million, while its net fee and commission income was TL 58 billion 464 million. Net profit for the period was TL 33 billion 967 million.

Solvency

Due to its strong capital structure and high shareholders' equity profitability, the Parent Bank has a sound financial structure. Parent Bank has been utilizing its capital efficiently for its banking activities and it maintains its profitability of shareholders' equity. When taking into consideration of its funding structure; Parent Bank is funding its credit facilities both by its large basis of deposits as well as by utilization of long-term external sources. Parent Bank has a quite great cost advantage due to benefiting from such various funding resources and at the same time it is minimizing the risks probable to occur due to differences in the maturity dates. As having a significant place in the Turkish financial markets; QNB Bank with its strong financial structure also proves its credibility by the high ratings it received from the independent rating firms.

General Grants realized during the Period

General grants realized as of September 30, 2025 was TL 8,261.

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